

1952

Report of the Board of Control: 1950-1952.

Florida. Board of Control

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State Board of Control Institutions of Higher Learning

FRANK M. HARRIS, <i>Chairman</i>	St. Petersburg
HOLLIS RINEHART	Miami
ELI H. FINK	Jacksonville
GEORGE J. WHITE, SR.	Mount Dora
W. GLENN MILLER	Monticello
GEORGE W. ENGLISH, JR.	Ft. Lauderdale
MRS. JESSIE BALL DUPONT	Jacksonville

— 0 —

State Board of Education

DAN McCARTY, <i>Chairman</i>	Governor
R. A. GRAY	Secretary of State
J. EDWIN LARSON	Treasurer
RICHARD W. ERVIN	Attorney General
THOMAS D. BAILEY	State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Letter of Transmittal

St. Petersburg, Florida
March 15, 1953

TO: HIS EXCELLENCY, DAN McCARTY
Governor of Florida

SIR:

I have the privilege of submitting herewith the biennial report of the Board of Control for the period beginning July 1, 1950, and ending June 30, 1952, for transmittal by you to the Legislature. This report is handed you in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 5384, Laws of Florida, 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

BOARD OF CONTROL OF FLORIDA

BY *Frank M. Harris, Chairman*

Report of Chairman of Board

INTRODUCTION

The past two years have seen great progress made in the various institutions under the supervision of this Board. Our institutions of higher learning are making a place for themselves in many fields in the academic world, and the basic programs of public higher education—instruction, research, and services—are being fulfilled.

The Board of Control has instituted a program which is directed toward the end of better coordination of higher education in Florida. When all parts of this program are completed, we feel that our organization will be even stronger than it is today, and we will be in a more advantageous position to offer the people of Florida the type of higher education of which we can all be proud. A statement of the program and the progress made will be found elsewhere in this section.

The Board of Control would be derelict in its duty if it did not point out that a substantial increase in enrollment, possibly as high as 50%, is anticipated by 1960. We should begin now to prepare for this anticipated increase by providing: (1) adequate class room space, and (2) an academic staff which can provide the type of instruction the boys and girls of Florida should receive. The Board of Control has adopted this two-point objective and with the cooperation of the Legislature and the Budget Commission, our purposes can be accomplished.

Program of the Board of Control for Coordinating the Activities Under its Supervision and the Establishment of Uniform Operational Policies and Procedures

The Board of Control adopted the following program for improving the overall control of higher education in the State of Florida. Most of the points outlined below are under way at the present time. It is hoped that the following biennium will see the fruition of this proposed program.

1. BOARD POLICIES:

- (a) Assemble and arrange in systematic and orderly manner the present policies of the Board.
- (b) Study these policies in order to determine adequacy of existing policies, and need for additional policies.
- (c) Assemble and arrange in final form for ready reference policies which shall govern the various institutions in future financial and educational activities.

2. INSTITUTIONAL CONSTITUTIONS—ORGANIZATION AND OPERATING POLICIES:

- (a) Review the Constitution of the institutions with reference to:
 - (1) Organization of the institutions
 - (2) Authority delegated
 - (3) Operating policies

- (b) Approve such changes as are necessary to:
 - (1) Increase effectiveness of organization
 - (2) Obtain more uniformity in organization
 - (3) Obtain standard operating policies
- 3. **FINANCIAL RECORDS AND REPORTS:**
 - (a) Require adequate financial records and reports in conformity with generally accepted college and university standards:
 - (1) Adequate double entry system
 - (2) Budget preparation
 - (3) Budget operation and control
 - (4) Periodic financial and budgetary statements and reports
 - (b) Other financial, cost, and statistical analyses and reports relating to instruction and operating activities, including analyses of:
 - (1) Administrative cost
 - (2) Instructional cost
 - (3) Maintenance cost
 - (4) Other miscellaneous cost
 - (c) Comparative cost studies with institutions of other States.
 - (d) Establishment of adequate controls of physical property and supplies:
 - (1) Inventory records
 - (2) Identification of equipment
 - (3) Working capital fund for central stores
- 4. **PURCHASES:**
 - (a) Require that institutions follow generally accepted purchasing procedures of public agencies.
- 5. **EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM:**

Cause a study to be made of the curricula, degrees, and programs of study and research which are being offered at each institution to determine the advisability for additional offerings or the curtailment of present offerings.

Progress of Proposed Program

The following portion of the above program has been initiated or completed:

Board Policies

A policy manual has been written and adopted containing the basic policies of the Board. There is still much work to be done, but we feel a great deal has been accomplished by furnishing those we supervise with a document by which many questions of policy may be answered.

Institutional Constitutions

All of the institutions of higher education have developed constitutions for their internal management. There still remains the project of standardizing the constitutions and making such changes as are necessary to have them conform to the written policies of the Board of Control.

Financial Records and Reports

The greatest progress has been made in this particular phase of the program outlined above. Dr. David M. Beights, a certified public accountant, was employed as an accounting consultant to make recommendations for more adequate financial records to be maintained by our institutions. His recommendations have been, or are being, instituted. We are glad to report that items 3(a) and 3(b) above are about 75% installed. A working capital fund for central stores has been instituted at Florida State University. It is hoped that such a system will soon be in operation at the University of Florida and Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Items 3(b) and 3(c) are still in the formative stage. If funds are provided as requested, further progress will be made in the next biennium.

Purchasing

Adequate controls have been installed and generally accepted purchasing procedures are now in use.

Academic Salaries

One of the problems of the Board of Control and the various institutions under its control has been to obtain and retain an outstanding faculty. Competition in salaries comes both from other institutions of higher education and from government and business. Every study which has been made of salaries paid to academic personnel reflects the fact that Florida needs to increase the salaries paid. Provision for increased salaries has been made in our requests to the Legislature. Adoption of the salary schedule as presented would be of great benefit in attracting competent academic personnel to our campuses.

Building Program

General

The Florida Legislature has been very helpful in providing funds for our building program, but this fact must be emphasized: *Classroom space has to be provided for our students.* As stated in Dr. Miller's portion of this biennial report, classroom space per student at the University of Florida is less than ninety square feet per student, whereas the average for the land grant colleges is one hundred and forty-nine square feet. Twenty per cent of the student body at Florida State University is forced to commute between the main campus and the temporary campus at Dale Mabry Field, a distance of three miles. This is expensive, inefficient, and destructive of student and

faculty morale. Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College has many students attending classes in temporary wooden buildings.

Revenue Certificates

The outstanding funded debt of the Board of Control as of June 30, 1952, (See Exhibit "B" of the Executive Secretary's report) amounted to \$11,903,000. The Board has been forced to issue revenue certificates to construct dormitories or other auxiliary buildings, because insufficient money has been appropriated to adequately house and care for our student bodies. Applications for admission have had to be refused because of lack of dormitory space to house women at the University of Florida. Many students have to live in town in order to be able to attend Florida State University and Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College. This situation will be alleviated at Florida State University as soon as the project now under construction is completed.

In order to carry on this vast building program, it has been necessary to pledge our income from other auxiliaries. It is not financially feasible to construct additional dormitories by the issuance of revenue certificates unless a portion of the construction cost is provided by legislative appropriation. We are once again asking that funds be appropriated for dormitories at the University of Florida and the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College.

Since the first dormitories were constructed in 1939 with the aid of revenue certificates, thirty-one different buildings have been constructed in whole or in part, from proceeds derived from the sales of these certificates. To date, \$12,322,000 worth of revenue certificates have been issued. Plans are under way at the present time for three additional issues as follows:

University of Florida—Dormitory—\$1,000,000

Florida State University—Demonstration School—\$500,000

Florida A. & M. College—Dormitory—\$900,000

Validation of these issues will increase the amount of revenue certificates issued to \$14,722,000.

Student Enrollment

The leveling off in student enrollment was caused by: (1) Smaller high school graduating classes resulting from lower birth rates during the depression years, and (2) Entry into military services of many young men who wanted to get their service behind them.

While there has been a slight decrease in enrollment, the decrease has not been as great as was anticipated, nor has the decrease been as great as the national average of 7.8%. The Korean veterans returning to school, our population increase due to new residents, as well as the high birth rate will all be factors in increasing enrollment at our various institutions of higher learning.

Long-range predictions of enrollment forecast an increase of as much as 50% in students at our three institutions of higher learning by 1960.

Plans should be made now for adequate instruction and training of our future citizens. This includes additional class room space, dormitories and service facilities. If these enrollment predictions are substantially correct, we could easily find a student body of 15,000 by 1960 at the University of Florida, 8,000 at Florida State University and 3,000 at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College. With these predictions, it is hoped that the Budget Commission and the Legislature will begin immediately to provide class room space for the present student bodies, as well as to develop plans to adequately care for future enrollment. The following table presents enrollment statistics from 1905 to the end of this biennium:

ENROLLMENT IN REGULAR COLLEGE WORK

	Regular Session				Summer Session			
	U. OF F.	F. S. U.	D. & B.	A. & M.	U. OF F.	F. S. U.	D. & B.	A. & M.
1905-06.....	136	204	86	280	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906-07.....	102	220	90	294	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907-08.....	103	240	97	307	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908-09.....	103	257	90	289	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909-10.....	186	273	105	271	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910-11.....	241	280	103	314	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911-12.....	302	315	111	361	.....	.....	.....	.....
1912-13.....	321	413	119	379	.....	.....	.....	.....
1913-14.....	354	417	135	433	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914-15.....	385	473	137	423	.....	.....	.....	.....
1915-16.....	436	551	146	354	.....	.....	.....	.....
1916-17.....	620	619	150	336	.....	.....	.....	.....
1917-18.....	418	635	157	316	.....	.....	.....	.....
1918-19.....	372	776	171	312	.....	.....	.....	.....
1919-20.....	672	717	186	339	.....	.....	.....	.....
1920-21.....	835	731	191	316	743	423	.....	248
1921-22.....	1018	784	206	339	783	539	.....	187
1922-23.....	1118	731	224	339	895	512	.....	225
1923-24.....	1347	964	231	361	1028	585	.....	182
1924-25.....	1481	1218	252	304	928	526	.....	200
1925-26.....	1857	1397	280	434	987	529	.....	250
1926-27.....	1969	1361	285	510	1289	692	.....	323
1927-28.....	2168	1434	300	434	1686	786	.....	363
1928-29.....	2142	1593	300	357	1613	766	.....	358
1929-30.....	2233	1728	315	362	1480	876	.....	498
1930-31.....	2435	1695	313	525	1520	913	.....	715
1931-32.....	2486	1743	306	524	1699	955	.....	1026
1932-33.....	2628	1794	325	574	1086	572	.....	842
1933-34.....	2371	1561	330	607	1310	712	.....	1027
1934-35.....	2848	1630	339	797	1602	873	.....	1015
1935-36.....	2983	1741	350	826	1706	828	.....	1055
1936-37.....	3069	1823	347	819	2136	942	.....	867
1937-38.....	3278	1850	344	822	2631	872	.....	724
1938-39.....	3438	1871	348	822	2591	872	.....	724
1939-40.....	3456	2048	343	876	2805	1085	.....	784
1940-41.....	3438	2030	352	927	2445	1189	.....	1013
1941-42.....	3239	2036	367	907	2463	1017	.....	1180
1942-43.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civilians.....	2710	1934	371	888	1032	1043	.....	1055
Army.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trainees.....	905	68	.....	510	.....	.....	.....	.....
1943-44.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civilians—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Sem.....	588	1996	352	916	736	660	.....	281
2nd Sem.....	504	2089	370	938	632	404	.....	271
1943-44.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Army.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trainees.....	3423	85	.....	419	.....	.....	.....	.....
1944-45.....	938	2387	387	837	1034	1241	.....	961
1945-46.....	3216	2583	397	1221	3555	972	.....	1215
1946-47.....	7373	2704	424	1408	5711	1608	.....	1456
1947-48.....	9787	4062	393	1658	6278	3030	.....	1403
1948-49.....	11340	6393	428	1617	6643	3977	.....	1629
1949-50.....	11709	7450	464	1811	5927	5071	.....	1763
1950-51.....	11046	5958	475	2011	5927	5323	.....	2025
1951-52.....	9937	6183	516	2073	4704	2858	.....	1936

ENROLLMENT DEMONSTRATION SCHOOLS

	Regular Session				Summer Session			
	U. OF F.	F. S. U.	D. & B.	A. & M.	U. OF F.	F. S. U.	D. & B.	A. & M.
1934-35	448	423	.....	222	51	212	.....	148
1935-36	487	373	.....	200	49	202	.....	160
1936-37	469	346	.....	316	102	259	.....	341
1937-38	451	351	.....	276	114	253	.....	241
1938-39	459	364	.....	239	106	257	.....	241
1939-40	451	314	.....	249	136	134	.....	225
1940-41	472	350	.....	275	177	134	.....	169
1941-42	485	337	.....	328	217	108	.....	210
1942-43	487	361	.....	411	251	123	.....	525
1943-44	479	334	.....	435	220	142	.....	379
1944-45	501	339	.....	471	162	90	.....	259
1945-46	522	305	.....	388	64	91	.....	283
1946-47	504	414	.....	417	.....	95	.....	320
1947-48	500	329	.....	419	114	90	.....	279
1948-49	521	415	.....	403	113	93	.....	245
1949-50	519	432	.....	380	130	106	.....	317
1950-51	517	343	.....	446	130	147	.....	204
1951-52	518	367	.....	458	95	112	.....	215

GRADUATIONS UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Year	Honor-ary Degrees	Ph.D. Degrees	Master Degrees	Bach-elor Degrees	Profes-sional Degrees	Two-Year Certi-ficates	High School Di-plomas
1940-41	2	5	74	585	2	539	45
1941-42	2	6	39	525	1	497	48
1942-43	.....	6	32	475	.....	280	50
1943-44	3	1	38	212	.....	72	36
1944-45	1	1	46	135	1	62	58
1945-46	3	3	52	247	1	240	72
1946-47	1	1	77	446	.....	1034	.....
1947-48	5	.....	132	1079	1	1272	.....
1948-49	1	5	195	1638	2	1160	.....
1949-50	8	18	287	2385	.....	1184	.....
1950-51	.....	36	452	1729	8	955	.....
1951-52	3	38	436	1479	.....	800	.....

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

1940-41	.....	.....	12	345	.....	83	29
1941-42	.....	.....	5	380	.....	24	11
1942-43	.....	.....	10	386	.....	11	23
1943-44	.....	.....	3	331	.....	8	14
1944-45	.....	.....	6	361	.....	.....	.....
1945-46	.....	.....	7	366	.....	.....	.....
1946-47	.....	.....	15	392	.....	.....	.....
1947-48	.....	.....	25	502	.....	.....	.....
1948-49	.....	.....	68	672	.....	.....	.....
1949-50	.....	.....	149	943	.....	.....	.....
1950-51	.....	.....	202	1053	.....	.....	.....
1951-52	1	3	192	942	.....	.....	.....

GRADUATIONS—Continued
FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

Year	Honor-ary Degrees	Ph.D. Degrees	Master Degrees	Bach-elor Degrees	Profes-sional Degrees	Two-Year Certi-ficates	High School Di-gramas
1940-41							10
1941-42							6
1942-43							11
1943-44							1
1944-45							15
1945-46							8
1946-47							9
1947-48							14
1948-49							9
1949-50							8
1950-51							8
1951-52							15

FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

1940-41			154		3
1941-42			143		12
1942-43			170		33
1943-44			166		21
1944-45			183		43
1945-46			322		43
1946-47		1	322		74
1947-48			382		107
1948-49			408		104
1949-50		10	351		95
1950-51		10	360		52
1951-52		12	210		36

Board of Control Membership

There was only one change in personnel of the Board during the period covered by this Report. Honorable N. B. Jordan, Quincy, was succeeded by Honorable W. Glenn Miller, Monticello.

The 1951 session of the Florida Legislature amended Section 240.01 of the Florida Statutes to provide for two additional members of the board. Honorable George W. English, Jr., Fort Lauderdale, and Mrs. Jessie Ball duPont, Jacksonville, were appointed to fill these two positions.

Conclusion

Appended hereto are the comprehensive reports of the several departmental and institutional executives. Their reports are very informative of the events which transpired during this biennium.

As we begin another biennium, the Board of Control dedicates itself to the provision of an even finer educational system. It is cognizant of its growing responsibilities as the governing body for public higher education, as well as the ever increasing research and service programs so vital to the people of the State of Florida.

The Board desires to express its appreciation to the Governor, the State Board of Education, the State Budget Commission, and the individuals comprising these boards for their assistance and cooperation during this biennium.

BOARD OF CONTROL

Frank M. Harris, *Chairman*

Tallahassee, Florida

March 15, 1953

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

Gentlemen:

I have the privilege of transmitting to you the financial report of the various funds administered by the office of the Board of Control, for the biennium ending June 30, 1951, and 1952.

Exhibit "A" is a "Summary Statement of Operations," and reflects transactions during the biennium for the operating and administered funds.

Schedule "1-A" is a Statement of Fund Balances" explaining the assets of the funds contained on Exhibit "A."

Exhibit "B" is a statement of "Interest and Sinking Fund Balances and Revenue Certificates Outstanding as of June 30, 1952." This exhibit is presented for information as to the funded indebtedness of the Board of Control.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. POWERS
Executive Secretary

BOARD OF CONTROL

EXHIBIT "A"

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1950 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1952

NAME OF FUND	Fund Balance July 1, 1950	Receipts & Appropriation	Total Available	Expenditures	Reverted to Gen. Revenue	Fund Balance June 30, 1951	Receipts & Appropriation	Total Available	Expenditures	Fund Balance June 30, 1952
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:										
Salaries	\$ 301.01	\$ 16,860.00*	\$ 17,161.01	\$ 16,968.00	\$ 197.01	\$	\$ 30,480.00	\$ 30,480.00	\$ 29,710.00	\$ 770.00
Expenses	7,264.68	17,900.00*	25,164.68	16,863.43	8,299.25		14,280.00	14,280.00	14,201.99	78.01
Total General Administration	7,565.69	34,760.00	42,325.69	33,831.43	8,496.26		44,760.00	44,760.00	43,911.99	848.01
DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE:										
Salaries	1,510.43	4,000.00*	5,510.43	4,556.97	953.46		750.00	750.00	745.17	104.83
Expenses	151.61	500.00*	651.61	566.23	119.38		750.00	750.00	749.64	50.36
Incidental	26,199.99	211,886.12	238,086.11	110,654.26		127,421.85	69,503.82	197,925.67	131,251.97	65,973.70
Total Department of Architecture	27,862.03	216,386.12	244,248.15	115,777.46	1,072.84	127,421.85	70,503.82	197,925.67	133,646.78	66,088.89
UNAPPORTIONED FUNDS:										
Scholarship & Loan Funds:										
University of Florida										
John & Ida English Loan Fund	611.77	17.41	629.18			629.18	17.60	646.78		646.78
Albert W. Gilchrist Scholarship Fund	10,503.27	708.95	10,604.20	500.00		10,504.20	802.89	10,607.09	100.00	10,507.09
Arthur F. Hanson Scholarship Fund	5,150.56	150.00	5,300.56	150.00		5,150.56	153.00	5,303.56		5,303.56
Rennett Memorial Fund	722.19	21.00	743.19			743.19	21.00	764.19	32.50	731.69
John G. & Fannie F. Ruge Memorial Funds:										
Loans	10,760.11	31,912.24	42,712.35	24,082.00		18,630.35	31,509.01	50,139.36	20,330.00	31,799.36
Scholarships	3,669.72	4,683.27	8,352.99	7,100.00		1,252.99	4,990.45	6,243.47	2,574.50	3,668.97
George Wilcox Loving Spencer Memorial Scholarship Fund	3,533.04	115.50	3,648.54	182.04		3,506.50	125.12	3,631.62		3,631.62
Frank H. Wade Estate Fund	12,740.70	32.35	12,803.05			12,803.05	336.11	13,339.16		13,339.16
Carl Wilcox Memorial Scholarship Fund	7,362.50	63.20	7,425.70			7,425.70	65.33	7,491.03		7,491.03
David Yulker Scholarship Fund	5,100.00	125.00	5,225.00	100.00		5,125.00	127.49	5,252.49		5,252.49
David Yulker Lectureship Fund	3,093.67	91.60	3,185.27			3,185.27	91.97	3,281.24		3,281.24
Florida State University:										
John & Ida English Loan Fund	16.27		16.27			16.27	215.54	231.81		229.81
Albert W. Gilchrist Scholarship Fund	10,498.19	242.12	10,740.31	550.00		10,190.31	362.68	10,552.99	150.00	10,392.99
Mr. Sarah Levy Scholarship Fund	104.17	309.73	413.90	320.00		93.90	311.79	405.69	320.00	85.69
John G. & Fannie F. Ruge Memorial Funds:										
Loans	29,807.60	14,682.54	44,490.14	7,400.50		37,389.64	14,392.49	51,782.13	3,165.00	48,617.13
Scholarships	4,309.62	7,258.67	11,568.29	4,050.00		7,518.29	5,153.21	12,671.50	1,005.25	11,666.25
Estate of James D. Westcott	48,512.50	27,979.99	76,492.49	10,652.00		65,840.49	25,723.88	91,564.37	2,833.50	88,730.87
FIA, SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND:										
Albert W. Gilchrist Scholarship Fund	7,268.46	189.69	7,458.15			7,458.15	200.00	7,658.24		7,658.24
FIA, ARCHITECTURAL & MECHANICAL COLLEGE:										
Harold Caldwell Loan Fund	25,000.00	437.61	25,437.61	1,450.00		23,987.61	301.50	24,289.11	4,475.50	19,813.61
John & Ida English Loan Fund	1,053.89	75.91	1,129.80	500.00		629.80	137.64	767.44	75.00	692.44
Harold Hospital Fund	4,367.01	8,338.87	12,705.88	4,835.87		7,870.01	5,500.00	13,370.01	3,500.00	9,870.01
Mr. Sarah Levy Scholarship Fund	625.63	161.65	787.28			787.28	159.54	946.82		946.82
J. C. McMillen Scholarship Fund	1,371.62	28.97	1,400.59			1,400.59	20.23	1,420.82		1,420.82
Miscellaneous Gifts for A. & M. Hospital	175.00		175.00			175.00		175.00		175.00
OTHER UNAPPORTIONED FUNDS:										
Educational Opportunities for Children of Deafened Veterans	4,800.00	3,000.00*	12,800.00	2,826.46	9,973.54		6,000.00	6,000.00	2,250.00	3,750.00
Ex-Confederate Soldiers & Sailors Home Endowment Fund	659.99	370.00	1,029.99	525.00		504.99	370.00	874.99	600.00	274.99
Rising Scholarship Fund	165,850.00	247,260.71	413,110.71	150,211.91		262,898.80	259,147.74	522,046.54	241,960.34	280,086.20
Regional Educational Program Annual Payment to Accredited Medical Sch.	75,750.00	200,000.00*	275,750.00	225,750.00	45,000.00		321,500.00	321,500.00	320,250.00	1,250.00
State Medical School Planning							25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	
Tyler Scholarship Fund—Principal	6,384.78	608.81	6,993.59			6,993.59	627.55	7,621.14		7,621.14
Tyler Scholarship Fund—Univ. of Florida	412.34	384.09	796.43	800.00		97.43	394.50	491.93	550.00	441.93
Tyler Scholarship Fund—Florida State Univ.	662.56	554.70	1,217.26	450.00		767.26	594.50	1,361.76	500.00	861.76
TOTAL UNAPPORTIONED FUNDS	\$ 443,004.51	\$ 945,451.51	\$ 988,256.04	\$ 452,323.78	\$ 97,973.54	\$ 470,110.32	\$ 977,362.13	\$ 1,450,141.47	\$ 631,039.64	\$ 819,101.83
TOTAL BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS	\$ 479,260.53	\$ 761,997.91	\$ 1,271,358.48	\$ 601,714.67	\$ 67,142.64	\$ 606,545.17	\$ 1,092,447.91	\$ 1,609,029.12	\$ 800,597.40	\$ 892,431.72

*General Revenue Appropriation.

Transferred to Florida A. & M. Hospital Construction Fund.

BOARD OF CONTROL

SCHEDULE 1-A

STATEMENT OF FUND BALANCES AS OF JUNE 30, 1951 AND JUNE 30, 1952

Fund Balance as of June 30, 1951

Fund Balance as of June 30, 1952

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:

Salaries
ExpenseCash
\$Investments
\$Total
\$Cash
770.00Investments
\$Total
\$

Total General Administration

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE:

Salaries
Expense
IncidentalCash
\$Investments
\$Total
\$Cash
104.83Investments
\$Total
\$

Total Department of Architecture

ADMINISTERED FUNDS:

Scholarship and Loan Funds:

University of Florida:

John & Ida English Loan Fund
Albert W. Gilchrist Scholarship
FundCash
628.68Investments
\$Total
\$Cash
646.28Investments
\$Total
\$

Arthur E. Hamm Scholarship Fund

Ramsaur Memorial Fund

John G. & Fannie F. Ruge

Memorial Funds:

Loans

Scholarships

General William Loring Spencer

Memorial Scholarship Fund

Cash
8,630.35Investments
\$Total
\$Cash
23,789.36Investments
\$Total
\$Cash
108.50Investments
\$Total
\$Cash
233.62Investments
\$Total
\$

ADMINISTERED FUNDS:	Fund Balance as of June 30, 1951			Fund Balance as of June 30, 1952		
	Cash	Total	Investments	Cash	Investments	Total
University of Florida (Cont'd)						
Frank H. Wade Estate Fund	1,589.45	13,053.14	11,800.00	1,253.14	11,800.00	13,389.45
Cecil Wilcox Memorial Scholarship Fund	191.03	2,625.70	2,500.00	125.70	2,500.00	2,691.03
David Yulee Scholarship Fund	252.49	5,125.00	5,000.00	125.00	5,000.00	5,252.49
David Yulee Lectureship Fund	281.24	3,187.27	3,000.00	187.27	3,000.00	3,281.24
Florida State University:						
John & Ida English Loan Fund	229.81	16.27		16.27		229.81
Albert W. Gilchrist Scholarship Fund	392.99	10,380.31	10,000.00	380.31	10,000.00	10,392.99
Mrs. Sarah Levy Scholarship Fund	367.69	373.90		373.90		367.69
John G. & Fannie F. Ruge Memorial Funds:						
Loans						
Scholarships						
Estate of James D. Westcott	38,617.17	37,389.68	10,000.00	27,389.68	10,000.00	48,617.17
Florida School for the Deaf & Blind	1,003.25	3,076.69		3,076.69		1,003.25
Albert W. Gilchrist Scholarship Fund	29,714.87	56,820.79	25,000.00	31,820.79	25,000.00	54,714.87
Florida Agricultural & Mechanical College:						
Millard Caldwell Loan Fund	1,658.24	7,458.15	6,000.00	1,458.15	6,000.00	7,658.24
John & Ida English Loan Fund	17,897.81	21,977.81		21,977.81		17,897.81
Hart Hospital Fund	173.44	110.80		110.80		173.44
Mrs. Sara Levy Scholarship Fund		3,500.00	3,500.00			
J. C. McMullen Scholarship Fund	1,146.82	987.28		987.28		1,146.82
Miscellaneous Gifts for A. & M. Hospital	233.82	1,204.59	1,000.00	204.59	1,000.00	1,233.82
		175.00	175.00		175.00	175.00

	Fund Balance as of June 30, 1951			Fund Balance as of June 30, 1952		
	Cash	Investments	Total	Cash	Investments	Total
OTHER ADMINISTERED FUNDS:						
Educational Opportunities for Children of Deceased Veterans				3,750.00		3,750.00*
Ex-Confederate Soldiers and Sailors						
Home Endowment Fund	704.99		704.99	674.99		674.99
Racing Scholarship Fund	262,858.84		262,858.84	260,046.24		260,046.24
Regional Educational Program				1,250.00		1,250.00*
Annual Payment to Accredited Medical School				225,000.00		225,000.00*
State Medical School Planning				100,000.00		100,000.00*
Tufts Scholarship Fund—Principal	2,491.05	4,500.00	6,991.05	3,113.30	4,500.00	7,613.30
Tufts Scholarship Fund—University of Florida	397.03		397.03	441.53		441.53
Tufts Scholarship Fund—Florida State University	597.56		597.56	692.06		692.06
TOTAL ADMINISTERED FUNDS	367,584.32	\$ 111,575.00	\$ 479,159.32	\$ 720,627.81	\$ 104,875.00	\$ 825,502.81
TOTAL BOARD OF CONTROL FUNDS	\$ 495,006.17	\$ 111,575.00	\$ 606,581.17	\$ 787,556.72	\$ 104,875.00	\$ 892,431.72

*General Revenue Appropriations

†Transferred to Florida A. & M. Hospital Construction Fund after June 30, 1951.

‡In addition to cash and investments, there is real estate with an estimated value of \$105,500

§Real estate valuation increased to \$118,122.00 due to exchange of property.

BOARD OF CONTROL

EXHIBIT B

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND BALANCES AND REVENUE CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING AS OF JUNE 30, 1952.

	Interest and Sinking Fund Balance as of June 30, 1952			Revenue Certificates		
	Cash	Investments	Total	Total Issued	Total Retired	Outstanding 6-30-52
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA:						
1938 Dormitory Issue	\$ 30,593.67	\$ 127,500.00	\$ 158,093.67	\$ 372,000.00	\$ 41,000.00	331,000.00
1948 Dormitory Issue	185,092.63		185,092.63	3,628,000.00	125,000.00	3,503,000.00
Florida Field Stadium	17,136.17		17,136.17	550,000.00	42,000.00	508,000.00
Student Hall	32,100.49		32,100.49	1,998,000.00		1,998,000.00
Total University of Florida	264,922.96	127,500.00	392,422.96	6,548,000.00	208,000.00	6,340,000.00
FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY:						
Dining Hall*	8,644.31	42,500.00	51,144.31			
Landis Dormitory*	3,503.69	96,000.00	99,503.69	404,000.00	114,000.00	290,000.00
Infirmary	37,306.35	58,500.00	95,806.35	58,000.00	21,000.00	37,000.00
Bryan Hall (Recondition)	2,114.00		2,114.00	115,000.00	9,000.00	106,000.00
Senior Hall	303.25		303.25	200,000.00	12,000.00	188,000.00
1950 Revenue Certificate Issue	228,390.64		228,390.64	4,310,000.00		4,310,000.00
Total Florida State University	280,262.24	197,000.00	477,262.24	5,087,000.00	156,000.00	4,931,000.00
FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE						
1938 Dormitory Issue	22,234.82	52,000.00	74,234.82	202,000.00	31,000.00	171,000.00
Laundry	5,556.51		5,556.51	60,000.00	8,000.00	52,000.00
A. & M. Hospital	28,671.80		28,671.80	425,000.00	16,000.00	409,000.00
Total Florida A. & M. College	56,463.13	52,000.00	108,463.13	687,000.00	55,000.00	632,000.00
Total Board of Control— Revenue Certificate Funds	\$ 601,648.33	\$ 376,500.00	\$ 978,148.33	\$ 12,322,000.00	\$ 419,000.00	11,903,000.00

Gainesville, Florida

March 15, 1953

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

GENTLEMEN:

The Architect to the Board of Control has, during the 1950-52 biennium, designed and supervised construction of the following buildings at the various institutions under the Board of Control:

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

The following buildings were designed and contracts awarded:

Stairway Addition to Horticulture Building
Engineering and Industries Building
1951 R. O. T. C. Unit
1951 Poultry Unit
Storage Building, Mobile Unit No. 3, Marianna
Office and Laboratory, Quincy
Residence for Beef Cattle Research Unit
Meats Laboratory, First Unit
Livestock Barn and Judging Laboratory
Small Dormitory for Women, Unit S - 1
Student Hall

The total value of the work above enumerated at the University of Florida amounts to \$3,289,435.20.

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

The following buildings were designed and contracts awarded:

Residence Hall for Men
1950 Women's Dormitory
Student Activities Building
Three Dormitories for Men — Group "A"
Three Dormitories for Men — Group "B"
Two Dormitories for Men — Group "C"
Extensions to Central Heating System
Extensions to Electrical Distribution System
1950 Library Addition
Recording Studios — Music Building

The total value of the work above enumerated at Florida State University amounts to \$3,589,437.38.

FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

The following buildings were designed and contracts awarded:

Storm Water Drainage — West Campus

Underground Ducts and Manholes for Signal System

Repairs to Building T-2

The total value of work above enumerated at Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College amounts to \$32,484.49.

FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND

The following buildings were designed and contracts awarded:

Alteration to old Laundry Building

Dormitory for Negro Girls

Gymnasium

The total value of the work above enumerated at Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind amounts to \$518,881.67.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY C. FULTON

Architect to the Board of Control

Sarasota, Florida

March 15, 1953

TO THE STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:

Gentlemen:

The two year period covered by this report has been one of continuing growth and progress. In spite of the doubling of the entrance fee to the Art Museum, the attendance has increased from 69,300 in 1949 (at 50 cents) to 75,500 (at \$1.00) in 1952; the attendance at the Residence from 37,600 in 1949, to 59,355 in 1952. There were 6,300 people who visited the Circus Museum alone. There were 38,000 visitors to the Museum in 1952 on the free Mondays. The gross receipts have increased from \$81,342 in 1949, to \$147,709 in 1952.

THE MUSEUM COLLECTION

The program of restoration and rehabilitation of the galleries has been continued and made substantial progress. Jalousie windows were installed in the south galleries, making a vast improvement in the lighting and ventilation, and the walls of those galleries have been sheathed in wood and covered with fabric in rich colors. This procedure is not only of great value in keeping the pictures away from the destructive dampness of the plaster walls, but has spectacularly enhanced the appearance of the pictures themselves.

Forty-five pictures have been cleaned and restored, the most important of these being the Rembrandt *Portrait of a Lady*, and the two Rubens, *Flight of Lot* and *Pausias and Glycera*. The Ringling pictures continue to be in demand for important loan exhibitions all over the country, and even in Europe. In this period, the collection was represented in sixteen important shows, including one in Naples, Italy, and the Philadelphia Museum's 75th Anniversary Exhibition where the Rubens *Flight of Lot* won the public's vote for the most popular picture in the show.

ACQUISITIONS

The most important single acquisition was the unique 18th century theater from Asolo, Italy, which was installed in the former auditorium. (See *Activities*, below). The painting collection was increased by the purchase of eight 17th century pictures, outstanding among them being the large Tiepolo fresco, *Two Allegorical Figures*. In addition, the Museum received as a gift from Robert C. Paine and Mrs. Thomas N. Metcalf the El Greco, *St. Martin and the Beggar*, valued at \$60,000. The Circus Museum also benefited by the purchase of the important Chambers Collection of original source material on the circus, containing some 25,000 items, many of them very rare.

ACTIVITIES

The installation of the 18th century theater, originally in the Castel of Caterina Cornaro in Asolo, near Venice, was completed in February 1952. It was opened with six gala performances of two 18th century operas, *La Serva Padrona* by Pergolesi and *Bastien et Bastienne* by Mozart. The operas were produced by Laszlo Halasz with singers from the New York City Opera Company. The settings and costumes for the Pergolesi work were designed by Eugene Berman, perhaps the foremost opera designer in this country at the present time. Not only were the performances themselves enormously successful, but the theater has been of the greatest interest to the museum visitors. In the lobby, a small exhibition of theatrical material has been arranged to explain further the historical and architectural significance of the theater and to contribute to the visitors' enjoyment.

Six small loan exhibitions were held in the museum galleries during the two winter seasons. The program of films from the Museum of Modern Art Film Library was continued through 1950-51. Lectures by Pavel Tchelitchew and John Kent Tilton, and four musical events in the Residence and the Museum Court, three plays by students of Florida State University and Florida Southern College and the annual seminars held in conjunction with Florida State University complete the list of special activities.

PUBLICATIONS

Three illustrated booklets were produced in this period: *The House That John and Mable Ringling Built*, *The Museum of the American Circus*, and *The Asolo Theater*. An *Annual Bulletin* was produced in 1950 and a catalogue, *Reflections of the Italian Comedy*, 1951. A popular guide to fifty pictures in the collection is ready for printing.

LIBRARY

The Library in the Museum now contains over sixteen hundred volumes on various phases of art history. These volumes are always authoritative and often rare. It is open to all students and visitors who wish to consult books on art and the hundreds of sales catalogues, art museum bulletins and related material. Additional volumes are added every year.

PUBLICITY

During this biennium, news of the Ringling Museums has been spread more widely than ever before, both through reports of visitors and by means of material prepared here for dissemination. There has been particular interest in the Asolo Theater. The museums have been mentioned in thousands of newspapers throughout the country and abroad; in scores of magazines; on radio stations including the Voice of America to Germany; in films, and in talks to various groups.

Among the newspapers that have run features within this period are: The New York Herald Tribune; the Baltimore Sun; the Winston-Salem Journal-Sentinel; the Hartford Times; Diario de la Marina in Havana, and papers in Vienna and Salzburg, Austria. Among the important magazines are: Time; Pic; Photograph Annual; House and Garden; Better Homes and Gardens; Interior Design; Mademoiselle; McCall's; Metropolitan Opera News; the publication of La Scala Opera, Milan, Italy; Radio TV; Hobbies; Harpers Bazaar; and White Tops and other publications for circus fans.

FINANCIAL REPORT

For a summary of the financial activities of the John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art, see exhibit "A" which follows.

Respectfully submitted:

A. EVERETT AUSTIN, JR., *Director*

JOHN AND MABLE RINGLING MUSEUM OF ART

EXHIBIT "A"

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1950, THROUGH JUNE 30, 1952

NAME OF FUND	Fund Balance July 1, 1950	Receipts & Appropriations	Total Available	Expenditures	Reverted to General Revenue	Fund Balance June 30, 1951	Receipts & Appropriations	Total Available	Expenditures	Fund Balance June 30, 1952
GENERAL REVENUE APPROPRIATIONS:										
Salaries	\$ 229.04	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,229.04	\$ 40,000.50	\$ 168.54	\$ _____	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000.00	22,496.40	7,503.60
Expense	20,982.57	32,553.50	53,536.07	52,966.00	570.07	_____	45,000.00	45,000.00	43,510.30	1,489.70
Capital Outlay-Seawall	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	30,000.00	30,000.00	_____	30,000.00
Total General Revenue	21,211.61	72,553.50	93,765.11	93,026.50	738.61	_____	105,000.00	105,000.00	66,046.70	38,953.30
TRUST FUNDS:										
Incidental	41,340.67	105,507.15	150,887.80	86,718.09	_____	64,569.71	151,541.36	215,711.57	99,497.98	116,213.59
Interest of Trust Fund	7,020.44	51,240.50	42,260.74	55,981.63	_____	8,279.11	28,834.07	37,113.18	29,469.95	7,643.23
Principal of Trust Fund*	177,200.00	266,613.63	443,813.63	304,934.44	_____	138,879.19 ^a	98,095.81	236,975.00	_____	236,975.00 ^a
Total Trust Fund	225,601.11	407,361.06	636,962.17	425,634.16	_____	211,328.01	278,479.74	489,799.75	128,967.93	360,831.82
TOTAL SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS	250,812.72	\$ 479,914.56	\$ 730,727.28	\$ 518,660.66	\$ 738.61	\$ 211,328.01	\$ 383,479.74	\$ 704,799.75	\$ 195,014.63	\$ 399,785.12

*Under the terms of Mr. John Ringling's will, this fund must remain intact and only the interest used.

^aIn addition to the cash balance, \$800,000 was invested in government securities as of June 30, 1951.

^aIn addition to the cash balance, \$800,000 was invested in government securities as of June 30, 1952.

BIENNIAL REPORT

TO THE
BOARD OF CONTROL

July 1, 1950 — June 30, 1952

Presented By
J. HILLIS MILLER
President, The University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida



FOR THE BIENNIUM
ENDING DECEMBER 1
1952

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To the Honorable,

The Board of Control of the State of Florida

Gentlemen:

We pause once again at this season of the year to make our biennial inventory. It is, indeed, to its credit that a wise Florida legislature many years ago envisioned the desirability of having institutions of higher learning render, through their governing Board, a periodic accounting of their activities, and included within the framework of the State's educational laws provision for the filing of biennial reports. This educational "stock-taking" is a healthy procedure. It serves the interests of the people of the State of Florida and the Legislative bodies whose legislative enactments support the institutions, the governing boards who are charged with supervisory responsibility, the president and administrative officers who have direct responsibility, and finally, the instructional, administrative, and research staffs whose labors and contributions are subject to review.

The biennial reports constitute a cumulative record of day to day activities, efforts, achievements, discouragements, and yearnings of many people, all working for a common purpose—the education of Florida youth, and the building of a greater and better Florida. Viewed in this light, the reports assume a very special significance.

In reviewing the departmental reports of the University of Florida for the biennium July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1952, one can measure the distance travelled and the goals attained with a fair degree of accuracy. The cumulative story is, indeed, an interesting one. The achievements are noteworthy. However, progress has not been made without substantial sacrificial effort. Unfilled needs have necessitated devious and costly detours and delays, and inevitably stand as road blocks to maximum progress.

To the Chairman, Honorable Frank M. Harris, and members of the Board of Control, we are greatly indebted for patience, understanding and helpfulness in the solution of our problems. To the Governor, Honorable Fuller Warren, and members of his cabinet; and to the heads of the several agencies with which we have had friendly and profitable relations, we would express our deep gratitude for fullest cooperation at all times.

The rather remarkable record of achievement appended hereto could not have been possible without the encouragement and support of these splendid public servants. It is, therefore, with a sense of appreciation and also of pride that I present herewith the Biennial Report of the University of Florida.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Hillis Miller, President
University of Florida

BIENNIAL REPORT

In reviewing the work of the biennium ending June 30, 1952, certain high points of accomplishment and progress stand out boldly. Some have been accented by design; others have gained ascendancy because of unexpected turns of events. Several experimental projects have been acclaimed with greater enthusiasm than anticipated. Considerable emphasis has been placed on research, graduate work, and the planning of a new medical center. One new and important unit has been added, the Institute of Gerontology, and the work of another has been expanded with a change of designation, i.e., the School of Inter-American Studies. I should like to review these items in some detail, while covering in briefer outline the work of the various academic and administrative units of the University. In doing this I respectfully invite the reader to turn to the detailed reports of the deans, directors and other administrative officers, as submitted to the President. There is no substitute for reading these reports if the reader desires a clear picture of the progress of the University.

ENROLLMENT

When World War II drew to a close, student enrollment at the University of Florida started a dramatic upward swing which was to place it within four brief years in the ranks of the largest state-supported institutions in the country. The peak was reached in the year 1948-1949 when 11,340 students were enrolled in the regular academic session and 6,643 in the summer sessions, making the total enrollment for the year 17,938. The year 1949-1950 witnessed an even larger increase in the enrollment for the regular session, to-wit, 11,709, but a slight tapering off during the summer session, with registration standing at 5,927, gave a total for the year of 17,636.

Enrollments have declined slightly with the exodus of the G.I.'s who constituted the bulk of the post-war group. The decrease by 1952 over a four-year period was approximately 2,000 under the peak total enrollment of the regular and summer sessions referred to above. The percentage decrease is considerably smaller than that experienced by the majority of institutions of higher learning in the nation.

Six hundred and one women enrolled in the University of Florida in the fall of 1947, the first year the institution was made co-educational. In that year, and in the two subsequent years, the University rejected many applications because of the lack of housing and other facilities to accommodate them. It was necessary for the University to lease a number of apartment buildings in the city to house the women students. Some old barracks at nearby Alachua Air Base served as housing quarters for many men students. There were 1,659 women for the regular session of 1948-1949 and 1,458 in the summer session of 1948; 2,033 women enrolled for the regular session of 1949-1950; 1,544 in the summer session of 1949; 2,433 women in the regular session, 1950-1951; 1,555 in the summer session of 1950; 2,532 in the regular session of 1951-52, and 1,232 in the summer session of 1951. (See Enrollment Report Appended as Exhibit 1.)

PHYSICAL PLANT

Because plant, housing and teaching facilities were sorely inadequate for a pre-war enrollment of 3,500 students, the University administration and State Government were confronted with problems of first magnitude to provide for the trebling of the student body. The utilities such as the electric system, the telephone system, sewerage disposal, water supply, etc. were completely inadequate, and new installations became necessary,

which meant that the building program of the University had to start not at the surface or ground level, but underground. A magnificent new sewerage treatment plant, with a capacity of 700,000 gallons a day, an auxiliary sewerage treatment plant providing a sanitary research laboratory, and a campus incinerator were among the first units to be started.

The State provided generously for new construction projects during the legislative sessions immediately following World War II, and construction of buildings amounted to approximately \$20,000,000.00 paid from State, Federal and auxiliary funds during the period 1946-50. However, the 1951 session of the legislature adjourned without making any provision for educational buildings. Despite the expenditures above noted, the University has only about one-half of the educational space it needs for 10,000 students. In 1950, the University of Florida had 86 square feet per student, whereas the average for other land grant colleges in the nation stood at 149 square feet per student.

A number of building projects in the previous biennium have been brought to completion during the present biennium and some of the University's more pressing needs have been met by renovations and additions made possible for the most part from Federal and other sources.

In the spring of 1952, contracts were let for the erection of new student residential halls costing \$2,106,000.00 which will be financed almost entirely from the sale of revenue certificates. Since funds were not provided by the State, it has been necessary for the University to borrow money to erect these necessary housing facilities for its students. This procedure has necessitated a general increase of rents for the residential halls and is a real handicap to many worthy Florida students of moderate means whose families are unable to meet the increased costs. With the completion of the new dormitories, the University will then have permanent housing accommodations sufficient to accommodate only 3,000 students. A minimum of 60% of the student body should be accommodated on the campus in University residence halls. This means that the present available space should be doubled by the construction of new residence halls within the near future.

The new ROTC Building, costing \$210,000, affords good quarters for our important military and air force units and will enable them to maintain their traditional record of efficiency, which was seriously threatened with the inadequacy of space prevailing during the past biennium. The renovation of Science Hall at a cost of \$125,000 has brought relief from an impossible overcrowded situation which developed when the hall was declared unuseable.

A new official residence for the President of the University, now under construction, has been made possible through savings from other housing and building projects on campus. The completion of this residence will serve a useful purpose by providing a place near campus where Alumni and friends of the University may gather from time to time; for the entertainment on occasion of large segments of the faculty and student body, and as a headquarters for distinguished guests of the University. Nothing can enhance the public relations of an institution or have more enduring influence in promoting friendly relationship between administration, faculty and students than such a congenial setting.

We are also pleased to report the acquisition of 830.1 acres of land during the biennium at a cost of \$58,305. (See complete list of buildings and land acquisitions appended as Exhibit 2.)

FISCAL AND BUDGETARY OPERATIONS

The following statement of income by sources during the biennium covers the fiscal operations of the University of Florida and its several important units:

Source	1950 Amount	1951 %	1951 Amount	1952 %
State and County Appropriations	9,720,762.09	60.06	10,148,431.82	59.89
Federal Appropriations	598,963.53	3.70	762,745.57	4.50
Student Fees	1,886,314.55	11.65	1,426,696.98	8.42
Auxiliary Enterprises	3,053,619.39	18.87	2,933,282.69	17.81
Gifts and Grants from				
Private Sources	145,697.34	.90	457,897.53	2.70
Agricultural Sales	303,111.74	1.87	554,221.63	3.27
Sales and Services of				
Educational Depts.	327,868.81	2.03	520,131.00	3.07
Endowment	8,548.13	.05	6,431.79	.04
Miscellaneous	141,115.20	.87	135,921.67	.80
TOTALS	16,186,000.69	100.00	16,945,160.68	100.00

It should be pointed out that because of the shift in student enrollment from GI to civilian enrollment, there was a very substantial reduction in revenues from federal sources covering tuition fees of GI students in the last biennium. All educators and government agents realized that it would be necessary for the State governments to absorb the additional cost of education due to terminating federal funds, when the GI peaks had been reached and federal subsidies were no longer available.

The Board of Control

The Board of Control was augmented during the biennium by two new members appointed pursuant to legislation creating two additional congressional districts in Florida. In keeping with a commitment by the Honorable Fuller Warren, a woman was named to membership on the Board for the first time in history. Mrs. Alfred I. duPont of Jacksonville was selected for this appointment and the selection met with instant response in all sections of the State in view of Mrs. duPont's well known interest in education and her wide business experience. The Honorable George W. English, a graduate of the University of Illinois and Harvard University, and a prominent Fort Lauderdale banker and lawyer, was the second member to be added under the provisions of the new legislation. These members, together with the formerly constituted Board, have been exceedingly helpful in assisting the administration to solve numerous and difficult problems arising from time to time.

The Board of Control has, within recent months, perfected policies and procedures which not only will greatly simplify the presentation of recommendations by the administration, but which, in our opinion, will greatly add to the effective functioning of the Board in its relationships with the various institutions of higher learning. Action upon many trivial matters, which in the past required much time-consuming attention, has now been delegated to the Secretary of the Board and to the administration. These small items may now be cleared between Board meetings, thus avoiding delays. Interim actions will, of course, be ratified at subsequent Board meetings.

The Board has also been instrumental in helping the University to evolve procedures and fiscal policies for the handling of its vast business operations. In cooperation with the Business Office, a modern and up-to-date accounting system has been installed, which we feel will have lasting benefits.

ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Departmental biennial reports seem to stress *Faculty and Staff Improvement* more than any other feature of the academic-research profile of the biennium. Rotation of membership on the University Personnel Board twice annually brings constant new thinking and concentration on personnel and faculty nominations. Department heads have become aware of the fact that their candidates will be scrutinized by an impartial University-wide group who have no favors to ask nor axes to grind. They consider each nominee not only from a standpoint of adaptation and suitability in the department concerned, but to the entire University community of scholars. There is a realization that the reputation of the University is affected with each appointment. If the candidate has a high and scholarly reputation, his coming will enhance the reputation not only of his college, school or department, but that of the University. The reverse would apply to poorly prepared or trained candidates. The same is no less true of the research staff. Money invested in incompetent research workers is money wasted.

Consequently, there has been a careful plan of selectivity with respect to new personnel. We wish time and space permitted a detailed list of the scholarly individuals who have been brought to the University during the biennium. Moreover, numerous members of the staff have pursued further graduate or post-graduate work in the great graduate centers of the nation and there is not a single unit which has not boasted of one or more staff members completing or undertaking work on their doctor's or master's degrees.

Improved salary scales have gone far in retaining many of our most promising younger faculty members and men of science and have enabled the University to compete for the services of outstanding rather than mediocre teachers and researchers. While the present salary scale has improved the position with respect to competition among Southern institutions, it still falls far short of permitting free competition for staff recruitment among the majority of the great colleges and universities of the nation. To this end, we propose to bend our every effort in the new biennium. We are hopeful that a far-sighted people will not be satisfied with less than the best trained personnel obtainable to teach the youth and future citizens of this great State and to continue in the development of its great natural resources.

Modern society in both peace and war depends upon scientific studies in basic problems in a great variety of fields. Unfortunately for the nations of the world and the human race, much more attention has been devoted during the past century and especially during the past three and a half decades (which embrace World War I and World War II) to scientific studies and research relating to war and war activities than to those areas revolving around the social sciences and the humanities. Many of the staff members of the University of Florida are interested in pure, i.e., basic or fundamental research in their particular fields of endeavor. It would be difficult to predict the possible future uses of knowledge derived from this fundamental research. Utilitarian aspects are usually left for future consideration.

Present international tensions have induced a great interest on the part of the Federal government and many industries in both basic and applied research in practically all the fields covered by the staff of a modern university. These Federal agencies have set aside certain funds for applied research and other funds for fundamental research, of which the University of Florida has been a recipient in rather large measure.

The University of Florida has offered the use of its staff and facilities for the benefit of the nation in this period of tension. In addition to our teaching responsibilities, we

have made substantial contributions to the advancement of knowledge in both fundamental and applied research related to national defense. There is every evidence that this type of service will be greatly expanded.

In anticipation of and preparation for our own larger participation in research activities, we named a Committee on Research Contracts in the spring of 1951 consisting of the following people: John S. Allen, Chairman; Ralph E. Page, R. B. Eutsler, R. A. Morgen, J. Wayne Reitz, with Stanley L. West and George F. Baughman as ex officio members. This Committee has developed procedures for handling research proposals originated by staff members of the University of Florida. It advises staff members whether or not the University will be prepared to make an application to a corporation or a federal agency for particular research projects, assists staff members in preparing proposals for submission to the appropriate agencies, and gives assistance to persons designated by the University to follow these proposals through to final consideration by the various agencies. This action provided the initiative and channel through which important and unusual proposals came to light, sometimes from unexpected sources.

During the two-year period under review, the University has greatly expanded its research activities. It has received grants from the Federal government, research contracts and grants in aid from private sources amounting to nearly two million dollars. The research programs have, in fact, been carried on largely from non-State financial sources.

Closely allied to our research program is the matter of patents and copyrights. Increased research has logically resulted in more and more patentable proposals. After careful screening by our Research Council, the most promising proposals are processed as patent applications. Several patents have been issued in recent years but the University and inventors were handicapped because of the inadequate outlets or means of utilizing the new patented processes or discoveries. Fortunately, a contractual arrangement with the Research Corporation was consummated during the biennium which provides an excellent channel through which patent applications may be processed and also disposed of, if subsequent patents are issued by the Patent Office. The Research Corporation is nationally known, and has wide contact with American industry. We anticipate that our contract and patent relationship with it will prove very fruitful in the years ahead. Suffice to say, the biennium has witnessed an almost phenomenal upsurge in research activities on the campus of the University of Florida. The volume and quality of work has been equalled by only a relatively few institutions in the nation.

A true University is both a center of learning and a center for increasing knowledge. There is no adequate measure of the contribution which the University research has made to a more effective teaching program, to an expansion of the frontier of knowledge, and to the practical solutions of everyday problems. Suffice to say that a formidable list of research projects, concluded during the past four years, and others that are being constantly studied, have done much to make the University of Florida a significant factor in the lives of the people of Florida and in the progress of the State. Research papers, articles, and books published, within the period 1949-1951, total 1,506 while graduate theses total 634 in number. These publications are indicative of the constructive effort which has been put into this important phase of the University's functions.

As we have already indicated, detailed departmental reports will accompany and be made a part of this biennial report. However, I should like to present in brief summary the high points of our academic and research programs as revealed by the deans and directors of the professional schools and research divisions.

University College

In view of the fact that the University College serves the entire University in that all students are required to complete the first two years of undergraduate work in the University College before proceeding to the College of Arts and Sciences or specialization in the professional schools, we shall review the program of this college first.

Two years ago the University College reported its part in the National Evaluation of General Education as conducted by the American Council on Education. This work has moved along in a desirable way. The College has sent six faculty members to the national workshop this summer.

In the midst of re-examining materials of study, it appears desirable to indicate the creative work that has come from members of the College staff. Only the books and textbooks of such import that they have been published by the leading publishing companies of the country are cited:

The Social Science staff, under the able leadership of its Chairman William G. Carleton, has published thirty or more articles concerning the work of this area in leading periodicals the country over. The other staff groups also have published many articles. Dr. Carleton and Dr. Hanna are under contract with the Dryden Press for a social science textbook for college use in 1953. Dr. Carleton is also under contract with the same publishing firm for an American cultural and anthropological history. The Lewis Historical Publishing Company of New York has just completed a two-volume, 500,000 word, history of Florida by J. E. Dovell, a staff member. Arthur L. Funk, another staff member, has just completed editing a source book in modern European history to be published this coming winter by the American Book Company. Dr. George C. Osborn has just published a book manuscript covering the life of James K. Vardamon of Mississippi. Mr. Samuel Proctor has published with the University of Florida Press a biography of Napoleon Bonaparte Broward. He is currently at work on a history of the University of Florida to be published in June 1953. Another staff member, Dr. Oscar Svarlien, has finished his manuscript of a textbook in international law, to be published this coming spring by the McGraw-Hill Company. Dr. Clyde B. Vedder is currently at work on a textbook in criminology to be published by the Dryden Press.

Dr. L. W. Gaddum, the Chairman of the Physical Science group, with Dr. Knowles has completed the manuscript for a physical science textbook for publication by Houghton Mifflin Company in 1953. Dr. Elliott, a staff member of this group, has completed the manuscript for a high school text to be published by Harper Brothers Publishing Company in 1952. This staff too has a number of leading articles appearing in national journals.

Dr. J. Hooper Wise and his colleagues in the English division have just received (1952) from Harcourt, Brace and Company *College English: the First Year*. This monumental work of nearly 1,000 pages collects in one volume the materials for a complete course in freshman English. An exercise manual accompanies the volume. The University of Florida Press is publishing this year J. E. Congleton's book, *Theories of Pastoral Poetry in England*. Stephen F. Fogle of this same staff had *A Brief Anthology of Poetry* published by American Book Company in 1951. The University of Oklahoma Press published *A Petroleum Dictionary* by staff member Lalia P. Boone. Wise, Congleton, and Morris are completing the revised edition of *Meaning in Reading* to be published by Harcourt, Brace and Company in 1953.

Dr. Robert F. Davidson, Chairman of the Humanities division, has just received from the Dryden Press (1952) his new text for use this fall, *Philosophies Men Live By*. Pro-

fessor A. D. Graeffe's text *Creative Teaching in the Humanities*, published by Harpers in 1951, has been highly praised and widely discussed.

The new revised text *Man and the Biological World* by Rogers, Hubbel, and Byers published by McGraw-Hill in 1952 will be ready for class use the coming semester. We should mention here that two members of this biology group, Dr. Berner and Dr. Carr, are on leave working for the British Military Government on an entomological problem.

Graduate School

We have stressed in previous biennial reports one of our primary aims—the development of an outstanding Graduate School on the campus of the University of Florida. I am pleased to report substantial progress in this direction, though we still lag in some essentials. With the retirement of Dr. Thomas M. Simpson on July 1, 1951, following a loyal and notable service of 34 years as Head Professor of Mathematics, thirteen of which were coupled with the deanship of the Graduate School, the administration of the Graduate School was entrusted to Dr. C. F. Byers as Acting Dean, pending a search for a successor to Dean Simpson. It may be said that the nation was canvassed with a view to securing the most able person available for this important position. We were exceedingly fortunate in securing Dr. L. E. Grinter, formerly Vice President and Dean of the Graduate Division of Illinois Institute of Technology, who will assume his responsibilities beginning August 1, 1952. Our expanding program of research, which is gaining nation-wide attention, and which we have dealt with in another section of this report, demanded top-level direction by an outstanding man of research, training and experience. Accordingly, Dr. Grinter was appointed to the dual role of Dean of the Graduate School and Director of Research, his qualifications being ideal for this double responsibility. Dr. Grinter is a native of Kansas, and after receiving an undergraduate degree at the University of Kansas, was awarded the M. S. and Ph. D. degrees at the University of Illinois. He returned to the University of Kansas to receive the degree of Civil Engineering in 1930. He holds membership in many educational societies, and is author of numerous scientific monographs and a half dozen books in the fields of structural engineering and mechanics. Dr. Grinter has been consultant to the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, and is now a member of the Board's Commission on Graduate Studies which has its headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia.

In April of 1950 a Graduate Advisory Committee, consisting of representative faculty members, was appointed to study the graduate administrative procedure of the University and to evaluate the graduate program. Dr. Byers rendered service above and beyond the call of duty in supervising and pressing the work of this Committee. The Graduate Council approved reports and recommendations of the Committee establishing the duties of the Graduate School, Graduate Council, and the Graduate Dean. In fact, the entire administrative machinery has been reorganized and the Graduate School has been made responsible for the overall university standards for graduate work and coordination among the programs of the various colleges and divisions of the University. The responsibility for the details of the graduate programs is now vested in the respective colleges and divisions through their deans and established graduate administrative devices. A graduate faculty has been designated and a policy established relative to such matters as staff loads, appointment of the Graduate Council, supervisory committees, budget, admission, registration, and candidacy.

The following areas were approved during the biennium to offer the degree of Doctor of Philosophy: agricultural economics, Inter-American Area Studies, pharmaceutical chemistry, plant pathology, sociology (Latin American), and soils. The doctoral pro-

gram in speech and business administration has been expanded to include new areas. The Graduate School now offers the master's degree in fifty-one fields and the Ph.D. in twenty-four, as well as the Doctor of Education degree.

Enrollment for graduate study continued to expand during the first year of the biennium with 2,863 students in the year 1950-51 and 1,629 students in the summer session of 1951. The second year of the biennium showed only a slight decline in enrollment with 2,257 students registered for 1951-52 and 1,274 registered for the 1952 summer session. During the biennium, 922 masters, 11 Doctors of Education, and 47 Doctor of Philosophy degrees were conferred.

Sample illustrations of progress in graduate work and of methods used by the several colleges and schools in implementing the reorganization of the Graduate School are interesting at this point.

The Dean of the College of Agriculture states:

During the biennium there was a considerable increase in enrollment of graduate students. Facilities and staff were taxed to the utmost to offer the desired quality of training on the graduate level. One hundred and sixty graduate degrees were awarded to students majoring in some phase of agriculture as follows: 77 Master of Agriculture, 45 Master of Science in Agriculture, 32 Master of Science and 6 Doctor of Philosophy degrees. At the beginning of the biennium the Doctorate was being offered in Fruit Production, Vegetable Production, and Animal Nutrition only. Farm Management, Agricultural Marketing, Plant Pathology and Soils qualified as additional areas for offering this degree. The Department of Agronomy has submitted its proposal for offering the Doctorate to the Graduate Council for consideration. There are several areas in the College of Agriculture where the staff is well qualified to offer work leading to this degree, but laboratory facilities and equipment are the limiting factors for making the request up to the present time. It is the hope that these handicaps may be overcome at the earliest practicable date. Many well qualified students are being turned down and sent to other graduate schools because of this lack of physical essentials for high quality training.

The Dean of the College of Architecture and Allied Arts reports:

The graduate work of the Department of Architecture is substantial in quantity and scholarly in quality. Graduate work in Architecture, first undertaken in 1929, is at the highest level of any school in the South. In the important work in Community Planning, four candidates are working on their Master's degrees. In Building Construction, established in 1943, an unusually high level of scholarship is evident. In this fundamental field, graduate courses have recently been instituted to provide means of study of advanced building technology, and research work has been added to encourage experimental studies.

The work of students in the new graduate program in the Department of Art has been of distinguished character. This program, organized in 1950, has developed remarkably and is meeting a previously unfilled need in Florida. During the biennium the graduate degree, Master of Fine Arts, has been awarded to seven candidates.

The Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, in speaking of the new graduate reorganization, says:

The College of Arts and Sciences has assumed its obligations under this new plan for the organization of graduate work at the University of Florida . . . The Office of the Dean is in the process of setting up a record system for the keeping of detailed academic records of graduate students, determining admissions, effecting registration, and processing other routine matters.

Graduate student advisement is being organized in terms of assigning responsibility to department heads or their departmental graduate committees or advisors.

The responsibility of the College Curriculum Committee has been enlarged to include all matters of graduate curricula. This organization permits a single agency of the college to evaluate and approve the total programs of instruction of each department.

The Dean of the College of Business Administration reports:

The number of graduate students was few before the second World War, but the enrollment rose to 57 in 1948-49, 76 in 1950-51, and 72 in 1951-52. Admissions already approved for the year 1952-53 indicate that the enrollment for the coming year will be as high, if not higher than during the past two years. Of the graduate students registered during the year 1951-52, 18 were candidates for the Ph.D. degree, 9 the M.A. degree, and 35 the M.B.A. degree. . . . Three M.B.A. and M.A. degrees were conferred in June, 1952. One Ph.D. degree will probably be conferred in June, 1952. One Ph. D. degree will probably be conferred in August, 1952. Several candidates for the Ph. D. degree have completed all course and language requirements for the doctorate and expect to receive their degrees during 1952-53.

In order to accommodate the increased demand for graduate work, the College has broadened its offerings in the graduate field. Fifty-eight graduate courses are now offered in various fields. Offerings in the following fields provide sufficiently broad training for the Ph.D. candidates in accounting, economic theory, finance, foreign trade, insurance, labor, public finance, management, marketing, real estate, transportation, and public utilities.

The Dean of the College of Education reveals that in 1952, the number of students receiving advanced degrees or certificates exceeded the number receiving bachelor degrees, and introduces the following figures by way of substantiation:

	1950-51	1951-52	Total
Bachelors	262	232	494
Masters	189	247	
Doctorates	8	7	
*Post Graduate Certificates	33	13	
**Advanced Post Graduate			
Certificates	22 257	34 301	558
*Thirty-six semester hours graduate work			
**Master's degree plus 36 hours graduate work			

The Dean of the College of Engineering says:

Instruction on the graduate level has been enriched by the procurement of additional staff members who are experts in certain phases of Chemical

Engineering. Since July, 1950, two students have met the requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy degree with major work in chemical engineering. A graduate program in both Sanitary and Structural Engineering leading to the Ph. D. degree in these fields has been developed and awaits formal approval. Ten courses at the graduate level are offered by the Department of Engineering Mechanics. These are taken for major credit by graduate students pursuing work toward a Master's degree in Engineering Mechanics and also for minor credit by graduate students in other fields of engineering or science. It is planned to introduce additional graduate courses in the future as additional staff is added, and ultimately build up these offerings, staff, and equipment to enable offering a doctorate in this field.

The Dean of the College of Pharmacy reports:

During the past two years, graduate degrees granted by the College were 15 Master of Science degrees and 5 Doctor of Philosophy degrees.

Dr. Robert D. Calkins, Director of the General Education Board, in his annual report for 1951, reviews fifty years of education in the South and points so clearly to certain factors with which we are concerned that they bear repetition here: "To look back over the progress that has been made in southern education is itself an invitation to look forward to the next half century," he says, and adds:

In the path ahead are a number of serious obstacles that an ambitious South can ignore only at great penalty to its own future. One of these is the failure of the Southern people to recognize fully that really good education is the bootstrap by which they can and must lift themselves. The mind, more than any other human resource, is the power from which progress proceeds. In a nation that demands ever greater and greater educational qualifications, the South can overtake the national procession only by developing its intellectual resources as rapidly as possible, and this requires a speeding up of its educational advance . . . In recent years, the South has taken a new interest in expanding and strengthening its graduate instruction . . . it is now recognized that the South has lagged behind the nation in this branch of education, and that a catching up is necessary if the rapidly developing South is to obtain the manpower required for its own progress. The result has been a great multiplication of graduate programs . . . The South undoubtedly needs more graduate facilities and more students in graduate schools. Unless it builds strong programs and maintains high standards of preparation, however, the benefits will be meagre and the result may be to weaken rather than strengthen the educational system.

The new Dean of the Graduate School will not be bound by any traditional administrative procedures or experimental work undertaken to date, but will be given every opportunity to consider every aspect of the graduate program and to make recommendations relative to further reorganization or implementation of the existing programs.

It is significant to point out that the addition of two wings to our Central Library at a cost of approximately \$2,000,000, and the enlargement of our Library holdings were designed at least in part to meet the requirements of an expanding graduate program. We like to point with pride to the fact that within a decade, the University of Florida Library has risen from 13th to 7th place among 40 college and university libraries in the southern states with respect to volumes, and has risen from 7th to 1st place, within the same

period, in annual expenditures for new acquisitions. Today it stands 16th among 22 selected college and university libraries in the nation with respect to holdings, and 9th with respect to total library expenditures. We propose to move forward in the national group within the coming decade as we have in the southern group within the past decade.

If a personal reference is not inappropriate, the President of your University has been serving as Chairman of the Committee on Graduate Studies for the Southern Regional Board of Education during the past year and, together with selected members of the staff, has given a great deal of time and study to graduate problems, not only of the University but of the southern region generally. He is prepared to say that there is nothing of greater importance to the ongoing of the University and hence to the ongoing progress of the State than a continuous emphasis upon our graduate program.

GRADUATE SCHOOL STATISTICS (1942-1952)

ENROLLMENT

DEGREES CONFERRED

School Year	1st Sem.	2nd Sem.	Summer		Master	February		Master	June		Master	Summer	
						DEd	PhD		DEd	PhD		DEd	PhD
1951-1952	1,143	1,101	1,327		75	1	8	139	2	11			
1950-1951	1,258	1,315	1,629		71	2	7	146	4	6	223	2	5
1949-1950	1,210	1,278	(1) (2)	1,556 1,138	66	3	2	134	2	5	282	0	10
1948-1949	987	1,042	(1) (2)	1,352 965	55	2	0	82	1	1	193	1	8
1947-1948	547	710	(1) (2)	1,011 879	26	0	0	47	0	0	83	1	0
1946-1947	225	295	(1) (2)	666 527	14	0	1	25	0	0	61	0	2
1945-1946	75	136	(1) (2)	358 245	1	0	2	12	0	1	39	0	0
1944-1945	58	71	(1) (2)	106 85	5	0	0	10	0	1	30	0	0
1943-1944	40	40	(1) (2)	97 68	3	0	0	9	0	0	24	0	0
1942-1943	53	49	(1) (2)	79 70	6	0	3	10	0	1	26	0	1

MEDICAL SCHOOL

Since assuming the presidency of the University of Florida, only a few statements have been made by me touching upon the need and character of health education services for the State. The most important of these statements may be summarized as follows: (a) the State of Florida needs a program of health education at the higher and professional level; (b) if such a center is established, it should be of the highest quality; (c) it should be established at the seat of our great state university where so many ancillary scientific, library, and educational facilities are already available, and (d) it should not be established at the expense of the needs for our existing professional schools and colleges.

In connection with this statement, it was emphasized that medical, dental and nursing education are the most difficult kinds of education to establish on a sound and lasting basis. We are dealing here with the health of our people and with the conditions under which they remain healthy and under which they are treated when they are ill. This is not a matter with which we deal in a superficial manner. The worst thing in the world is to establish a poor medical school, which can so easily happen if in its establishment we do not first assess the health needs of the State and the need for adequate physical facilities in order that the school will meet the specific health problems of our people.

The time has come when we should move in on this problem in a thorough-going and intelligent way. The Legislature of the State of Florida has not only given us a mandate to go forward toward a solution of this problem, but over the last few years, it has demonstrated the care with which we should proceed. In this connection, a historical statement would seem to be in order.

In 1945 the Florida Legislature provided, under Senate Concurrent Resolution Number 3, for a comprehensive study and survey of education in the State of Florida. Honorable Millard F. Caldwell, then Governor of Florida, by Executive Order, appointed a committee, known as the Florida Citizens Committee on Education, to make a comprehensive study and survey of education in Florida, including medical education, and to report the findings and conclusions of their study. This Citizens Committee consisted of a number of Florida's outstanding citizens from all sections of the State.

The Citizens Committee filed its report in March 1947, and under Chapter XXIII devoted to Education in Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, and Nursing, reached the conclusion, after considering all sites in the state proposed by persons interested in a medical school, that such a school should be located at the University of Florida in Gainesville.

At the 1947 session of the Florida Legislature, House Resolution 43 and Senate Resolution 16, authorized and directed "the Board of Control and the State Board of Education to make a survey and investigation and report thereon with reference to the establishment of a medical and dental college in the State of Florida." In October 1948, pursuant to the above-mentioned resolutions, the Board of Control and the State Board of Education of Florida appointed a Committee to make a Medical Survey and selected as director of this Committee, Dr. Vernon W. Lippard, then Dean of the School of Medicine, Louisiana State University, New Orleans, and now Dean of the Medical School of the University of Virginia. The *Report of the Director of the Survey and Advisory Committee* was filed February 1, 1949. The Committee strongly recommended the location of the Medical School at Gainesville.

The 1949 session of the Legislature passed a bill designating the University of Florida at Gainesville as the site for the State Medical School. The bill was Senate Bill 329

entitled "A Bill to be entitled an act to create and establish a school of medicine and nursing at the University of Florida." The companion House Bill was No. 537.

The 1951 Session of the Legislature appropriated the sum of \$100,000 to defray the cost of initial plans for a medical center at the University of Florida and, upon the request of the Board of Control and with the approval of the State Budget Commission, this sum has been released for the purpose intended.

Following the designation of the University of Florida as the site of the new medical school, the Board of Control and the University officials, through the Florida State Improvement Commission, sought funds from the Federal government for the development of plans for the school. The Federal government made an initial contribution of \$10,000 for further study of the overall needs for medical education in the State, and Dr. Vernon W. Lippard, already identified as chairman of the Survey Committee and now Dean of the Medical School of the University of Virginia, and Dr. Basil C. MacLean, Director of the Strong Memorial Hospital, the University of Rochester, Rochester, New York, were invited to serve as consultants and to give consideration to the type of medical school or medical center that might be established, with the understanding that a further report would be made to the Federal government and that the additional money would be sought to complete the plans.

In a memorandum prepared after consultations with the Board of Control architects, and representatives of the State Improvement Commission, it was recommended that the medical center be developed as an integrated unit for instruction of medical, nursing and other health personnel, for the care of all types of short term illness of hospitalized and ambulatory patients and for research. In addition to the major clinical services of a community hospital, it should embrace all the specialties or sub-specialties and be prepared as a teaching hospital to accept a higher than average percentage of complicated cases. The comprehensive services offered should include a dental clinic, pending the development of a dental school. There should be a division of psychiatry, not for the custodial care of psychotic patients but for the treatment of emotionally disturbed patients, including alcoholics. Such a center would permit many opportunities for research in various fields.

Cancer research, the report went on to say, which is now being carried on in temporary quarters at the University (and which has already attracted over \$200,000 from private sources), could be more intense and productive if supplemented by clinical or hospital facilities. The study of degenerative diseases (which would relate the Medical Center to the Institute of Gerontology now in operation at the University) is another field which claims more attention as the average span of life increases. Facilities for the use of radioactive isotopes (now being used in connection with cancer and other research at the University) in diagnosis and treatment, and for modern care of infantile paralysis and other communicable diseases should also be provided.

Notwithstanding the excellent spade work which has been done to date, other vital steps seemed necessary to assure the people of this State that the medical program which it is embarking upon is the very best from the standpoint of need, economy and finance, and sound medical principles and objectives. An additional study was essential before the State could be ready to define its health objectives, to blueprint its physical plant, to determine its curriculum in the several health disciplines, to design its laboratories, and to determine its medical research program. Such an overall study required an allocation of funds, which I am pleased to advise were provided by the Commonwealth

Fund in the amount of \$96,500. Leading medical men of the State have been called upon for consultation and advisory service, and their services have been generously offered.

Following receipt of the Commonwealth grant, Dr. Russell S. Poor of the National Science Foundation was persuaded to take a year's leave of absence in order to direct the study. Dr. Poor has specialized in the natural sciences and received a Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Illinois. In recent years, he has been Director of the University Relationships for Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies, and therefore has a rich background of experience for undertaking the survey. Dr. John M. MacLachlan, head of the University's Sociology Department, has been relieved of his duties to serve as Chief of Staff for the Commonwealth Fund Survey.

An Executive Committee of leading United States educational and medical experts and a sixteen-man medical advisory board have been appointed to serve as consultants and to assist with the survey.

It is contemplated that the study will point up definite proposals, which may be available for the consideration of the 1953 session of the Legislature.

The State Medical School should be considered the apex of the medical care program of the State and the members of the staff should be able to assist practitioners throughout the State. Ways and means of establishing such a consultation service will be a major consideration in the study. The advisability of establishing a tropical medical department, the availability and means of selection of a competent medical staff, the formulation of up to the minute graduate and pre-medical curricula, the administrative orientation of the center in the structure of the University are illustrative phases to be studied.

School of Inter-American Studies

The University of Florida for more than two decades has assumed a leading role in the field of inter-American cultural relationships. The Institute of Inter-American Affairs, which came into existence in 1930, was superseded during the biennium by the School of Inter-American Studies. We were fortunate in securing Dr. A. Curtis Wilgus, Professor of Hispanic-American history at George Washington University, and long a well-known exponent of Inter-American relations, as Director of the School. The School aims to foster intelligent understanding and mutual appreciation among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. The School undertakes to stimulate specific studies on subjects common to the Americas, to encourage research projects and publications dealing with Latin America, to stimulate interchange among the Americas of lecturing professors and other specialists, and to advance inter-American interests in all fields of human endeavor.

The School is a service division of the University, having its own administrative officers, but no faculty of its own. The faculty serving the school includes those members of the faculties of the various departments and colleges who are engaged in teaching courses having inter-American content.

Two annual Caribbean conferences have been sponsored by the School. Program participants have included a roster of eminent diplomats, scholars, business men, and government officials well known in two continents by virtue of their contributions and interest in Latin-American affairs. The University's leadership in this area of activity, so natural to Florida because of its geographical location, is recognized as outstanding. As the nation comes more and more to realize the dependency of North and South America upon each other and the urgency of Western Hemispheric solidarity in the uncertain years ahead, this program will begin to bear fruit. Meantime, the foundation stones have been laid and the structure of a very important program of International relations

in the area of Latin American affairs is rising at the University of Florida. No person can now foresee the ultimate importance and destiny of this program.

To date, special master's degree and/or doctor's degree programs with inter-American emphasis are available in many disciplines, including architecture, art, business, economics, geography, history, international affairs, language and literature, Latin American area studies, political science, sociology, Spanish, and certain areas of agriculture, animal industry, biology, education, and engineering. Other areas in which regular graduate programs also are offered and in which one or more courses having specific Latin American content or application are available are anthropology, botany, journalism, pharmacy, public administration, and zoology.

You are invited to examine with care the more detailed report of the Director.

The College of Agriculture, The Agricultural Experiment Station, The Agricultural Extension Service, and the School of Forestry

The College of Agriculture (including the School of Forestry), the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and the Agricultural Extension Service continued during the biennium to improve the quality of services rendered to the ever-expanding agricultural and forestry economy of the State. By conducting agricultural and forestry research, training men in agricultural and forestry sciences, and disseminating the findings of research throughout the length and breadth of the State, these closely coordinated units of the University continue to pay rich dividends.

The College of Agriculture, including the School of Forestry, has made progress in training young scientists to serve the varied demands of the expanding and increasing technical agricultural and forestry industries. During the biennium 415 and 61 bachelor degrees were awarded in agriculture and forestry, respectively. In agriculture 154 master's degrees were awarded and in forestry, there were 9. At the beginning of the biennium only two departments offered the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In these two departments, six doctoral degrees were awarded.

To provide for further training at the graduate level, three additional departments have now qualified for offering the doctorate. This graduate program would not be possible without full cooperation between the College and the staff of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Emphasis is being placed on improving the quality of instruction and evaluating curricular offerings. Two new curricula have been developed for training students to qualify for the highly specialized work in the citrus industry. A forest products technology curriculum has been added to meet the growing demand for specialists in wood-using industries.

Agricultural Extension Service

As the off-campus education arm of the total agricultural program of the University, the Agricultural Extension Service performs a vital function. Without the Agricultural Extension Service results of research findings would lie dormant and ineffective. With it farmers, homemakers, and forest operators are kept currently informed in the latest scientific developments coming from the Agricultural Experiment Station and federal and private agencies.

Today 64 of Florida's 67 counties have county agents and 47 have home demonstration agents. Seventeen specialists serve as the link between county and home agents and sources of research information. In 1949, 87,820 Florida families were served by some

phase of the Agricultural Extension program and in 1951 the number increased to 93,305. Boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Club work increased from 26,095 to 28,695 in the same period.

These increased demands on the extension service reflects a rapidly growing State, the rapidity with which new research discoveries are being made, and in increasing number of requests for assistance on gardening and homemaking coming from urban dwellers and people on retirement.

Increased demands on the Agricultural Extension Service have not been met with a corresponding increase in personnel to handle the work. The result has been greater efforts to supply information on problems of immediate concern at some expense to an aggressive program in agriculture and home economics designed to meet problems of a long term nature. There are serious gaps in the corps of extension specialists. These gaps must be filled if Florida families are to receive maximum benefit from all that is known about their agricultural and home economics problems.

Agricultural Experiment Stations—Research

Inasmuch as Florida's economy over the years has been largely dependant upon agriculture, vast segments of the Florida population are, of necessity, vitally interested in the organized agricultural research programs conducted by the Agricultural Experiment Stations. The effect of agricultural experimentation conducted by the University of Florida has revolutionized Florida's economy and has greatly enhanced the wealth of the State. It has placed the State in a most favorable position with respect to per capita income among the states of the Union. Cash income to Florida farmers, citrus growers, cattle owners, vegetable producers and allied interests amounted to less than \$250,000,000 per annum two decades ago. Today income from these sources is about one-third of the total income of the State, and has reached almost astronomical figures by comparison with a decade or two decades ago, to-wit, \$1,000,000,000.00 per annum.

The people of Florida will, therefore, be interested in a brief resume of some of the newer developments of the Agricultural Experiment Station during the past two years. Many problems have been investigated and are being investigated separately or cooperatively by the twelve departments of the Main Station at Gainesville, by the nine branch stations in the several localities of the State, and by the five field laboratories of the station's system. Two hundred thirty-seven active projects are now under consideration and study.

At the main station in Gainesville, a dairy research unit has been completed except for certain auxiliary buildings, and has been placed in full operation. A beef research unit is being developed on a tract of 700 acres where most of the area was cleared, miles of fences built, some necessary buildings constructed, and a herd of cattle acquired for the research project. A new poultry unit, complete but for an office and classroom building, consisting of laying houses, skid houses, breeding houses, a laboratory building, and a superintendent's cottage, has been established; a meats laboratory and a livestock pavilion are nearing completion, including a tobacco-curing barn, and several small greenhouses for plant virus research, were provided for the Veterinary Science, Agronomy, Plant Pathology, and other departments.

During the biennium, the Suwannee Valley Station at Live Oak was activated and another unit, officially named the Indian River Field Laboratory, was established, together with buildings and equipment near Fort Pierce for research on citrus, vegetable

and field crop in that area. This laboratory is operated jointly by the Citrus Station for citrus research, and the Everglades Station for vegetable and farm crop research.

Intensive frost and weather forecasting service was conducted in cooperation with the United States Weather Bureau covering the whole of the Florida peninsula. In the administration of the forecasting and temperature survey work, the peninsula is subdivided into ten field districts with a meteorologist in charge of each district under the supervision of a central Lakeland office. These ten districts were equipped with a total of 400 temperature survey stations, all in operation during the biennium, most of which were equipped with thermometers and thermographs so that the duration of critical temperatures could be measured.

Research on cost of producing citrus fruits, important vegetable crops and dairy products was conducted in the Division of Agricultural Economics and findings of these cost studies have been used extensively by growers in determining the most profitable production practices. Cost data of producing dairy products is considered essential in fixing the price of milk in the important cities of the State.

Among tests in the field of agronomy, the Early Runner peanut, a new variety developed from an artificial cross, was released to growers in 1951. It is twenty days earlier than the common Florida Runner—an advantage for early feeding—and produces higher yields and better quality of dug peanuts for market. Floranna clover was selected by researchers of the department and released to certified seed growers in 1951. It is significantly better adapted in Florida than any other variety of annual white sweet clover for pastures on higher lands. Alfalfa hay production of three to five tons per acre has been obtained with adequate liming and fertilization for four years.

Approximately 500 new forage crop introductions of grasses and legumes have been received from the USDA each year, planted in the nursery, and growth and other characters recorded. A few of these appear promising.

In the field of animal husbandry and nutrition, considerable progress is reported. More intensive research has been made possible by adding to the staff an animal breeding and genetics specialist. This addition, together with the meats laboratory, livestock pavilion, and a new beef research unit strengthens the department materially. Much of the research in animal nutrition has attracted the interest of commercial firms, who are cooperating through grants-in-aid or the donation of materials. These firms fully realized the benefits which may accrue to them from new discoveries. The use of radioactive isotopes to investigate the function of trace minerals in farm animal nutrition has brought national and international recognition to the Nutrition Laboratory.

The Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Florida has been a leader in the new and many developments which have occurred on the role of antibiotics in animal feeding. Antibiotics are now used in swine, poultry, and calf feeds throughout the world. The adoption of the use of antibiotics in animal feeds by most, if not all, feed manufacturers are following very rapidly after the Florida Station showed their beneficial role in swine feeding.

Studies have shown that antibiotics are needed throughout the growing-fattening period of the pig. The Florida Station was the first to show that aureomycin would lower the protein needs of the pig. The Florida Agricultural Experiment Station was the first to show that the new vitamin B₁₃ was of benefit to the pig. This vitamin is needed for its rapid growth.

Research in dairy production has been expanded and now includes effects of aureomycin on the growth of dairy calves when fed the antibiotic. Tests have been developed

for the detection of antibiotics in milk. Other studies have been continued, and one of them expanded to include results obtained in artificial breeding. New and improved insecticides are being made available to Florida agriculture through the Department of Entomology, and effective methods of controlling pests have been effected. Tests on flue-cured tobacco proved that TDE in the form of dusts, wettable powder and emulsion sprays is extremely effective against hornworms and budworms. This insecticide is now recommended as a standard control for these pests in Florida, as well as elsewhere in the flue-cured tobacco belt.

Very significant advances were made in research investigations relating to the processing by canning and/or freezing of vegetables and fruits. Black Valentine, Tender Green, Top Crop and several numbered varieties of beans were found satisfactory for processing by canning and/or freezing, as were several varieties of sweet corn, cauliflower, broccoli, and Korean peas. Smith's Perfect cantaloupe, with approximately 25% syrup solution, made a good frozen product.

Many new varieties of fruits and vegetables have been introduced in various locations of Florida. Breeding work was started with roses and hibiscus for better and hardier materials for Florida. The Plant Pathology Department is continuously investigating virus diseases which cause reductions in yields and are detrimental to Florida agriculture and horticulture.

In fine, the main station, all of the branch stations and field laboratories have made significant contributions of inestimable value to Florida agriculture and to the State's economy. Space permits only the barest mention of the accomplishments at each substation in recent years.

At the Citrus Station, the introduction of concentrated sprays and the necessary work with the industry to train operators in their use is deserving of mention. Work on slow decline was greatly expanded and soil treatment with DD prior to replanting affected areas has shown remarkable results. In cooperation with the Florida Citrus Commission, a method of control in the marketing of fresh fruit was developed.

At the Central Florida Station at Sanford, a new cantaloupe is being developed and studies on cotton varieties have indicated that Sea Island cotton can be grown successfully in that area.

At the Everglades Station at Belle Glade, intensive investigations have been in process in the breeding of both sweet and field corn, the culture of rice, and on fiber crops. As heretofore indicated, the Indian River Field Laboratory at Fort Pierce was established as a part of the Everglades Station program.

At the Gulf Coast Station at Bradenton, a new tomato hybrid is now ready for release as a new variety.

At the North Florida Station in Quincy, the release of southland oats in 1950 was instrumental in increasing production in Florida from 233,000 bushels in 1950 to 1,030,000 bushels in 1952. A new variety of cigar wrapper tobacco, having appreciable resistance to root knot and certain leaf spots as well as to blackshank, was made available to a few growers in 1952.

At the Range Cattle Station at Ona, Pangola has proved to be the most productive improved grass grown on the sandy soils of central Florida. Yield of forage and cattle gains are closely correlated with fertilizer rates and date of application. Pensacola Bahia was found second to Pangola with wide adaptation and high grazing value.

At the Sub-Tropical Station at Homestead, field tests and extensive cooperative grower trials of the Southern Tomato Exchange Program's number 89 led to release by USDA

of a wilt resistant variety tomato under the name HOMESTEAD. A practical method of propagating sapodilla was developed and a superior variety of this fruit was released under the name PROLIFIC. The Mysore raspberry was proved adapted to South Florida. Nurseries have already sold hundreds of bushes. Hybrids of this purple fruited raspberry x Latham, Sunrise and Taylor red raspberries have produced red fruits for further study.

The Suwannee Valley Station at Live Oak was activated November 1, 1950, to investigate some of the problems of agriculture in that section of Florida. The leading projects outlined for study are on tobacco and pastures. Other subjects considered during the year were swine, field crops, legumes, soil management, several horticultural crops and other crops common to the section. All research was conducted cooperatively with farmers on farms owned by them.

The West Central Florida Station at Brooksville has revised its cattle breeding research program. In this program, herds of Angus, Hereford, Brahman, Santa Gertrudis and Brahman-Angus will be used in an attempt to obtain information on the proportions of European and Asiatic blood which are best suited for different conditions in the Southeast.

At the West Florida Station at Jay, progress has been made in corn production and pasture establishment, and at the Field Laboratories work continued on pecan investigation, potato investigation, strawberry, watermelon and grape investigations.

The foregoing constitutes only the briefest resume of the vast work of the Agricultural Experiment Station. As one agricultural leader recently observed: "As goes the progress of the agricultural program of the University, so goes the progress of Florida's agriculture," while another declared at a public meeting that the "Agricultural divisions of the University of Florida are the money-makers for all educational programs of the State."

The immensity of the contribution of the agricultural research staff of the University of Florida over a period of years can better be realized when it is pointed out that the total costs of higher education, i.e., the cost of building, operating and maintaining all of the institutions of higher learning in the State and their respective plants, from the date of their beginning to the present could be paid for from the increased yield in State income during the past biennium over that of a similar two year period in the early 1920's and 1930's.

To put it another way, if the State had been deprived of the genius, the tireless efforts and final accomplishments of the research staff of the University of Florida, its economy would be hopelessly lagging today and it would be totally handicapped and without adequate income and/or a supporting tax structure with which to operate its education and eleemosynary institutions. The "money making divisions" of the University have therefore not only repaid a hundredfold every cent invested in them, but have furnished the wherewithal to support the State's activities.

A particular service rendered by the Station during the biennium was the complete revision of the *Handbook of Pesticides and Their Uses in Florida's Agriculture*. This handbook, based on experimental tests conducted in Florida, is of inestimable value in using, under Florida conditions, the large number of recently released pesticides.

It is because of the many intricate problems of agriculture and the widespread recognition by producers and lawmakers that research can and will be of value and vital assistance to agriculture that the work and productivity of the agricultural experiment

stations have increased year after year. Such research will not and must not become static. It is one of the foundation stones upon which agriculture in Florida rests.

The College of Architecture and Allied Arts

The biennium has been among the most significant in the history of the College, for mankind is turning to the arts for leadership in the compelling task of shaping a decently humanized world.

The building industry, now largest in the nation, looks to the architectural profession for leadership in new building types, new materials, and new systems of construction. Last year, student enrollment in Architecture at Florida was the largest in the South and sixth largest in the country. Programs of student organizations have been revitalized, and such men as Frank Lloyd Wright, William Lescaze and George Nelson have served as visiting lecturers.

The contributions of art to human welfare are becoming well understood. Last year, course registrations in Art were the highest in the history of the Department. A notable addition to the staff has been the appointment of Stuart R. Purser, head of the Department. A program in Costume Design has been organized, and the new program of graduate work is meeting a previously unfilled need in Florida. Visiting artists and lecturers have included Lester Longman, Arthur Osver and Gyorgy Kepes.

Building in semi-tropical areas like Florida poses many unanswered problems. Furthermore, Florida towns and cities need to find ways to eliminate ugliness and disorder in their physical design in order that tourists may find them pleasing places in which to live. Research in those fields would pay rich dividends.

A beginning has been made of a great University Center of the Arts, a place for teaching and research, and where students, faculty and the general public can study examples of the best contemporary work in the visual arts. During the biennium, 47 exhibitions and more than 50 films have been brought to the campus. The slide collection numbers almost 10,000 slides, covering every field of visual design.

It should be pointed out that exhibition and work space for The Center is among the most deficient in the nation.

The College occupies all or part of five different buildings. All of the space is makeshift in character, and 80 per cent of it is in temporary wooden buildings. Facilities for the study of architecture and the arts ought, in themselves to be an inspiration and a means of instruction. Florida looks to the College for leadership in the task of shaping human environment and enriching human life through the arts. The provision of adequate physical facilities for the College, therefore, would pay rich dividends to every person in Florida, and will be given special consideration in our requests for the biennium.

College of Arts and Sciences

During the past two years, the College of Arts and Sciences has devoted considerable time and energy to the task of evaluating its place and function in the overall educational program of the University. An extensive revision of curricular offerings has resulted from this study. The College has also restated its primary objectives in the field of liberal education. A serious attempt has been made to modify the academic program and procedure so that these objectives can be fulfilled effectively and efficiently.

As a result of these investigations, 129 courses were deleted from the College offerings, 78 new courses were introduced, 121 courses were renumbered, and new degree require-

ments consistent with the current philosophy of the College were adopted. I am pleased to report that these changes have materially strengthened the academic program of the College. The graduate program will be discussed in connection with the work of the Graduate School.

During the academic year 1950-51, 2,162 students were enrolled in the College. 1,236 of this group were undergraduates and 926 were graduate students. During the second year of the biennium the student enrollment was 2,092. This drop of three per cent appears to compare somewhat significantly with the national and University trend in student enrollment. During 1951-52, 1,228 undergraduates and 864 graduate students enrolled in this College.

During the biennium, the faculty of the College recommended 955 for Baccalaureate degrees. This represents an increase of 43 per cent over the number of similar degrees recommended during the preceding biennium. During this same period, 181 Master of Arts degrees, 80 Master of Science degrees, and 53 Doctor of Philosophy degrees were awarded to students who had received their graduate instruction in this college.

There were 159 full time faculty members on the budget of the College during the academic year 1950-51. During the second year of the biennium the staff was increased to 166.

Members of the faculty have published 29 books and 213 monographs, articles and abstracts. This list of publications does not take into account the numerous papers and research reports prepared by members of the staff for presentation before various professional meetings. In addition to the publications and research papers mentioned above, various members of this faculty supervised the preparation of 114 graduate theses.

Two faculty members were awarded honorary degrees. Foundation awards were granted to five members of the College faculty. Members of the instructional staff are serving in editorial capacities for 13 scholarly publications, and many are currently serving as officers in 12 national, regional, and State societies and associations.

Problems inherent in the training of secondary school teachers are of mutual concern to colleges of education and colleges of liberal arts. Throughout the country several very significant experiments have been undertaken which are designed to furnish pertinent data regarding this function. The College of Arts and Sciences would welcome an opportunity to participate in this type of study and steps have been initiated toward this objective.

The function of a liberal arts college on the campuses of large universities is, of necessity, conditioned by its environment. Under such conditions, the college is quite properly expected to concentrate on needed and desirable "service" functions. It is difficult, if not impossible, for any college to develop a "pure" program of liberal arts. Plans are now under consideration whereby the College of Arts and Sciences would be authorized to formulate a proposal for the creation of a branch of the University of Florida which would serve as an experimental college of liberal arts. Available data indicate that an educational innovation of this sort could make an extremely worthwhile contribution to the overall development of the State of Florida.

College of Business Administration

A comprehensive analysis and re-evaluation of course offerings and curriculum groupings, both on the undergraduate and graduate levels, has brought the course offerings into line with present day needs and demands of business. The College has added one new curriculum, Industrial Relations, divided the management curriculum into two

parts: Industrial Management for those interested in management problems in general and Resort and Club Management for those interested in resort and private club management. New graduate offerings have already been referred to.

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research has continued to issue *Economic Leaflets*, a monthly publication with over 2,500 names on its mailing list. On a contract for the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, it completed a study of the Jacksonville mortgage market. On a contract for the Gainesville Chamber of Commerce, it completed and published "Gainesville Economic Survey." It has completed its study of Florida Manufacturing started in 1919 from a grant of the General Education Board, and has published three reports thereon. It is now engaged in a study of incomes, by counties, a study of municipal finance (in cooperation with Public Administration Clearing Service), a study of commodities manufactured in Florida with an estimation of Florida's consumption of such commodities, and a study of Florida's commercial fisheries.

The Placement Service of the College has functioned effectively. It has prepared a booklet to help students in seeking jobs, has developed a program for faculty evaluation of graduating students, and is now serving alumni in job placement. The students in the College have shown a high degree of interest in it and its activities. The student organizations have formed a Business Administration Student Organizations Council, which sponsors an annual "Business Day" and also publishes by and for the students a paper called the "Bus Ader."

The annual Florida Southeastern Business Conference, sponsored jointly by this College and the General Extension Division, has continued to attract to the campus each year an imposing array of speakers and participants in a conference theme designed to help business men understand better the conditions, both internal and external, which will bear largely on the future of our expanding economy.

Of significant and paramount importance to the College was the recent Board action providing for the erection of the first portion of a Business Administration Building. Planned for an early start, this part of the building will permit the College to house its staff and hold its classes under one roof for the first time. It is hoped that the next biennium will see an appropriation to permit the building to be completed in its entirety.

The College of Business Administration celebrated its silver anniversary in February 1952 and received tributes from many business interests in the State including bankers, real estate operators, managers of numerous industrial concerns, as well as a host of Floridians engaged in accounting, economics, finance, and other types of business operations. A Council of Alumni and Advisors prominently identified with Florida business affairs was named for the purpose of aiding and advising the College of Business Administration with respect to its future needs and growth.

College of Education

The peak registration in the College of Education for all times occurred in the spring semester of 1951. There was a slight decline in the spring semester of 1952.

There is serious need for more qualified students to become teachers. If all the graduates from the teacher education programs of all institutions within the State in 1952 accept teaching positions, Florida will still be short more than 1,000 teachers needed to fill normal replacements. The shortage is very acute in the elementary schools.

Graduate work in education continues to increase and has already been alluded to.

The percentage of members of the Education staff with doctor's degree has increased from 48 to 60 per cent during the biennium. All staff members participate in a week

of intensive pre-planning prior to the opening of the fall semester. This has proved to be a valuable experience.

Two cooperative research projects are under way: one relates to desirable methods of integrating audio-visual education into a pre-service program of teacher education, financed by Teaching Films Custodians of New York; the other is a study of the influence of the different types of educational leadership on the school programs, financed by the Kellogg Foundation. The total of the grants which will be received for these two projects is \$68,400.00.

The College plays an important role in providing field services for the schools of the State. However, lack of staff prevents it from meeting many of the demands for this service. During the biennium, staff members responded to 408 requests within the State for services such as high school evaluations, county surveys, talks, and consultant services; and eighty-two requests for consultant services or participation in regional or national programs of professional organizations. Moreover, they took part in sixty-five special projects carried on within or without the State. All of these services are rendered in addition to full teaching loads.

Extension class teaching is another type of field service provided. During the period covered by this report, requests were received for 105 extension classes, but only 70 were taught enrolling 1,581 teachers.

College of Engineering and Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station

The College of Engineering continues to meet the current impact of the rise of technology. Its expanded facilities are being used by an efficient staff for research that has been of value to the State and nation. But research has been considered not as an end in itself but as a vital part of our instructional program.

The students of the college have received many awards in regional and national competitions. The Florida Engineer which they have published has brought much favorable comment from engineering educators throughout the nation. It is believed that the education which the Florida student receives comes not only from his formal classes, but also through the intimate contacts which occur with a staff actively engaged in research on Florida's problems. Such students receive inspiration which upon graduation evidences itself in a desire to help build a greater Florida.

Employees who have interviewed students have commended our form of engineering education—one in which the man receives not only a broad basic technical training but also education in the principles of good citizenship.

Research (Engineering)

Research by the Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station has also been significant. Work has been greatly facilitated during the past year as a result of the completion of the first unit of the Engineering and Industries Building.

A large expansion of the research program resulted from the establishment of laboratories for research in the field of fluorine science and technology, for the study of radioactive substances, for secret defense work on electro-chemical devices, and for research activities in pulp and paper technology. Since these laboratories were established, the Chemical Corps of the Federal Government has entered into a contract with the University for research on gaseous substances containing fluorine.

Laboratories for research in radioactive substances were also established in 1951, and two projects in this field are now in operation sponsored by government agencies. The objective of both projects is the prevention of tropical deterioration of materials.

Work done by the laboratory to demonstrate that scrub oak can be converted to pulps suitable for making book and bond paper, rayon, cellophane and plastics, and a wood substitute for boxes, has created a tremendous amount of interest, because scrub oak has always been considered a worthless tree. The adoption by industry of the techniques developed in the laboratory will make scrub oak a cash crop in Florida and in other southern states where there are vast acreages of the tree.

The Southern Regional Education Board is now setting up a regional program of training and research in the field of pulp and paper. Two institutions of higher learning in the region have been recognized by the Board as members of the regional program because of extensive work in pulp and paper that they are now doing. They are the University of Florida, where emphasis is placed on graduate training and research, and North Carolina State College, which has an undergraduate training program. Cooperation between the member institutions and with other institutions in the region is expected to result in the establishment of a few strong, well-equipped laboratories for training and research in pulp and paper.

A new ceramic tile plant was put into operation in the central part of the State in 1950 as a direct result of the research being conducted by the ceramic section of the Department of Chemical Engineering. Aid given by staff members in this area made this plant possible.

In a cooperative program between the staff and the State Road Department, several significant contributions were made. As a result of studies, a new paint specification for bridges and other structures on the highway was developed and approved by the Road Department. Present studies on pre-stressed concrete are now making progress and the result should be of value to the State Road Department during the coming biennium.

In the area of sanitary research, progress has reached the point where the Engineering Division of the State Board of Health has changed its specifications in accordance with the research findings of the Station. The result has been a saving to many communities in the installation of new sewerage disposal systems. In addition, this program has attracted financial support from the Winn-Lovett Foundation, one of the civic minded commercial establishments of the State.

The storm location and storm protection work has continued as a service to all the citizens of the State. The new storm protection laboratory has developed methods for testing building components against high velocity winds and seepage of rain driven water under storm conditions, while the radar storm tracking program has developed apace with the installation of another radar unit at the Weather Station at Tampa.

While making contributions to aid industries, the basic research program has not been overlooked. The studies on heat transfer in gasses to clouds of particles have attracted rather wide attention and the results will be of eventual value to the development of engines for high speed aircraft.

The research on space charge wave studies has given a better understanding of the action of electrons in high vacuum tubes of special design. While the present program is one of basic research in the study of the behavior of the electrons, the research will eventually be translated into more power and better performance in radio, television and other electronic devices.

The Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station is the research laboratory for Florida industries. Cooperating with the teaching activities of the colleges, it is furnishing engineers to the industry of the State and their leadership will pay great dividends in the future.

School of Journalism:

Enrollment in the School increased 25 per cent last year but even then it was unable to meet the growing demand for its graduates in Florida and neighboring states.

Following its accreditation in 1950, national recognition came through the adoption by the Associated Press of its Style Book, and the selection of faculty members to four national committees. Greater State recognition came in selection of the School for the headquarters of the Florida Press Association. In addition, the school is completing a readership and market survey for State and national distribution.

The School sponsored four high school conferences and participated in some 14 State meetings and conventions. Advertising and Radio News Sequences were added and a new faculty member assigned to head up the advertising program. The typography laboratory was enlarged and a laboratory added for radio news and advertising.

College of Law

The pre-law academic training of students admitted to the College of Law has improved very substantially during the biennium. It is interesting to note that 32.5 per cent of the students entering in the preceding biennium had Baccalaureate degrees, whereas 53.5 per cent of the students entering during the past two years had such degrees. The curriculum reorganization begun four years ago has been substantially completed, and the revised and enriched curriculum will be announced for the 1953-54 academic year. The biennium has been marked by an internal strengthening of the faculty, rather than by an increase in size. Over 6,000 volumes have been added to the library, which now totals 33,586 volumes. During the biennium, the College was host to the Sixth Annual Law Review Conference and the Southern Regional Elimination Round of the National Inter-Law School Moot Court Competition. One of the most important and gratifying developments during the past two years has been the pronounced increase in faculty participation in the legal activities of the State. Members of the faculty have spoken at approximately sixty professional meetings and acted as advisors to many committees of The Florida Bar.

University Libraries

Subsequent to the completion of the two new additions to the University Library, a browsing room and divisional rooms in the humanities, the social sciences, and the natural sciences were set up in 1950, in an attempt to overcome some of the barriers to reading which are so common in large libraries. Something over 40,000 volumes and 1,004 current magazines have been placed in these rooms. Since September, 1951, stack permits have been granted to undergraduate students as a means of facilitating their work and conserving the time of staff members. Library reading rooms have been established in the men's and women's dormitories and in the College of Health and Physical Education. Circulation records indicate an increase in book use from 664,390 for the biennium 1948-50 to 771,181 for the past two years.

In April 1951 the headquarters and library of the Florida Historical Society were moved to the University and are now established on the fourth floor of the Library. The rare volumes and manuscripts in this collection constitute a very important addition to the University's materials on Florida's history.

Division of Music

The Division of Music was given authorization by the Board in March, 1952 to grant a B.A. degree with a major in music in the College of Arts and Sciences. Registration

for such a comparatively new division of activity appears unbelievable. There were 2,901 registrations for credit, an increase of 1,187 over the previous biennium and a registration in ensemble music without credit of 1,343. Faculty research and creative production has been significant with sixteen music manuscripts produced, four of which have already been published, twenty-eight original arrangements for public concert, and ten published magazine articles. There has been a marked increase by way of contribution to the State's educational structure through in-service Clinic-Credit-Conferences courses for public school music teachers, through the General Extension Division, in cooperation with the Florida Music Educators Association. Campus and State service for advancement of music included 541 faculty appearances as concert performers, lecturers, adjudicators, and conductors; 490 student appearances in public performance; 97 Florida communities thus served; 2,504,181 recorded public attendance.

College of Pharmacy

Increased enrollments on both the undergraduate and graduate levels placed the College third in size as compared to seventy-four schools and colleges of pharmacy in the nation. The reputation of the College of Pharmacy for its high standards has attracted many men and women from other states and foreign countries, many of whom are pursuing the undergraduate pharmacy curriculum although they hold degrees in other fields. The number of degrees granted reached a new high, and the demand for graduates continued to exceed the supply.

Progress in the graduate program of this College is attested to by its increased enrollment, now twenty-eight students. Fifteen annual grants-in-aid totaling about \$25,000.00 were received from pharmaceutical firms, the U. S. Army, and the American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education. Including work in the Medicinal Plant Garden, the research projects have covered a wide range of subjects of interest to the people of Florida.

Appreciation of the service which the College of Pharmacy is rendering to the pharmacists of the State is evidenced by two \$5,000.00 grants from the Florida State Board of Pharmacy to aid the Bureau of Professional Relations and by the operation of two student loan funds by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Florida State Pharmaceutical Association.

College of Physical Education and Health

Outstanding in the progress of the College of Physical Education and Health has been the activation of a department for the training of physical therapists. Of considerable significance in this respect has been recognition of the University of Florida by seventeen nationally known medical centers in accepting University of Florida students for preparation in this work which is accepted as partial requirements for their degrees.

The Department of the Professional Curriculum has had a rapid rise in the demand for graduate education so that since 1950, some 290 graduate students have received instruction. Undergraduate instruction was given to 4,523 students last biennium.

Noteworthy among the accomplishments of this department has been the fact that since the year 1948, the enrollment of women in the elementary school training program has increased from 28 to 58.

A complete revision of the Department of Student Health has been effected. Noteworthy improvements have been (a) reorganization of the operating system, which eliminated the position of superintendent; (b) production of a Manual of Operating Pro-

cedures; (c) Expanded and detailed monthly reports to the President, the Board of Control; and (d) addition of psychiatric and physical therapy services.

Evidence of results of the program of physical fitness and sports for men is indicated by the fact that tests showed in 1950 some 70 per cent of students failed the physical fitness test in September, while the end of the year showed less than 10 per cent failures. The year 1951 found the physical fitness failures reduced to 8 per cent. While subjected to less objective measurement, the program of sports education for women included area of the dance, aquatics, personal grooming and hygiene that were so satisfactory that attendance has consistently moved upward.

Intramural sports for men and women served approximately 75 per cent of all students with a program of nineteen sports and twenty-three clubs and interest groups. In addition, some five hundred faculty and three hundred seventy-five faculty and employee children have been provided a program of recreation.

The General Extension Division

As Florida grows and develops, the problems of her people change with the trends and direction of progress. Citizens have discovered that the University can use its specialized skills and resources to help them and they ask for that help in increasingly large numbers.

To serve the public, the General Extension Division (I) conducts adult education programs; (II) provides leadership training for high school youth; (III) extends University instruction for credit; and (IV) offers statewide visual, library, consultant services and loan materials.

The University adult education programs are specifically designed to help Floridians with their problems of the family and home; to enable them to meet new requirements on their present jobs or to prepare for new positions; to help businessmen adapt themselves to new conditions and train their workers; to bring professional men up-to-date; to aid voluntary organizations active in welfare; to assist civic groups in community development; and to up-grade the employees of State agencies. Interested Floridians are being informed concerning current economic, social, governmental, and international problems, how these problems affect them, and what they can do about them. They are given help in developing their talents, skills and appreciation in more worthwhile cultural-vocational activities.

Through the youth programs, an effort is being made to provide activities in forensics, drama, and scholarship which once involved all of the better schools of the State. To train leaders in group activities, youth clinics have been held on student council, student publications, discussion and parliamentary procedure, and outdoor education. All of this work is being coordinated in a total, recognized University leadership program for high school youth.

In extending University instruction, the General Extension Division makes available to the people of Florida certain University experiences and courses which can be conducted successfully away from campus. This work is conducted through classes and workshops and by correspondence study.

The General Extension Division of Florida established the Florida Film Library and the State Extension Library more than thirty years ago. The loan materials, all of which have been purchased with money collected as fees and service charges, now have a replacement value exceeding \$140,000. The central location of the Division at Gainesville enables citizens of every county of the State to receive materials with dispatch.

During the past biennium, the General Extension Division, using all facilities of the University available to it, was able to give instruction to 41,922 Floridians. Of these 11,893 were registered in extension courses for University credit, 28,288 were enrolled in short courses, seminars and institutes, and 1,741 were entered in extension activities for high school youth. In addition, there were 159,872 participants in programs conducted by organizations with the help of the General Extension Division. The Florida Film Library of the Extension Division booked 50,961 units of visual aid materials, and the State Extension Library had a circulation of 146,747 from its reference and children's collection.

The construction of a General Extension Division building on the campus, especially designed to house the departments of the Division and to accommodate its programs, might be designated as the "Citizens' Center." Until such a building is available, it will be impossible to meet the needs of adult Floridians who wish to come to the University for information and instruction offered through the Division.

The Military Departments

The Army ROTC Department with its Professor of Military Science and Tactics and the Air Force ROTC Department with its Professor of Air Science and Tactics collectively are termed the Military Departments. Solely for University administrative purposes, the President designates one of the professors as "Coordinator of Military Departments."

By the end of the biennium, all activities of the Military Departments had been concentrated into a single ROTC area. This concentration was made possible by the completion of a very fine three-story masonry building housing the offices of the two departments and providing a total of six classrooms. A portion of the old facilities was modified to provide excellent accommodations for the office of the University Military Property Custodian and for the storage and issue of all military property under conditions affording maximum protection from loss by fire, hurricane, or theft. The overall facilities provided the University of Florida ROTCs most probably excel those of any comparable University in the South. At the beginning of the 1950-51 school year, the total enrollment in the departments was 2,728; for 1951-52, the total enrollment was 3,061. Each year the departments have markedly increased their enrollments; since 1948 the enrollment has increased about one thousand.

The Army ROTC

The Army ROTC includes three units: Infantry, Field Artillery, and Transportation Corps. In 1950-51 the total enrollment was 1,665. One hundred sixteen Advanced Course Students received their commissions in the Army Reserve. Under the Distinguished Military Graduate program, five cadets were preferred commissions in the Regular Army. In 1951-52 the total enrollment was 1,466. One hundred sixty-one Advance Course students received their commissions in the Army Reserve. Under the Distinguished Military Graduate program, fourteen cadets were preferred commissions in the Regular Army. Department of the Army Annual Formal Inspections and Technical Inspections have resulted in most favorable reports of this Army ROTC. At the end of the period, fourteen Army officers and seventeen noncommissioned officers were with the department.

The Air Force ROTC

The Air Force ROTC offered instruction in four options: Administration and Logistics, Flight Operations, Air Installations, and General Technical. In 1950-51 the total enrollment was 1,063. One hundred thirty-eight Advanced Course students received their

commissions in the Air Force Reserve and four were proffered commissions in the Regular Air Force. In 1951-52 the total enrollment was 1,595. One hundred fifteen Advanced Course students were commissioned in the Air Force Reserve. Annual Inspection reports have classified this ROTC unit as comparing most favorably with other Air Force ROTCs. At the end of the period, sixteen Air Force officers and fifteen noncommissioned officers were with the department.

Intercollegiate Athletics

The splendid program of Inter-collegiate Athletics under Coach Bob Woodruff discloses that we have broken even on football games won and lost. Attendance jumped from 211,123 in the 1950 season to 284,896 in the 1951 season. The new addition to the Florida Field Stadium, costing \$707,000, increased the seating capacity by 13,000 seats, which enabled the University to handle the record crowds coming to Gainesville for the several home games. During the 1950-51 season, we won eleven and lost twelve basketball games, while in 1951-52, we won fifteen and lost nine. In the 1951 baseball season, we won sixteen games and lost nine, whereas in 1952, we won twenty-one, lost two, and tied two, emerging as the winner of the Southeastern Conference. In 1951-52, four track meets were held and we lost none. During the 1950-51 swimming season, we won four and lost five meets, and in the 1951-52 season, we won four and lost three. We rated fourth place in the Southeastern Conference in the tennis tournaments in both the 1951 and 1952 seasons.

The Board of University Examiners

The Board of University Examiners reports that 328 progress tests were given and comprehensive examinations were administered in the biennium to 128,639 individual students. The Board continued its statewide service of conducting The Florida Statewide Twelfth Grade Testing Program and the total number of white and negro schools tested was 559 while the total number of Florida high school students tested was 32,386.

The Museum has been studied carefully during the past year by a strong faculty committee with a view to utilizing this magnificent unit with greater effectiveness, both for instructional and exhibition purposes. Recommendations of the Committee are now in process of being put into effect. A new director, chosen from the faculty of the University, has been selected and will undertake a reorganization of the museum in the fall. Significant new acquisitions have been reported by Mr. Niles Schaffer, who has served as Interim Director for several years, and who will now resume his former duties as curator. During the biennium, accessions valued in excess of \$25,000.00 were acquired and approximately 63,000 persons visited the Museum.

Radio Station WRUF

WRUF, converted to a frequency modulated station in 1948 now operating programs as WRUF and also WRUF-FM, continues the training of students for the radio industry. It has not been possible for the station to supply the demand for young people who have received their training and actual experience in the station laboratories.

University Press

Few units of the University can boast of richer accomplishments the past two years than the University of Florida Press. Recognition of the excellence of the work of the Press brought it into membership in 1950 of the Association of American University Presses. Fifteen major books or publications have been brought out during the biennium

and the Press has been designated by the Library of Congress as publisher of Volumes 14 through 17 of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*.

Alumni Affairs

The University of Florida is proud of the increased interest manifested in its activities by hosts of alumni throughout the State. The Division of Alumni Affairs reports that there were 54 University of Florida local alumni clubs at the conclusion of the last biennium and today we have a total of 63 clubs. All are on an active basis. The local clubs have sponsored university programs including appearances by faculty and staff members before civic groups, high school audiences, and alumni groups, and have presented interesting programs pertaining to the University of Florida over local radio stations.

The Division of Alumni Affairs has continued to publish four issues of the *Florida Alumnus Magazine*. Over 93,000 of this publication have been sent to alumni during the past two years. In addition, the friends of the University financed the publication at the Division and distributed many thousands of copies of a series of brochures entitled *The University of Florida Looks to the Future*.

An up to date filing system has been put into effect which now carries the correct addresses of 19,000 alumni. Active membership in the Alumni Association has reached a 33% average, comparing favorably with averages at similar institutions of higher learning in the country.

During the spring of 1952, Mr. D. R. (Billy) Matthews, who has served so capably as the Director of Alumni Affairs, resigned in order to announce his candidacy for the Democratic nomination as a representative of Congress from the 8th Congressional District of Florida. After consultation with leading alumni of the State, it was unanimously felt that Mr. Leland W. Hiatt, a prominent alumnus then serving as the Superintendent, Apalache Correctional Institution, would be the most suitable successor to Mr. Matthews. Accordingly, Mr. Hiatt was approached and tendered the offer jointly by the Alumni Association and the Board of Control.

Mr. Hiatt attended the University of Florida and Colorado A. & M. College. He has served as a past president of the Alumni Association and has become well and favorably known throughout the State because of outstanding service rendered as State Welfare Commissioner and Superintendent of the Correctional Institution.

Alumni of the University continued to assume important roles in every area of State activity. We are again honored to have an alumnus of the University named for the high office of Governor of the Commonwealth. The Honorable Dan McCarty of Fort Pierce received the Democratic nomination in the primaries of June, 1952, which nomination is tantamount to election in Florida. He will succeed another Florida alumnus, Fuller Warren, to the governorship. Dan was awarded the Bachelor of Science degree in Agriculture in 1934. His brothers, Brian and John, are also alumni of the University, the latter having served as president of the student body.

D. R. (Billy) Matthews will take his place in the new Congress in January, 1953, having been designated congressman-elect in the recent June Democratic primaries. The Board and the public generally will be interested in perusing a list of Florida Alumni who are public officials, appended hereto as "Exhibit 3."

Student Activities

The decline in the proportion of veterans in the student body during the biennium has resulted in a transition of student life toward a pattern more typical of the prewar

years. Students of typical college age are rapidly assuming important positions of leadership in the student body. This trend will continue although a few veterans from the Korean War should soon begin study at the University.

This biennium has seen increasing calls upon members of the student body for service in the Armed Forces. Practically all of our men face a call to service. They are, however, very uncertain as to when they shall be called. It is our feeling that the uncertainty of calls to military service has been reflected in changed student morale and attitudes.

These forces will continue to affect college youth in the following ways:

There will be increased pressure on men students to achieve scholastic success in order to have their Selective Service deferments continued. In instances where men have low scholastic aptitude, or are otherwise unable to succeed, this is likely to produce negative reactions toward fellow students and toward the University. There is evidence that during the 1950-52 biennium this particular pressure has resulted in considerable negative response from the students.

For many college youth, choices such as early marriage versus prolonged postponement until after military service will continue to create serious personal problems. Unless satisfactorily resolved, these uncertainties will result in lowered student morale. The University can help with these problems by making available advice and counsel from experienced staff members. To do this will involve greater effort and expense than has hitherto been available.

In order to meet the needs of the student body for help with their personal, social, educational and vocational problems, the following developments have occurred in the Student Personnel program during the biennium:

Coordination and cooperation among faculty and staff groups who work closely with students has increased. This has resulted in better services to students. An effort has been made to acquaint members of the faculty and staff with the services which are available for students on campus and there is an increasing trend for our staff to utilize the specialists who are available.

Academic advisement services have improved and increased. In some colleges, marked increases in faculty time available for advisement have occurred. There has been an increase in emphasis placed upon student advisement throughout the University.

The residence halls personnel program has increased in effectiveness during the biennium. Favorable results are already evident. In units where adequate personnel staff has been available, there have been considerably fewer student problems in evidence. Inevitably major difficulties have arisen out of housing units where trained staff is not available and where student morale and conduct are dependent entirely upon the feeling of individual students.

The social and recreational program has increased in scope. A more diversified program has been developed for all students.

The clinical services of the University have been coordinated in a Center. Quality and quantity of these services have improved although many students were necessarily denied these services because of inadequate staff available.

Plans were completed for the employment of a University psychiatrist whose primary responsibility will be in the Student Health Service, but who will work cooperatively with the other clinical services.

Coeducation has largely become a fact at the University of Florida during this biennium. Women students have entered all aspects of academic and student life. They

are represented in all of the colleges of the University and have organized a Women Students' Association, two honor societies, and an inter-sorority council.

The program of counseling of women students has been strengthened by the employment of an Assistant Dean of Women.

Approximately 3,960 students were given financial aid during the biennium amounting to \$195,833.

Scholarships were awarded to 2,313 students totalling \$647,466.

New scholarship funds became available amounting to \$236,408. (See tabulation attached.)

Many worthy students were enabled to continue their education by accepting part-time employment. It will be seen from the following figures that a major portion of our students engage in some type of self-help:

No. of students interviewed for jobs	7,654	
No. of students on work scholarships		
A. Athletic	83	\$ 30,541.49
B. Cafeteria	790	358,000.00
No. of students employed as student assistants	5,263	\$1,335,000.00
TOTALS	6,151	1,725,341.49

Much time and attention has been given by the President to student relationships. For the most part, these have been constructive and wholesome. Certain incidents have marred a record of perfect concord but these have proved beneficial, we hope, for both the student body and the administration. They have tended to bring the President and the student leaders into closer contact and association, and augur for improved relationships in the future.

LIST OF NEW SCHOLARSHIPS

American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers	\$ 240.00
Architecture and Building Construction	1,500.00
State Forest Rangers School	1,420.00
William H. Bridges Fellowship in Pulp and Paper Research	1,000.00
California Veterans Institute	465.00
Callahan Scholarship	300.00
Florida Farm Bureau	50.00
Florida Gladiola Growers Association	1,200.00
Gulf Life Insurance Company	300.00
Jacksonville Claim Men's Association	250.00
John H. Perry	3,000.00
Property and Casualty Insurance Short Course	750.00
Riverside Lions Club	300.00
John Parker Welch Scholarship	250.00
Maude K. Towson	1,500.00
Buckner Scholarship	1,500.00
Idella M. Williams	100.00
H. A. Wyckoff	100.00
Clinton Foods, Inc.	2,000.00
W. R. and R. O. Crabtree	100.00

Dad's Club of Ft. Lauderdale	900.00
Pauline Dillenback	500.00
Senate Bill 944—Racing Fund	268,682.00
TOTAL	\$286,407.00

Institute of Gerontology

Florida is a state where many people come to live after they retire. Sociologists at the University, familiar with migrations, pointed out that preliminary studies indicated the entire Gulf and South Atlantic coastal regions are on the receiving end of a heavy and rapidly swelling current of immigration of elderly persons; furthermore, that Florida seems to be getting the lion's share of such migrations. They cautioned that the problems of this group of citizens are problems which are important not only to themselves but to all the people of the State of Florida. Accordingly, the University administration took cognizance of the matter, and more than two years ago instituted a serious study under the leadership of Dr. John S. Allen, Vice President, and several outstanding members of the faculty familiar with sociological and economic aspects of aging populations. The findings of this committee led to recommendations for the establishment of an Institute of Gerontology which was realized by the Board of Control's approval on April 17, 1951. Dr. Allen was named director of the new Institute. Announcement of the creation of this new unit met with almost instant and widespread public interest both within and outside the State, especially in those areas having large migrations of aged persons. Substantial financial assistance from non-state agencies made possible the First Southern Conference on Gerontology, which was held on the Campus of the University in March, 1951. This Conference and Proceedings, subsequently published, aroused widespread national interest, creating a large demand for detailed information respecting the work of the Institute and copies of the Conference Proceedings.

Research in many of the University departments has continued at an accelerated pace on many vitally important phases such as the nutritional needs of aged persons; housing for retired persons; the compilation of migration statistics involving age, sex, social composition, and areas of settlement of the migrants; social and economic patterns of retirement towns; to what extent Florida communities have become aware of community programs and civic activities designed to meet the special needs of retired persons who settle in Florida; income maintenance after retirement; and others.

The success of the First Conference led to a second, and a third is scheduled for the beginning of 1953. Outstanding speakers and experts on Gerontology from the United States and abroad have accepted program assignments in these conferences, bringing a wealth of information of immeasurable help to the Institute and to responsible authorities in the State. Florida organizations continue to support the Conferences with substantial financial assistance. It is clear that the coming of these aged persons to the State may mean much to the commonwealth and be advantageous to the nation as a whole, but their presence in great numbers in a limited area may also give rise to not a few serious problems. For this reason it seemed prudent for Florida and her neighboring states to have available a rich store of tested information for guidance in formulating policies and programs that may be put into effect. This scientific approach we hope will make the programs as realistic and beneficial as possible.

Cultural Gifts

In addition to the very substantial gifts and grants for research and training programs at the University, a number of significant cultural gifts were received which have more than monetary value. They include:

A collection of paintings by the Scotch artist, Tom Currie-Bell, presented by his widow and valued at \$12,000.00.

The congressional papers of Honorable J. Hardin Peterson, distinguished alumnus of the University.

A collection of valuable books from the library of the late U. S. Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, presented by his daughters, Mrs. Thomas J. Kemp and Mrs. Nelle Smith Gordon, and by his nieces, Mrs. E. G. Baxter and Mrs. Fred Yerkes.

A collection of 1,000 books presented by Dr. Arthur B. Moelman.

The gift of several lots in Gainesville by Senator and Mrs. W. A. Shands.

A gift of a bronze plaque by the Senior Class of 1951 for the entrance gates of the University.

Papers of Judge Nathan Philemon Bryan, First Chairman of the Board of Control as a gift from his widow, Mrs. Julia S. Bryan of Jacksonville.

A collection of 552 volumes from the library of the late Dr. J. N. Anderson, Dean of the Graduate School, as a gift from his widow, Mrs. J. N. Anderson.

A cash gift of \$100.00 from the Florida State Federation of B'Nai B'rith to the Library for the purchase of books for the Judaica Collection.

Two cash contributions of \$1,000.00 each from Honorable Walter B. Fraser of St. Augustine for publications in the field of Latin American areas.

Two contributions of \$1,000.00 and \$500.00 respectively from Mr. F. B. Adams of New York for publication of unique volumes relating to Florida's history.

A contribution of \$2,500.00 to the University Press from the Chase Investment Company of Sanford.

A collection of valuable journals for the Architectural Library as a gift from Mr. Mellen C. Greeley of Jacksonville.

A gift of \$1,000.00 from a former alumnus, Mr. Cecil Hastings, Jr. of Santa Monica, California, for the purchase of needed equipment for the Department of Mathematics.

A presentation of 2,000 Bibles by The Gideons International to the University.

Honorary Degrees Conferred

During the biennium the University conferred honorary degrees upon three distinguished men prominent in the business life of the nation, as follows:

James C. Downs, Jr., of Chicago, Illinois, DCS, February 2, 1952. Mr. Downs is a banker, author, lecturer, and real estate economist. At the time the degree was conferred, he was senior partner of Downs, Hohl and Company of Chicago, Illinois.

S. Kendrick Guernsey of Jacksonville, Florida, DCS, February 2, 1952. Mr. Guernsey is a leader in business and former International President of Rotary. At the time the degree was conferred, he had been Vice President of Gulf Life Insurance Company for over twenty years.

Thomas J. Watson of New York, New York, LLD, February 2, 1952. Mr. Watson is a business executive and an industrial leader. From 1919 to 1951, he was President

of International Business Machines Corporation. At the time the degree was conferred, he was Chairman of the Board of Directors of that Corporation.

Extra Curricular Activities of the President

The President of the University of Florida made 56 local addresses to campus or city groups during the biennium, including national associations or conferences coming to Gainesville, alumni, faculty, fraternal and student groups. He made 31 addresses within the State and 6 major addresses in various parts of the nation. Invitations representing more than twice the total of these speaking engagements, were declined. He has, therefore, had an opportunity to inform large segments of the citizenship of the State and educational groups in the Nation about the program of the University.

A dozen articles were published in magazines or educational journals during the biennium.

The President served as Chairman of the March of Dimes Campaign for the State of Florida during both the 1950 and 1951 campaigns.

He has accepted membership on the following national or regional boards and committees and/or commissions:

Member, Committee on Religion and Public Education, American Council on Education.

Director and Chairman, Jacksonville, Branch, Federal Reserve Board of Atlanta.

Member, Board of Trustees, Institute of International Education.

Member, Commission on Development of Graduate Studies, Southern Regional Board for Education.

Member, Committee for Cooperation in Higher Education, Southern University Conference.

Member, Radio Committee, National Association of State Universities.

Member, Executive Committee, National Commission on Accrediting.

Member, Executive Committee and Vice President, Southeastern Conference.

Member, Planning and Policies Committee, American Council on Education.

Chairman, Executive Committee, National Selection Committee for the Institute of International Education.

Member, National Committee on Faculty Fellowships for the Fund for the Advancement of Education (Ford Foundation).

Honors conferred during the biennium included the conferring of the honorary degree, Doctor of Science, by the University of Tampa, and the LL.D. by the University of Richmond.

Faculty and Staff

As we bring this resume of the biennial activities of the University of Florida to a close, we would be remiss if we failed to acknowledge a deep sense of appreciation to the splendid men and women of the staff for their diligence, loyalty, and indefatigable efforts. The record of achievements, which the reports in their entirety reveal more conclusively than is possible in this brief review, speaks eloquently in their behalf.

Several of the best beloved members of the staff have been removed from our ranks by death, others by retirement. We should like to acknowledge our debt of gratitude to them, whose names appear on the list appended hereto as "Exhibit 4."

Conclusions

This report brings to a conclusion not only the activities of the University of Florida for a two-year period encompassed by the dates beginning July 1, 1950 and ending June 30, 1952, but also those of a century. I am sure no person now living could possibly have visualized the extraordinary growth of the State or the processes of higher education within the State, when it was determined to establish the East Florida Seminary, the earliest antecedent of the present University of Florida, at Ocala in the year 1853. Within less than a decade after the East Florida Seminary came into being, the Morrill Act was passed by the United States Congress, creating land-grant colleges by "donating public lands to several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts." Eight years after the passage of this act, the second important and component part of what now constitutes the great agricultural activities of the University of Florida came into existence through the establishment of the Florida Agricultural College in 1870. Another thirteen years went by before the Florida Agricultural College was finally located and commenced operation at Lake City, Florida. The Buckman Act of 1905 consolidated the East Florida Seminary (which had been transferred from Ocala to Gainesville in 1866) with the Florida Agricultural College at Lake City, and transferred the activities of these combined institutions to Gainesville. At that time, the University of Florida became a combined State university and land-grant college, for men students, and for women in certain professional and graduate fields. Thereafter, no significant change in the organization occurred until the institution was made coeducational by an act of the Florida Legislature in 1947.

The University now has a plant investment of \$30,000,000.00.

Its average post-war enrollment has been approximately ten thousand. No other agency has contributed so largely to the upbuilding of the State, of which it is a part, than the University of Florida.

Preparations have been underway for the past two years to celebrate in an appropriate fashion the University's Centennial. A history of the institution is being written to record the dramatic growth of this great institution.

We are now entering upon not only a new biennium but a new century. Although the attainments have been extraordinary to date, they are but a part of what might have been accomplished had the institution enjoyed through the years more generous support from the State. If there is an awareness on the part of the people that their own well-being and happiness are largely dependent upon the progress of the University of Florida, it is safe to predict that the development of the State, at the end of another century, will be infinitely greater by comparison than it is today.

**BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS AUTHORIZED DURING THE PERIOD
JULY 1, 1950 TO JUNE 30, 1952**

Name of Project	Amount Authorized or Expended
R. O. T. C. Building	\$ 209,688.11
Water Tower	130,000.00
Meat Products Lab. (Univ. Portion)	20,341.00
Fraternity Row	65,155.93
Drainage System	47,709.81
Renovation Anderson, Bldg. D and E	19,486.26
Extension of Utilities South of Stadium Road	24,623.03
Rehabilitation Temporary Dorms	15,000.00
Conversion Building R and curtains for P. K. Yonge	5,340.49
Air conditioning P. K. Yonge Cafeteria	10,000.00
Lab. for Agronomy Dept. (Univ. Portion)	4,000.00
I. B. M. clock system	6,000.00
Garage and Lumber Shed	15,552.85
Renovation Science Hall	125,000.00
Special drilling equipment	5,000.00
Official Residence and Reception Center	125,000.00
Radar — Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station	20,000.00
Soda Fountain — Tolbert Hall	1,542.62
Rehabilitation Grove Hall	2,900.00
Repainting interior of Grove Hall	5,200.00
1952 Student Hall construction	2,106,000.00 *
Grove Hall Sprinkler System	7,100.00
Rehabilitation Dorm I	814.12
Air conditioning P. K. Yonge Library	7,500.00
Additional facilities and equipment Student Service Building	100,000.00 **
Total	\$3,078,925.11

* Revenue in the amount of \$1,998,000.00 obtained from the sale of revenue certificates.

**This amount obtained from the operation of the University auxiliary activities.

BUILDINGS ERECTED AT UNIV. OF FLA., AGRICULTURAL EXP. STA. SINCE JULY 1, 1948

NAME OF BUILDING	LOCATION	Date Author- ized or Com- pleted	Year Completed	COST	Source of Funds
Main Station—Gainesville					
Plant Virus Greenhouse # 3	Main Station Farm	2/14/52	1952	\$ 1,175.00	Incidental
Plant Virus Greenhouse # 4	Main Station Farm	2/14/52	1952	1,175.00	Incidental
New Poultry Unit	Main Station Farm	6/23/51	1952	139,000.00	State appn.—Res. release
Tobacco Barn #2	Main Station Farm	4/17/51	1951	2,000.00	Incidental
Plant Virus Laboratory	Main Station Farm	6/21/51	1951	3,200.00	Federal Res. and Mktg. Funds
2 Plant Virus Greenhouses	Main Station Farm	12/15/50	1951	2,700.00	Federal Res. and Mktg. Funds
Isolation Barn	Main Station Farm	6/7/49	1949	5,000.00	State appn.—Special release
Feed Storage Barn	Beef Research Unit	2/23/51	1951	5,000.00	Special State—Develop. Beef Unit
Main Station Greenhouse	Main Station Campus	2/4/48	1948	12,500.00	State Bldg. Fund
Vegetable Products Laboratory	Main Station Campus	3/17/47	1948	46,000.00	State Bldg. Fund
Hay Dry Barn	Main Station Farm	1/28/49	1949	2,500.00	State Expense
Newell Annex	Main Station Campus		1949	52,000.00	Grant, General Education Bd.
Residence	Hague Dairy Unit	12/49	1949	5,000.00	State Bldg. Fund
3 Cattle Feeding Sheds	Hague Dairy Unit	12/49	1949	3,750.00	State Bldg. Fund
Residence	Hague Dairy Unit	12/49	1949	11,200.00	State Bldg. Fund
Residence	Hague Dairy Unit	12/49	1949	13,600.00	State Bldg. Fund
Dairy Lab. and Barn	Hague Dairy Unit	12/49	1949	160,000.00	State Bldg. Fund
Parasite Barn	Archer Road	6/7/49	1949	13,000.00	State appn.—Special release
Calf Barn	Hague Dairy Unit	5/12/49	1950	25,000.00	Funds transferred from Fla. State Milk Commission
Machinery and Feed Storage Shed	Beef Research Unit	4/49	1949	1,400.00	Spec. State Appn. — Develop. New Beef Research Unit
Meats Laboratory	Main Station Farm	9/51	1952	27,150.00	\$6,900 paid by Station (Appn. Res. Release) from State—Rest by University
Livestock Barn and Judging Lab.	Main Station Farm	6/5/51	1952	145,235.59	State Appn.—Res. release
Residence	Beef Research Unit	4/17/51	1952	12,500.00	State Expense
Central Florida Experiment Station—Sanford					
Greenhouse and Headhouse	Sanford, Florida	11/16/51	1952	1,796.00	Incidental

NAME OF BUILDING	LOCATION	Date Author- ized or Con- tracted	Year Com- pleted	COST	Source of Funds
Citrus Experiment Station—Lake Alfred					
Shop and Laboratory	Lake Alfred, Florida	12/12/47	1948	\$ 33,000.00	Incidental
Implement Shed and Plant Shelter	Lake Alfred, Florida	4/20/50	1950	9,000.00	Incidental
Everglades Experiment Station—Belle Glade					
Office and Laboratory	Belle Glade, Florida	2/18/47	1948	151,000.00	State Bldg. Fund
Pump House	Belle Glade, Florida	1/16/48	1948	7,862.00	State Expense
Headhouse	Belle Glade, Florida	3/15/51	1951	4,212.00	State Expense
3 Greenhouses	Belle Glade, Florida	1/51	1951	7,500.00	State Expense
Gulf Coast Experiment Station—Bradenton					
Storage and Implement Shop	Bradenton, Florida	8/27/46	1948	8,000.00	State Bldg. Fund
Laboratory	Bradenton, Florida	11/5/49	1950	2,100.00	Grant-in-Aid
Greenhouse	Bradenton, Florida	11/5/49	1950	1,000.00	Grant-in-Aid
North Florida Experiment Station—Quincy					
Dwellings	Quincy, Florida	2/18/49	1949	7,560.00	Incidental
Office and Laboratory Bldg.	Quincy, Florida	11/17/50	1952	44,950.00	Incidental
Range Cattle Experiment Station—Oma					
Office and Laboratory	Oma, Florida	7/15/47	1948	28,000.00	State Bldg. Fund
Feed Room and Pens	Oma, Florida	8/10/50	1950	2,000.00	Incidental
Sub-Tropical Experiment Station—Homestead					
Insectary	Homestead, Florida	1/26/51	1951	650.00	State Expense
West Florida Experiment Station—Jay					
Storage Building	Jay, Florida	5/18/50	1950	2,000.00	State Expense
Storage Building	Jay, Florida	8/24/51	1951	1,500.00	Incidental
Potato Investigations Laboratory—Hastings					
Addition to Machine Shed	Hastings, Florida	10/18/51	1952	1,400.00	Incidental
Mobile Unit—Marianna					
	Marianna, Florida	4/17/51	1952	9,000.00	Incidental

LAND ACQUIRED DURING THE BIENNIUM 1950-1952

Description	Location	Date	Acreage	Estimated Value
Experimental Timber Tract	Alachua County	1951	22.4	\$ 265.00
Residential Property	Gainesville	1950	0.3	3,500.00
Experiment Station (Indian River Field Laboratory)	St. Lucie County	1950	400.0	8,000.00
(Indian River Field Laboratory)	St. Lucie County	1951	320.00	12,800.00
Experiment Station (Citrus Experiment Station)	Polk County	1952	1.5	80.00
Recreation Area (Devil's Millhopper)	Alachua County	1952	48.5	5,000.00
Arboretum (NW 23rd Road)	Gainesville	1950	2.1	2,500.00
Medical Center Site (adjacent to campus)	Gainesville	1951	15.0	22,500.00
Ferry Property (adjacent to campus)	Gainesville	1951	.3	3,000.00
Experiment Station	Hardee County	1952	20.0	660.00
Total			830.1	\$58,305.00

A use permit was also granted to the University of Florida by the Federal Government on April 15, 1952, for Sea Horse Key.

Exhibit 2

ANNUAL REPORT ON RESEARCH CONTRACTS & GRANTS 1951 - 52

	Government	Other	Total
Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station	654,921	121,100	776,021
Agricultural Experiment Station	32,940	66,400	99,340
Physics Department	104,162	645	104,807
Cancer Research Laboratory	36,744	41,347	78,091
Pharmacy College	3,500	3,140	8,640
Chemistry Department	92,435	3,980	96,415
Medical School		96,500	96,500
Mathematics Department	26,000		26,000
Biology Department	23,304	9,685	32,989
Bureau of Economic and Business Research	22,800	1,676	24,476
College of Education		52,400	52,400
Miscellaneous	1,440	17,550	18,990
Totals	1,009,236	416,423	1,416,759

ANNUAL REPORT

ON RESEARCH CONTRACTS & GRANTS

1950 - 51

	Government	Other	Total
Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station	447,456	63,480	510,936
Agricultural Experiment Station	26,500	43,084	69,584
Physics Department	98,607		98,607
Cancer Research Laboratory	39,900	10,000	49,900
Pharmacy College	5,200	3,600	8,800
Chemistry Department	46,000		46,000
Totals	663,663	120,164	783,827

FLORIDA ALUMNI WHO ARE PUBLIC OFFICIALS

CABINET

Fuller Warren, Governor (term expires Jan. 1, 1953) Tallahassee, A&S, 1928
 Dan McCarty, Governor-elect (takes office Jan. 1, 1953) Ft. Pierce, BSA, 1934
 J. Ed Larson, Treasurer, Tallahassee, LLB, 1933
 Richard W. Ervin, Jr., Attorney General, Tallahassee, LLB, 1928
 Robert A. Gray, Secretary of State, Tallahassee, Journalism, 1903
 Thomas D. Bailey, Superintendent of Public Instruction, MAE, 1939

LITTLE CABINET

Alfred A. McKethan, Chairman of State Road Dept., Tallahassee, BSBA, 1931
 James T. Landon, Hotel Commissioner, Tallahassee, BSBA, 1935
 Arch Livingston, Motor Vehicle Commissioner, Tallahassee, A&S, 1927

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

H. L. (Tom) Sebring, Tallahassee, LLB, 1928
 B. K. Roberts, Tallahassee, LLB, 1928

CONGRESSMEN

U. S. Senators

Spessard L. Holland, Bartow, LLB, 1916
 George Smathers, Miami, LLB, 1938

U. S. Representatives

A. S. Herlong, Jr., Leesburg, LLB, 1930
 Charles Bennett, Jacksonville, AB & JD, 1934
 Chester B. McMullen, Clearwater, LLB, 1924

(Retiring Jan. 1, 1953) Mr. McMullen is being replaced by Courtney Campbell who is not an alumnus of the U. of F.

William Lantaff, Miami, LLB, 1936

D. R. "Billy" Matthews, Congressmen-elect, Gainesville, BA 1929 and MA 1948

JUDGES OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

Duval Circuit Edwin Ladd Jones, 1354 San Mateo Ave., Jacksonville, LLB, 1933
 5th Circuit F. R. Hocker, Ocala, LLB, 1913
 6th Circuit John Dickinson, 2555 Third Ave., St. Petersburg, LLB, 1926
 6th Circuit Orville L. Dayton, Jr., Dade City, LLB, 1932
 8th Circuit John A. H. Murphree, Gainesville, LLB, 1928

- 9th Circuit Terry B. Patterson, Court House, Orlando, LLB, 1936
- 11th Circuit William A. Herin, 219 N.E. 20th St., Miami, LLB, 1933
- 12th Circuit Francis Lynn Gerald, Court House, Ft. Myers, LLB, 1935
- 12th Circuit W. T. Harrison, Bradenton, LLB, 1912
- 13th Circuit I. C. Spoto, 2914 Aquila St., Tampa, LLB, 1928
- 14th Circuit E. Clay Lewis, 385 Bunkers Cove Road, Panama City, LLB, 1929
- 15th Circuit George W. Tedder, Jr., Blount Building, Ft. Lauderdale, LLB, 1948
- 15th Circuit Joseph S. White, Box 46, West Palm Beach, LLB, 1923
- 16th Circuit Aquilino Lopez, Jr., 1426 Reynolds, Key West, LLB, 1933

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE - 1953

State Senators

- Philip D. Beall, Florida National Bank Building, Pensacola, LLB, 1937
- C. H. Bourke Floyd, Apalachicola, AB, 1930
- Dewey M. Johnson, Quincy, LLB, 1930
- Harry E. King, Beymer Building, Winter Haven, Law 23-25
- James E. (Nick) Connor, Inverness, Ed. 22-24
- W. T. Davis, Madison, LLB, 1924
- Evans Crary, Stuart, LLB, 1927
- C. LeRoy Adams, Live Oak, A&S, 29-31, deceased. (Dr. Adams was shot and killed by Ruby McCullom, negress, on 8/2/52)
- Wayne E. Ripley, 1016 Lynch Building, Jacksonville, LLB, 1929
- J. B. Rodgers, Jr., P. O. Box 417, Winter Garden, LLB, 1939
- S. D. Clarke, Monticello, East Florida Seminary
- James A. Franklin, P. O. Box 1111, Ft. Myers, LLB, 1921
- Doyle E. Carlton, Jr., Wauchula, GC, 1943
- E. William Gautier, 1200 Magnolia St., New Smyrna Beach, LLB, 1933
- George W. Leaird, 210 Blount Building, Ft. Lauderdale, LLB, 1935
- Verle A. Pope, P. O. Box 519, St. Augustine, A&S, 24-25
- W. A. Shands, 207 N. E. 9th Ave., Gainesville, Law 1906-10 and 1926-28
- George C. Dayton, P. O. Box 244, Dade City, LLB, 1933

House of Representatives

- Ralph D. Turlington, 1904 N. W. 13th St., Gainesville, BSBA, 1942
- J. Emory (Red) Cross, P. O. Box 411, Gainesville, BSBA & LLB, 1945
- John J. Crews, P. O. Box 264, Macclenny, LLB, 1949
- J. Ed Stokes, 200 Harrison Ave., Panama City, Law 15-16
- Doyle E. Conner, Starke, BSA, 1952
- John S. Burwell, 720 S.W. 12th Avenue, Ft. Lauderdale, Ed. 1925
- Thomas E. (Ted) David, 2206 Funston St., Hollywood, BA 1942
- Marion B. Knight, Blountstown, Law 20-21
- George S. Okell, 902 Biscayne Bldg., Miami, Law, 1930
- Wm. Lacy Mahon, Jr., 702 Graham Bldg., Jacksonville, LLB, 1949
- Robert L. Floyd, 607 Biscayne Blvd., Miami, UC 1936-37
- Cecil G. Costin, Jr., Port St. Joe, LLB, 1948
- J. W. McAlpin, White Springs, Ag. 1919-20
- James S. Moody, Plant City, BSBA & LLB, 1939
- Thomas Johnson, 310 Tampa St., Tampa, LLB, 1948
- Sam M. Gibbons, 918 First National Bank Bldg., Tampa, LLB, 1947

Sherman N. Smith, Jr., 1601 20th St., Vero Beach, Extension Div. Courses, 1941
 Hugh Dukes, Cottondale, BSA, 1934 & MSA, 1939
 Prentice P. Pruitt, Monticello, LLB, 1950
 J. A. (Tar) Boyd, Leesburg, Bus. Ad., 1937
 Carl E. Duncan, Tavares, LLB, 1923
 Frank Marshburn, Box 69, Bronson, A&S, 1912-15
 Walter O. Sheppard, P. O. Box 1910, Ft. Myers, LLB, 1950
 Joe Bill Rood, 1209 14th St., Bradenton, BA, 1941
 C. Farris Bryant, 1016 E. Palm St., Ocala, BSBA, 1935
 Willard Ayers, P. O. Box 591, Ocala, BA & LLB, 1936
 Ferrin C. Campbell, P. O. Box 235, Crestview, LLB, 1950
 Henry W. Land, Apopka, BSA, 1933
 James E. Keezel, Box 506, Winter Park, A&S and Law 25-31
 Owen S. Allbritton, III, Bank of Clearwater, Clearwater, LLB, 1951
 F. Charles Usina, P. O. Box 177, St. Augustine, A&S, 1936
 Charles E. Shepperd, St. Augustine, Honorary Member
 Frank Fee, Ft. Pierce, LLB, 1935
 Mack N. Cleveland, Jr., Atlantic National Bank Bldg., Sanford, GC 1942-43
 J. C. Getzen, Jr., Bushnell, LLB, 1930
 Jeff Webb, P. O. Box 66, Chipley, BSA, 1942

FACULTY DEATHS AND RETIREMENTS

Deceased Faculty

1951

Beal, John Walter, Shop Foreman, Engineering Experiment Station, April 14, 1951
 Clover, George William, Coordinator, Veterans Administration Accounts and Head
 Cashier, March 14, 1951
 Howard, Everett Edmunds, University Physician, Physical Education, May 15, 1951
 Reed, Harold Merrill, Chemist, Vegetable Processing, Horticulture, Agriculture
 Experiment Station, May 21, 1951
 Tomlin, Robert Franklin, Assistant Professor of Law, December 23, 1951
 Warner, Jacob Dewey, Vice Director in Charge, North Florida Experiment Station,
 November 17, 1951

1952

Bau, Daniel Tshu-Eng, Assistant Professor of Architecture, May 23, 1952
 Heath, Fred Harvey, Professor of Chemistry, January 26, 1952
 Miller, Herbert Leroy, Collier County Agent, Agricultural Extension Service, January
 23, 1952

1950

Jackson, Vestus Twiggs, Professor of Chemistry, November 25, 1950
 Keown, Mary Ellen, State Home Demonstration Agent, August 11, 1950
 Nola, Louise, Assistant Professor of Accounting, June 4, 1950
 Otis, Merriam Cope, Interim Professor of Pharmacognosy & Pharmacology, January 28,
 1950
 Powell, P. J., Associate Meteorologist, June 29, 1950
 Wilmot, Royal James, Assistant Horticulturist, Agricultural Experiment Station, May
 7, 1950

Faculty on Retirement

1951

- Ayer, Althea F., LI, Negro Madison County Home Demonstration Agent, November 11, 1951
- Bless, Arthur Aaron, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus of Physics, August 31, 1951
- Brush, Warren David, Ph.D., Instructor in Dendrology (Silviculture), June 30, 1951
- Newins, Harold Stephenson, MF, Director of School of Forestry, and Professor of Forestry, June 30, 1951
- Simpson, Thomas Marshall, Ph.D., Dean Emeritus of the Graduate School and Professor Emeritus of Mathematics, June 30, 1951
- Ziegler, Edwin Allen, ScD, Professor of Forest Management and Economics, June 30, 1951

1952

- McCarty, Martin E., MA, Interim Assistant Professor of Freshmen Mathematics, June 15, 1952
- Roesel, Tillie A., MSA, Sumter County Home Demonstration Agent, June 30, 1952
- Smith, Arthur Allen, Interim Instructor in Architecture, June 30, 1952

1950

- Atkin, Ernest George, Ph.D., Professor of French, July 1, 1950
- Crago, Alfred, Ph.D., Head, Veterans' Guidance Center, June 30, 1950
- Dunn, Charlotte Delia, MA, Instructor in Elementary Education, June 30, 1950
- Leake, James Miller, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus of History, June 30, 1950
- Mowry, Harold, MSA, Director Emeritus, Agriculture Experiment Station, January 31, 1950
- Stevens, Frederick Delos, BS, Sugar Cane Agronomist, Agricultural Experiment Station, June 30, 1950
- Stevens, Grace Adams, MA, Instructor in Elementary Education, June 30, 1950

REPORT OF THE PROVOST FOR AGRICULTURE

To the President of the University

Sir: I submit the reports covering the activities of the College of Agriculture, including the School of Forestry, the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and the Agricultural Extension Service for the biennium ending June 30, 1952. Also included is the report for the Conservation Reserve at Welaka. These reports not only summarize accomplishments, but also point up the ever-increasing importance to the state of the University's program of teaching, research, and extension in the fields of agriculture and forestry.

Director H. S. Newins of the School of Forestry retired June 30, 1951, after 16 years of service. During this period he developed the School from a one-man department in the College to a fully accredited one among the forestry schools of America. Dr. Clemens M. Kaufman, professor of forestry at North Carolina State College was appointed to succeed him, effective July 1, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,
J. Wayne Reitz
Provost for Agriculture

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

To the President of the University

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report for the Resident Instruction Division of the College of Agriculture for the biennium ending June 30, 1952.

During the biennium there was a gradual decrease in enrollment of under-graduate students in the College of Agriculture from the peak reached in the 1948-50 biennium, but a considerable increase in enrollment of graduate students. There were 415 Bachelor of Science in Agriculture degrees awarded during the biennium compared with 559 during the preceding biennium. Work with graduate students was much heavier, however, and the facilities and staff were taxed to the utmost to offer the desired quality of training on the graduate level. During the biennium 160 graduate degrees were awarded to students majoring in some phase of agriculture as follows: 77 Master of Agriculture, 45 Master of Science in Agriculture, 32 Master of Science, and 6 Doctor of Philosophy degrees. At the beginning of the biennium the Doctorate was being offered in Fruit Production, Vegetable Production, and Animal Nutrition only. Farm Management, Agricultural Marketing, Plant Pathology and Soils qualified as additional areas for offering this degree. The Department of Agronomy has submitted its program to offer the Doctorate to the Graduate Council for its consideration. There are several areas in the College of Agriculture where the staff is well qualified to offer work leading to this degree, but laboratory facilities and equipment are the limiting factors for making the request up to the present time. It is the hope that these handicaps may be overcome at the earliest practicable date. Many well qualified students are being turned down and sent to other graduate schools because of this lack of physical essentials for high quality training.

There has been but very slight change in the number of staff members in the College of Agriculture during the biennium. Emphasis has been placed on quality rather than on quantity. At the beginning of the biennium there were 63 staff members, including 24 who were engaged in part-time research or extension work in the Agricultural Experiment Station or the Agricultural Extension Service. At the present time the staff numbers 69, but 35 of these men are part-time employees of the research or the extension divisions. It is essential for a good teacher to keep abreast of the research in his particular field, and much better results in the teaching program are attained when the instructor can offer first hand the results of his research.

During the biennium two of our staff members were called back into military service and were granted leave for an indefinite period. Three members of the staff were awarded their doctorate degrees at outstanding universities, and five other members have been granted leaves for varying periods of time for graduate study. Professor John R. Greenman was granted leave from September 1, 1950 to August 31, 1951 to serve with the Point-4 Program in Europe where he rendered outstanding service in assisting with the establishment of Agricultural Extension Service work in Holland, Turkey, Greece, Italy and Portugal. Dr. John T. Creighton, Head of the Department of Entomology, is currently on leave for one year with the Economic Cooperative Administration to assist with the organization of a College of Agriculture in Bangkok, Thailand. Particular note is made of the work of Professor W. F. Callander who was a special lecturer on the staff of the Department of Agricultural Economics for the biennium. He made a great contribution to the work of that department in offering an advanced course in agricultural statistics and to the University as a whole in the establishment of a much needed Statistical Laboratory. Professor Callander was for over a quarter of a century at the head of the Crop and Livestock Estimates work for the Nation and is recognized internationally as an outstanding authority in the field of agricultural statistics.

The only change in the departmental setup of the College of Agriculture during the biennium was the approval of the recommendation to establish a separate Department of Bacteriology. In the past, the Division of Botany has administered the teaching

programs in Bacteriology, Botany and Plant Pathology. This separation of the work will be mutually beneficial. This change became effective on July 1, 1952 and plans are now in progress to strengthen the program in Bacteriology.

The Rockefeller Foundation made a three-year grant of \$30,000 to the College of Agriculture for the setting up of a Counsellor Program for Latin-American agricultural students. Professor Albert S. Muller, a graduate of Cornell University and with 27 years of teaching, research and administrative experience in educational institutions in Puerto Rico, Brazil, Venezuela, Guatemala and Honduras, has been engaged to head this program and will report for duty on September 1, 1952. Professor Muller is a plant pathologist and plans to offer courses in his field along with his duties as Counsellor to our ever-growing number of Latin-American students in agriculture.

Although the great need for additional office, laboratory and equipment for performing better work in the training of agricultural students is not to be minimized, much progress has been made, particularly in laboratory facilities, during the biennium, but the use of most of these facilities is just becoming available at the beginning of the 1952-53 academic year. Partial completion of a new Poultry Husbandry Unit will assist materially in the teaching of poultry practices. The completion of an Agronomy Field Laboratory with the use of adjoining land for essential practice work and the installation of new equipment has given much needed relief to previous overcrowded conditions. The first unit of a Meats Laboratory has been completed and a Livestock Pavillion has been partially completed. Even these uncompleted laboratories will give much immediate assistance to the work in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Nutrition for handling students in meats and in livestock judging. The work in Dairy Husbandry has improved rapidly since the completion of the dairy research unit near Hague. The present dairy herd of 216 animals has been improved materially through breeding and purchases and is available for student laboratory training, including judging, breeding, milk secretion, feeding and management studies. Also, the Department of Horticulture moved into its new greenhouse area in January, 1951, and has made much progress in adapting this new area for the more adequate training of horticultural students. Early in the spring of 1952 it was learned that the Men's Garden Club of Gainesville was experiencing difficulty in finding a suitable location for the projected Wilmot Memorial Camellia Garden, in honor of the late R. J. Wilmot of the Agricultural Experiment Station Horticulture Department and nationally known as Secretary of the American Camellia Society. Camellia plants had been donated for this project by friends from all over the camellia-growing areas of the United States. The Department of Horticulture offered a site in its new area which was eagerly accepted by the Men's Garden Club. It is the hope that this Memorial Garden will serve as the beginning of a more extensive arboretum and that it will prove a real asset to the University of Florida campus.

Respectfully submitted,

C. V. NOBLE, Dean

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

To the President of the University

Sir: Florida's growth and development are very rapid at the present time. Her economy rests largely on her agriculture, and organized research is the main prop of this large agricultural industry. It is interesting to speculate what the State's economy might be now if the vast Everglades, since 1925, had remained unproductive; if her citrus groves, since 1935, had yielded less and less, and if her beef production, now twelfth in the USA

had remained static during the last several decades. The loss or severe curtailment of production of one or more of Florida's major crops such as citrus, tomato, potato, tobacco, watermelon, or others, or of her livestock would prove disastrous. However, such dangerous situations have confronted the agricultural enterprises on numerous occasions and in these research has pointed the way to renewed satisfactory and increased output.

Organized agricultural research has made progress. During the past biennium fifty-seven new research projects were initiated. These, including many problems of numerous agricultural enterprises, are investigated directly or cooperatively by the twelve departments of the Main Station, by the nine branch stations or by the five field laboratories of the station system. In addition, during this time thirteen other projects were completely revised and brought up to date; many others were continued, but twenty-four were closed either because sufficient data had been obtained, or because changing situations no longer warranted their continuance. The total number of active projects at the close of the biennium is 237.

Many problems of agriculture are not merely those of single areas of investigation but require the combined and cooperative effort of researchers of different specialized fields of training. In agricultural research there is a tendency more and more toward cooperative effort. In this, Florida's organized program is no exception. Many of the present, and particularly newer of the 237 active projects are cooperative in that they cut across departmental lines. In directing such a program of research it is of primary importance to encourage team work; such commendable cooperative effort is not infrequent in the Florida Stations and it is productive of results.

Improvements and Additions

Many changes, additions and improvements occur in the physical equipment and facilities during the course of a biennium in an institution as large as the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations. At the Main Station the dairy research unit, mentioned in the previous report, has been completed except for certain auxiliary buildings and placed in full operation; a beef research unit is being developed on a tract of 700 acres where most of the area was cleared, miles of fences built, some necessary buildings constructed thereon, and a herd of cattle acquired for this research program; a new poultry unit, complete except for an office and classroom building, consisting of laying houses, skid houses, breeding houses, a laboratory building, and a superintendent's cottage, has been established; a meats laboratory and a livestock pavilion are nearing completion, and additional facilities, including a tobacco curing barn and several small greenhouses for plant virus research, were provided for the Veterinary Science, Agronomy, Plant Pathology, and other departments.

Implement and grain storage sheds were constructed at the Potato Investigations Laboratory, the Citrus, Everglades, Range Cattle and West Florida Stations; a laboratory and office building, several tenant houses, and other needed buildings were constructed on the properties of the North Florida Station (including the Mobile Units). Water wells were drilled and pumping units installed at several of the field laboratories and branch stations, and various items of equipment for laboratory or field use were acquired.

During the biennium the Suwannee Valley Station at Live Oak was activated and another unit, officially named the Indian River Field Laboratory, was established together with buildings and equipment near Ft. Pierce for research on citrus, vegetables and field crops in that area. This Laboratory is operated jointly by the Citrus Station for citrus research, and the Everglades Station for vegetable and farm crop research.

Editorial and Mailing

In keeping with the ever-expanding research work of its staff members, the Station issued its largest number of publications ever published in a biennium. These included 31 new bulletins, 1,085 pages and 275,500 copies; six bulletins reprinted, 212 pages and 103,500 copies; 32 new circulars, 254 pages and 351,500 copies; and seven press bulletins were reprinted, including 28 pages and 31,500 copies. The six page bulletin list was printed five times for a total of 10,000 copies. In addition to these Station publications, individual staff members of the Station system published, as listed in the two annual reports of the biennium, about 535 articles in outside scientific journals and periodicals.

Hundreds of thousands of new and old bulletins were distributed from the Mailing Room on request.

Station staff members other than Editors presented 231 radio talks on the Florida Farm Hour over WRUF. Of these, 207 were revised and forwarded as farm flashes to 37 other radio stations. Station workers were quoted in the weekly Florida Farm Review script prepared here and distributed by the Associated Press and in the monthly Florida Gardens script by the same agency, which began in September, 1951.

A library of taped features, ready for distribution on request, was started with eight talks taped at the Citrus Station. A number of talks were put on tape and sent to radio stations.

The Station was covered frequently in news stories to daily and weekly newspapers and Florida, Southern and national farm journals.

Library

Library space in a growing institution is constantly at a premium. By transferring 1500 volumes of duplicates or little used material to recently acquired but temporary additional storage it was possible to secure some relief for the crowded shelves, and to reduce some of the physical load on the staff. All of the shelves were rearranged to the advantage of patrons and staff.

The Library has 27,799 bound volumes. It added 3,777 volumes of which 2,222 were purchased through the College of Agriculture book allocation and 1,555 out of the Agricultural Experiment Station Library's budget. The latter were fully cataloged by this Library's catalogers as were 16,575 domestic and foreign documents. Parts of periodicals totalling 11,503 were received, cataloged and shelved. The catalogers prepared and typed 45,911 cards, and made notations and corrections on 5,609, while the University Library furnished 4,964 cards covering the books purchased from the College of Agriculture book fund. Altogether 56,484 cards were added to the catalog during the biennium. This Library also furnished 251 main entry cards to the University Central Catalog. Progress is being made on cataloging Latin-American documents and to increase the holdings of such material.

Circulation: 1821 pieces of material were lent to the branch-stations while 33,020 pieces were lent on the campus. Beside staff and faculty using the Library for which no record was kept, 19,037 students used it.

Federal-State Frost Warning Service

Intensive frost and weather forecasting service was conducted in cooperation with the United States Weather Bureau covering the whole of the Florida peninsula. In the administration of the forecasting and temperature survey work the peninsula is subdivided into ten field districts with a meteorologist in charge of each district under the super-

vision of the Lakeland Office. Each field meteorologist made his winter residence within the local area under his supervision. These ten districts were equipped with a total of 400 temperature survey stations, all in operation during the biennium, most of which were equipped with thermometers and thermographs so that the duration of critical temperatures could be measured. Results of the temperature survey and research work were published in ten mimeographed volumes each season.

Specialized frost and minimum temperature forecasts were issued from the Lakeland headquarters during the winter seasons for the ten districts, for groves, and truck fields so that the temperature forecast could easily be adapted to individual farms. The forecasts for both seasons proved highly accurate. The 1950-51 season had 65 nights on which frost and/or freezing temperatures were recorded while the 1951-52 season experienced 41 such nights. Specialized shippers' forecasts, operational weather forecasts and localized rain forecasts were furnished daily to interested shippers and growers. Considerable research in frost protection was conducted at sites in the field and at the meteorological laboratory at Lakeland. Research in temperature forecasting in Florida is a continuing project, and research results are reflected in forecast verifications.

Agricultural Economics

Research on cost of producing citrus fruits, important vegetable crops and dairy products, which has been conducted for a number of years, was continued in the biennial ending June 30, 1952. The findings of these cost studies are used extensively by growers in determining the most profitable production practices. Vegetable farmers are concerned over the increasing per acre cost of producing vegetables. These costs have risen more than the prices received for vegetables in the past few years. This research indicates that the use of higher yielding varieties than commonly used, mechanization of farms and proper fertilization and cultural practices will materially assist in keeping per unit (package) cost down. Costs data of producing dairy products is considered essential in fixing the price of milk in the important cities of the State.

In cooperation with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and the Farm Credit Administration, USDA, costs and factors affecting costs of harvesting, packing fresh citrus fruit, and processing citrus products were obtained on Florida and Texas citrus.

In cooperation with the Crop and Livestock Estimating Board of the USDA, growers in Florida were kept advised as to supplies and market conditions at different seasons of the year.

A study of the preference for citrus fruit, conducted at the household level in a small southern city, was begun in 1950. The study showed that consumers have distinct preferences for certain types of fresh fruits and processed citrus products. In most cases, if the preferred product cannot be had, consumers will accept another citrus product but in reduced quantity. In some cases apples, bananas and other fresh fruits are substituted when the desired citrus product is not available or if the price is considered out of line. Most consumers believe that citrus has valuable health qualities but they are unfamiliar with what these qualities are. The results of this study, now in the hands of the printers, will be of material assistance in guiding advertising programs on citrus fruits.

The demand for citrus fruit in the Memphis, Tennessee, market was conducted in cooperation with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. The work carried on at Memphis in 1951 and at Jacksonville, Florida, in 1950 yielded important data on merchandising techniques but was disappointing in determining the effect of price on quantity purchased. Because of this it was necessary to develop a new approach to this problem. An experimental design, which is a novice in economic research, was devised

by Dr. Marshall R. Godwin of our department and has been used in a study of demand on the Lexington, Kentucky, market. While the field work was only completed in early June, 1952, preliminary results are most gratifying.

A study of part-time farming in the Jacksonville area has been undertaken to determine the contribution and factors affecting contribution of farming to people engaged in industry. Preliminary results indicate that food for home needs and relaxation are the chief contributions of part-time farming. A study of farming by retired people, closely related to part-time farming, has recently been initiated. Because of Florida's climate and other advantageous conditions, much interest is being manifested in this study.

Cooperating with the Farm Credit Administration, USDA, analyses have been made of the sales programs used by firms handling California walnuts and California lemons to determine if the sales programs used with these commodities are applicable to Florida citrus.

The effect that waxing of Florida potatoes had on demand for potatoes was determined in research conducted on the Baltimore market. Customers preferred waxed potatoes to unwaxed in a ratio of 4 to 1. Furthermore, waxing increased the sales of Florida potatoes. In the biennial 1948-50, losses resulting from potato spoilage were found to be largely due to improper equipment and handling. During the biennial just closed, harvesting and packing house equipment and improved methods of handling which reduces the injury of potatoes in the marketing processes have been determined partly.

Under a Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, contract of approximately \$14,000, a study to determine the characteristics of movements by type of carrier and reasons for shippers to choose one type of transport rather than another for shipment of fresh citrus, is being conducted.

Through cooperative arrangement with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics work has been initiated on the potential utilization of land for grazing and alternate uses.

Agricultural Engineering

During the biennium, research was continued on previously reported projects relating to curing hay in Florida, and irrigation, fertilization and culture of flue-cured tobacco. Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 477, "Artificial Drying of Hay and Seed with a Slatted Floor System," and Circular No. S-27, "Fumigation and Equipment for Nematode Control in Soils for Flue-Cured Tobacco," report the results of some of the work done on these two projects. The initial phase of flue-cured tobacco irrigation research has been completed and a publication reporting the results is being prepared.

Three additional projects were initiated during the biennium. They are: Design and Operation of Heat Exchangers for Farm Drying Equipment; Determination of Optimum Air Deliver, Air Temperature and Depth of Seed for Mechanical Drying; and, Irrigation of Permanent Pasture for Lactating Dairy Cows. Considerable data have been accumulated relative to these projects. A manuscript, entitled "Mechanical Drying of Peanuts" is in press.

A full time Assistant Research Agricultural Engineer has recently been added to the staff in order that the research program could be expanded. As a result, preliminary work and plans have been made for the following projects: A Study of Seed Scarification; Flat-Woods Pasture Irrigation; Equipment and Methods for Pasture Renovation, and Methods of Reducing Harvester Damage to Irish Potatoes.

Agronomy

Progress was made in continuing investigations of nutrition and management of field crops and pastures, and development of improved varieties. Additional personnel and facilities would provide for more rapid solutions of some of the many problems arising constantly.

Among tests of legumes the *Early Runner* peanut, a new variety, developed from an artificial cross was released to growers in 1951. It is twenty days earlier than the common Florida Runner—an advantage for early feeding—and produces higher yields and better quality of dug peanuts for market. Floranna clover was selected by researchers of the department and released to certified seed growers in 1951. It is significantly better adapted in Florida than is any other variety of annual white sweet clover for pastures on higher lands. *Alfalfa hay* production of three to five tons per acre has been obtained with adequate liming and fertilization for four years. The Hairy Peruvian variety was used in these trials and the hay was fed by ANIMAL HUSBANDRY in tests where it compares favorably with other hays. *Big trefoil* has shown good herbage production throughout the year on wet or moist soils of Central and North Florida and is recommended for pastures. Imported white clover seed, particularly New Zealand, has proven decidedly inferior and Southern White and Ladino produce the most grazing.

Jumbo peanuts are not grown in Florida although they are now in very great demand. Usually they do not fill well under Florida conditions, but heavy yields have been produced in test for two years on the better peanut soils, where gypsum dust was used at early bloom stage and where harvesting was earlier than that of common runner peanuts to prevent shedding of nut in the soil.

Among more than 3,000 selections of sweet lupines, none were satisfactory in disease resistance nor as vigorous as common bitter varieties. Attempts to break the repulsion linkage of sweet type and vigor with X-ray treatments have been initiated.

Approximately 500 new forage crop introductions of grasses and legumes have been received from the USDA each year, planted in the nursery, and growth and other characters recorded. A few of these appear promising.

Extensive work to obtain rootknot resistance combined with good flue-cured tobacco leaf type has failed so far because of an apparent tight repulsion linkage in available material. Attempts to break the linkage with X-ray treatments are in progress.

Marked responses in growth to the sulfate ion have been obtained with peanuts, tobacco and corn on Arredondo and Hernando fine sands. Sulfur seems of greater importance than usually believed. More investigations on this point have been started.

Development of white-bud of corn and correction with zinc depend somewhat on weather factors and season of the year.

Studies with radioactive calcium strongly suggest that calcium deficiency in any part of the root zone will inhibit plant growth.

Clipping trials indicate more forage from wheat than from oats in the cooler winter months.

Yields of nearly all crops are improved by addition of organic matter to the soil such as turning cover crops or crop residues.

A turf specialist added to the staff in 1951, has surveyed turf problems throughout Florida. This research program is beginning with evaluation of a number of grass varieties, and systems of management including fertilization, irrigation and pest control measures.

Animal Husbandry and Nutrition

Considerable progress was made in this department during the biennium through research conducted either directly or cooperatively with many other of the station's departments and with several of the branch stations. In addition to the new facilities mentioned above, provision was also made for more intensive research by adding to the staff an Animal Breeding and Genetics specialist. This addition together with the meats laboratory, livestock pavilion, and a new beef research unit strengthens the research of the department materially.

Much of the research in animal nutrition has attracted the interest of several commercial firms, who are cooperating through grants in aid, or the donation of materials. This too has aided in furthering the research of the department. The use of radioactive isotopes to investigate the function of trace minerals in farm animal nutrition has brought national and international recognition to the Nutrition Laboratory. During the period 1950-1952 use of radioisotopes has made possible (1) the demonstration that levels of molybdenum such as occur naturally in the state cause abnormally rapid loss of phosphorus from cattle body stores; (2) that copper counteracts molybdenum through enzymatic pathways and not direct combination; (3) that calcium is excreted in the small intestine and then reabsorbed so that high calcium to phosphorus ratios as occur with citrus products on winter ranges accentuate a phosphorus deficiency and should be corrected by feeding additional phosphorus; (4) older animals, as in a breeding herd, require minerals at levels comparable to rapidly growing young animals; (5) zinc, at much higher levels than occur in Florida products and pastures, is not a hazard to cattle because it is not absorbed from the intestine; (6) that dairy cattle and poultry obtain a large proportion of the calcium and phosphorus from the feed of the day corresponding to the production of milk and egg, thus emphasizing the need for a constant supply of a balanced mineral intake; (7) that thyroxine is the only hormone of the thyroid required by chickens for growth and production; (8) that in swine, blood volume, per 100 pounds of live weight, decreases with increasing age and size.

Trace mineral studies, in addition to those involving radioisotopes, have demonstrated (9) that heart failure (falling disease) of cattle apparently is due to a concurrent copper and phosphorus deficiency; (10) that bulls once made severely deficient in copper may be permanently or partially sterile; (11) that monstrosities in calves occur with abnormal frequency in copper deficiency-molybdenum toxicity areas and may be prevented by high levels of copper in the ration.

New feeds have been evaluated and dehydrated celery tops, bean vine meal, ammoniated citrus pulp, sweet potato feed, protein enriched sweet potato feed, and dehydrated para and carib grasses have been shown to be valuable livestock feeds when incorporated in proper amounts in the rations. As a by-product of the studies with dehydrated grasses it has been shown that muck-produced grasses are abnormally rich in carotene, (pro vitamin A), chlorophyll, and protein at certain stages of production.

This department, along with Lederle Laboratories, was among the first to show that antibiotics were beneficial for animal feeding. The Florida Station has been a leader in the new and many developments which have occurred on the role of antibiotics in animal feeding. Antibiotics are now used in swine, poultry, and calf feeds throughout the world. The adoption of the use of antibiotics in animal feeds by most, if not all, feed manufacturers followed very rapidly after the Florida Station showed their beneficial role in swine feeding.

Studies have shown that antibiotics are needed throughout the growing-fattening period of the pig. If the antibiotic is taken away from the ration after the pig reaches

100 pounds in weight, the rate of gain is decreased. The Florida Station was the first to show that aureomycin will lower the protein needs of the pig. Investigations of this type now conducted by numerous experiment stations throughout the country confirm the Florida work. This will result in a saving of thousands of tons of protein supplements in swine and poultry feeding throughout the United States as well as other countries.

It has been shown that a new processed cottonseed meal made by the USDA Southern Regional Laboratories of New Orleans can be fed as the sole protein supplement for growing fattening pigs in dry-lot. Previous to this finding, cottonseed meal was used only at a maximum level of 10 per cent in the ration. The Florida studies show that levels as high as 35 per cent of the new processed meal can be used with excellent results.

The Florida Station was the first to show that the new vitamin, B₁₂, was of benefit to the pig. This vitamin is needed for its rapid growth. Tests have shown that a factor in soybean meal which pigs need for growth is destroyed when the meal is over-heated; also that urea will give excellent results as a protein substitute when added to citrus molasses for beef cattle feeding.

Preliminary trials showed that the addition of a small amount of dry hay is of considerable benefit when fed to cattle when grazing oats. It helps in rate of gain and in preventing scouring. Pangola and Bermuda grasses produced good hays for beef cattle. Inasmuch as they compare very favorably with prairie hay in feeding value, these locally grown hays can be used to replace some of the approximate ten million dollars worth of hay which is imported into Florida each year.

Dairy Science

Research in dairy production has been expanded and now includes effects of aureomycin on growth of dairy calves when fed the antibiotic. Other studies have been continued and one of them expanded to include results obtained on artificial breeding. Two young bulls have been selected to correct off-type of mammary system and udder attachments revealed in an official classification of 35 young Jerseys. Of 647 completed records of bulls formerly in artificial service over 75 per cent were 5 to 10 years old when inducted into artificial service. The average gain for the period of 61 through 120 days of age of 6 calves receiving aureomycin supplementation was 74.9 pounds as compared to 62.7 pounds for 6 other calves on the control ration.

Dairy manufacturers research conducted on ice cream indicates that undesirable effects of hard water minerals contributed to the mix when water is used as a diluent can be overcome by the use of emulsifying materials. Softening of the hard water by means of a sodium ion exchanger also corrected difficulties due to hard water. Tests have been developed for the detection of antibiotics in milk. Standard plate counts on milk showed only a two-fold increase during storage when raw milk contained 0.1 of penicillin per milliliter as compared to a 20-fold increase in the control. In addition to inhibiting growth of *Streptococcus lactis* penicillin in concentration of 0.3 to 0.6 unit per milliliter reduced acid production of *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, *L. bulgaricus* and *L. casei* by about 50 per cent.

Entomology

New and improved insecticides are still being made available to Florida agriculture and much of the work of this Department was related to these materials and their evaluation as controls for the various pests. Tests on flue-cured tobacco proved that TDE in the form of dusts, wettable powder and emulsion sprays is extremely effective against hornworms and budworms. This insecticide is now recommended as the standard con-

trol for these pests in Florida as well as elsewhere in the flue-cured tobacco belt. Several insecticides and miticides were tested on a variety of ornamental plants. Parathion has proven effective against most of the scales, whiteflies, aphids and other pests that attack ornamentals.

Honey plant investigations were begun on a two and a half acre area which can be irrigated when necessary. More than a hundred potential honey plants were introduced and borage, ever-flowering locust, and a few others promise to be of considerable value as sources of honey.

Work was started on projects related to insecticide residues on vegetables and other produce, control of pasture pests, and the use of systemic insecticides in the control of insects and mites attacking ornamentals and other cultivated plants.

The department took an active part in the grasshopper research program and helped to formulate control recommendations which are proving effective in the affected areas.

Members of the department took leadership in the revision of the entomological sections of the Handbook of Pesticides which is being used so widely throughout Florida. On many occasions they have given advice and help to farmers, county agents, seed and insecticides dealers, and others confronted with insect problems.

Home Economics

During this biennium four bulletins and one technical paper were published from the Department of Home Economics. These publications dealt with the thiamine, riboflavin and niacin content of Florida-produced foods; the effect of processing on the nutritive value of milk; the nutritive value of various breads and supplements; and the food preferences, together with some aspects of aging, of Florida men.

The present experimental work consists of studies of lasting effects of deficient diets in early life which may carry over on the subsequent life pattern of both animals and humans. Investigations indicate that a vitamin A deficiency in the early life of the rat has profound effects on skeletal structure and on kidney and lung efficiency in later life. Diets deficient in calcium and phosphorus in early life produced skeletal abnormalities which were not corrected during realimentation on a complete diet. It was found also that a deficiency in bone building materials, of which calcium and phosphorus are the primary ones, is the chief cause of retardation of carpal development and of light mineralization in school children. Data now available indicate that the deficiency began very early, perhaps even in prenatal life and extended over a period of years.

Horticulture

Sweet corn prepackaged and non-packaged required rapid pre-cooling and low temperature storage (32°F.) to hold the sugar content. At higher temperatures, double the sugar loss frequently resulted in sealed packages compared with those ventilated.

Tomato transportation studies were conducted on a laboratory-built transit simulator which duplicated rail car shock and fruit injury. Market quality and shipping injuries were closely correlated with maturity, with an increase in softening in the two days preceding pink stage. Bruising and off-flavors increased greatly when softening occurred in transit. Injuries to fruit caused by rough inner surfaces of the container were reduced by the use of a proper paper liner. Mature-green fruit borne in sunny locations on vines ripened faster than in shaded, but the latter were firmer and had a higher total pigment when ripe. Number 89 of the Southern Tomato Exchange Program and Jefferson tomatoes proved equal, or slightly superior, to Rutgers in yield

of marketable mature-green fruit. These and Urbana were equal to Rutgers in ripening ability.

Black Valentine, Tendergreen, Top Crop and several numbered varieties of beans were found satisfactory for processing by canning and/or freezing, as were several varieties of sweet corn, cauliflower, broccoli and Korean peas. Smith's Perfect cantaloupe, with approximately 25% syrup solution, made a good frozen product.

Canned celery cuts could be maintained in good condition if packed in acidified liquid made with 2% salt, 0.3% citric acid, and the cans exhausted for five minutes and processed for twenty minutes each at 212° F.

Vine killing and delayed harvest reduced skinning of potatoes.

An increase in growth and yield of beans and tomatoes was obtained with soil fumigation and no harmful residual soil effects were noted during three growing seasons. Irrigation proved to be essential in high production of quality vegetables. No beneficial effects and advantages were gained by foliar nitrogen sprays over soil applications in greenhouse cultures.

The use of Korean Crowder Southern pea has been extended for breeding purposes in attempts to develop better strains for home and commercial production. Several of the English pea lines have shown up favorably, and Purple Florida 501 is one of the several beans that show promise. Several cantaloupe crosses (Smith's Perfect and other varieties) are being grown in an effort to develop a variety satisfactory for Florida production.

Vegetable work has been expanded to include pesticide residues. Research initiated includes investigations in removal of DDT, parathion, chlordane and toxaphene and techniques involved in field and packing house sampling.

Trees of 21 low-chilling peach varieties have been planted at five locations in Northern Florida, and several plum varieties are under observation. Varieties of Ness berries show promise as do some of the new blueberries. An organic mulch has proven its value in fruit plantings in combating nematodes.

Pecan trees (Moore) at Monticello and Quincy showed significantly less cold damage when grown with potash in the fertilizer than where potash was omitted. Extensive foliage samples contained less nitrogen in low than those from high-yielding pecan trees, which emphasizes the value of leguminous green manure crops grown in orchard management as determined by Station research.

Tung research showed that zinc sulfate applied within two feet of the tree trunk was effective in correcting bronzing. The importance of a proper nitrogen-potassium balance in fertilizers has been established. Trees were not improved by boron which proved to be toxic in relatively small amounts. Budded nursery trees and seedlings can be banked to prevent cold injury when necessary.

It was found that certain tulip varieties would flower successfully following bulb storage for 60 days in 40° F. Hand-pollination and sulfuric acid treatment, or both, did not increase germination of *Phoenix roebelenii* O'Brien, seed.

Mulching proved effective in maintaining an acid soil condition for camellias. Continuous mist was found to be very effective in rooting cuttings of woody ornamentals in both greenhouse and outside propagating benches.

Breeding work was started with roses and hibiscus for better and hardier materials for Florida. Several species of roses were assembled along with varieties for use in this

research. Tests to determine the best stocks for rose varieties have been started along with general nutritional requirements of the plants.

The development of cards and selection of an accession system for plants has been installed in the Department.

Plant Pathology

Research during the biennium included investigations of virus diseases and damping-off of vegetables, diseases of small grains and pecans.

Work on virus diseases consisted of their identification, and determining their host range and relative importance on certain crops. Three different viruses were found which affect cucurbits growing in Central Florida. Two of these, cucumber mosaic and watermelon mosaic viruses, evidently occur in several strains. Several distinct viruses were found on pepper, and certain weeds have been implicated as sources of one or more of the pepper viruses. In a test of approximately 450 kinds of peppers obtained from various parts of the world for resistance to viruses, certain ones showed some resistance or tolerance to cucumber mosaic and to tobacco mosaic. These will be used in a breeding program in an effort to incorporate resistance in commercial varieties.

Virus diseases reported in 1950 have been causing material reductions in yields of green weight and in seed of lupines. No satisfactory control has been found. Alta blue, a bitter blue lupine, released in 1950 has produced greater yields of green weight and seed in north Florida and Georgia than the commercial variety.

"Damping-off" and other diseases of cuttings in the propagation of nursery stock are major problems and losses have been high. The organisms largely responsible are species of the fungi *Rhizoctonia*, *Phytophthora*, *Pythium* and *Fusarium*. Tests show these problems can be minimized by supplying cuttings with a continuous mist of water under normal outside light intensity. Methyl bromide as a soil fumigant has been effective in greatly reducing the incidence of soil-borne diseases of nursery plants.

Certain soil-inhabiting fungi which are antagonistic toward each other, when grown on artificial culture media, seem to offer little antagonism in builder's sand as measured by the degree of pathogenicity to snap bean plants.

Methyl bromide has given satisfactory control of damping-off of celery seedlings in plant beds where certain parasitic fungi are involved.

Better stands and yields of snap beans were obtained when the vegetation was turned under two or more weeks before planting the seed than when the seed was planted immediately or one week after turning under the vegetation.

Surveys were made to determine prevalence and severity of small grain diseases, and the findings will be used as a basis for developing control methods. Methods have been devised for maintaining the major parasites of small grains, including the obligate ones for year-round study in the laboratory. Field and laboratory epiphytotics have been established for comparing various lines and progenies for resistance to diseases.

Staff members in the department took leadership in the revision of sections on plant disease control in the Handbook of Pesticides. This manual has proven most valuable as a guide in pest control.

Poultry Husbandry

The construction of the poultry unit on the Experiment Station tract along State Highway 24 was completed in the Spring of 1952. Buildings included in the new unit are: a laboratory building, superintendent's dwelling, four large permanent poultry

houses, and 22 portable all-purpose poultry houses. This new unit although complete except for an office and classroom building should permit research to meet the needs of the poultry industry in Florida.

The flock of approximately 500 Single Comb White Leghorns, 400 Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, 100 Light Sussex, and 200 New Hampshires has been maintained to provide young stock and mature birds for experimental purposes and demonstrations.

Close cooperation with the Marketing Bureau and Poultry and Egg Inspection Division of the State Department of Agriculture, the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and other departments of the University of Florida in promoting the welfare of the Poultry Industry of the State has been maintained.

Further efforts to detoxify citrus seed meal in order to render it satisfactory as a source of vegetable protein for poultry feeding have been made, but without success.

High efficiency formulas for growing broilers in batteries were tested; these produced birds averaging 3.25 pounds at 10 weeks of age on 2.6 pounds of feed per pound of body weight.

Techniques in the use of radioactive calcium and phosphorus were developed at the Station to study the uptake of these elements from the various segments of the alimentary tract. These isotopes were used to trace the secretion and deposition of calcium and phosphorus in laying hens.

Sunflower seed meal was compared with soybean meal as a vegetable protein and proved satisfactory for laying birds. Only one experiment using this product was conducted. Results from this one trial indicate it was satisfactory for use in the diet of young stock also.

Citrus molasses was added to the diet of young stock with very variable results. More work must be done with this product before definite recommendations can be made.

Dehydrated para and carib grass were compared with alfalfa leaf meal as a component of the diet for young stock in only one experiment. Results indicate that these products can be used as a satisfactory replacement for alfalfa leaf meal.

Soils

The mapping of soils in the field was continued with 784 square miles being mapped in detail in Sarasota, Escambia and Orange Counties; and 5,222 square miles of reconnaissance survey in the Kissimmee and Upper St. Johns Valleys. A soil association map of Hillsborough County was published.

Experiments showed that the amount of anhydrous ammonia held by a soil was related to the moisture content and the pH; also, that large losses of ammonia may result if applications greater than 50 pounds per acre are used on many of the sandy soils. The application of nitrogen for winter legume establishment in grass sod resulted in a stimulation of the grass and a decrease in stand of clover. Survival of clover plantings was increased by use of the minor elements, copper, zinc, manganese and boron on acid flatwoods soils. Most soils in Peninsular Florida are critically deficient in sulfur and the fertilizer for mineral soils where clover is grown must contain a source of sulfur.

Experiments with radioactive phosphorus showed that superphosphate applied to the surface soil in fescue grass was more available than that applied three and six inches deep; also, that 70 to 90 per cent of phosphorus uptake by corn on Greenville sandy loam was from residual rock phosphate in the soil. No response to various sources of

boron was obtained by summer-grown field crops, such as corn, cotton, peanuts and cowpeas.

Experiments with DDT, Chlordane and Aldrin applied at normal rates as insecticides had no effect on microbiological action in Arredondo fine sand. Soils fumigated three consecutive years with D-D and Dow-W40 produced beans that were poorly nodulated. Nematode population in soil was larger under corn grown on the same land year after year than in soil under peanuts grown successively in Norfolk fine sandy loam.

A new device called a "*Water Picnometer*" which indicates the per cent of moisture in the soil was invented for use in large scale irrigation control.

Veterinary Science

Investigations are being continued on the nature, cause, agents of transmission, reservoir hosts, methods of diagnosis, treatment, prevention, control and other phases of infectious, contagious, parasitic diseases, ailments and conditions which are of major economic importance to the livestock and poultry industries of the State.

During the biennium several new and potentially dangerous diseases were diagnosed among livestock and poultry on Florida farms and ranches. Included among these are: anthrax, vibriosis, trichomoniasis, and leptospirosis of beef and dairy cattle; leptospirosis, erysipelas and virus pneumonia of swine; infectious bronchitis, Newcastle disease, trichomoniasis and "air-sac" disease of poultry. Investigations and cooperative experiments are being conducted on some of these newly discovered diseases.

A simple, practical technique was developed and suitable apparatus designed to facilitate performing blood transfusions under field conditions in cattle and horses requiring this form of therapy.

BRANCH STATIONS

Citrus Station

(Lake Alfred)

Improvements in the physical facilities consisted of new laboratory equipment, the overhauling of the old building and the conversion of some storerooms into laboratories. In order to compensate for the shortage of greenhouse space a concrete floor with a protective wall was constructed to provide protection for pot work for investigations of decline and nutrition. A shortage of laboratory space is a continuing handicap and the converted storerooms can be considered as temporary only. The old building which is a considerable fire hazard should be replaced. Additional grove area is badly needed for long time experiments which can not be handled satisfactorily on a cooperative basis.

Much time of staff members was devoted to discussing recent findings before schools of growers and various trade meetings, to answering many inquiries received through the mail regarding some phases of citrus culture, and to explaining the Station's extensive research program to many visitors from other nations. Considerable field work was done to start the practical use of numerous new developments.

Research developments have been numerous and only a few of the more important ones will be mentioned herein. The use of parathion has been established to replace oil emulsion sprays for scale control; this results in improved quality of the fruit. Some very fine work on the medical aspects of the problem and the establishment of blood testing as a means of identifying parathion poisoning and as an indicator of approaching toxicity has greatly reduced the hazards from the use of this material. Another development was the successful introduction of concentrate sprays and the

necessary service work with the industry to train operators in their use. Concentrate spraying, following the techniques developed at the Citrus Station, are now widely used with great saving to the industry. A very efficient duster was perfected; a hedging machine was developed which replaces much hand work.

Work on leprosis or nailhead rust confirmed the Argentine findings that a mite belonging to the genus *Brevipalpus* is responsible for the lesions. It was found that control of this mite controlled the disease.

Work on slow decline was greatly expanded and soil treatment with DD prior to replanting affected areas continues to give good results. Recent work indicates that much of the root damage may be below one foot depth and that the killing of feeder roots below this depth takes place very rapidly. No causal organism has been successfully isolated to date.

In the field of plant nutrition there have been two outstanding developments. Yellow spot, known in Florida for many years, was recently identified as molybdenum deficiency. A spray containing 1 Oz. of sodium molybdate per 100 gallons was found to control this deficiency. Iron chelates were found to be highly satisfactory sources of iron on the acid soils and also to be effective at higher concentrations on alkaline soils. This offers the first practical method for controlling iron chlorosis which has plagued the industry from its inception. This finding, which has attracted wide interest throughout the country, is of great fundamental significance since it is possible that the same sort of combination will be useful in the nutrition of many kinds of crops used for irrigation revealed that the usual method of titrating the chloride and calculating the results as sodium chloride was incorrect since in many such waters there was only sufficient sodium to account for 40% of the chlorine. Other chlorides including calcium, and magnesium chlorides were present in large amounts; strontium was also found in considerable quantities in some waters.

Clarification and gelation, two undesirable conditions sometimes occurring in frozen citrus concentrates were found to be due to the action of pectinesterase on the pectin in the juice. The effects of juice yield, extraction methods, inclusion of pulp, and the conditions for heat inactivation of the enzyme were determined and findings of this research are applied now in many processing plants. Following successful research on essential oils, further studies were made on the possible by-products obtainable from citrus wastes. A study of the glucosides, hesperidin and naringin, resulted in the development of excellent dyes for wool and wood using the glucosides as intermediates. Studies are now in progress to establish a method of recovering these chemicals during the concentration and refinement of citrus molasses. Much interest has been aroused in groups interested in glucosides as chemical intermediates and these may very well lead to other excellent by-products to increase the income from the cannery and concentrate plant refuse.

Fruit decay has been a major problem in the marketing of fresh fruit since the beginning of the Florida citrus industry. In cooperative work with the Florida Citrus Commission a method of control was developed using Dowicide A plus hexamine which acts as a preventative of peel burn. The value of Dowicide A has long been recognized but it had been impossible to use it at concentrations sufficiently high to give good results without severe peel burn. Hexamine was found to prevent this burn making it possible to use Dowicide up to 2% concentration for two minutes immersion with a decay control of 75 to 85%. This method is being installed in packing houses at the present time.

Central Florida Station

(Sanford)

Studies on the nutrition of vegetable crops, improvements in disease and insect control, testing of new varieties and crops adapted to this area, breeding for disease resistance and improvements of cultural practices, constituted the activities of this Station.

The cooperative celery breeding project with Cornell University was continued. The released early blight resistant variety, named Emerson Pascal, has shown a tendency to bolt, especially during prolonged cool weather.

In seedbed studies the use of the product MC-2 gave excellent control of nematodes, weeds and damp-off organisms; it also greatly stimulated the growth of celery seedlings.

Further studies on the poor growth of vegetable crops in some fields indicated that accumulation of copper residues from copper sprays may cause injury.

All mineral fertilizers continued to produce larger yields of celery than the usual mixed fertilizer containing substantial amounts of organic materials.

A new cantaloupe, resistant to downy mildew, is being developed from selections made at this Station, and offers considerable promise.

Work is progressing on the control of nematodes with some of the newer organic compounds.

Studies on cotton varieties have indicated that Sealand Cotton can be successfully grown in this area, producing better than one bale per acre when properly cared for.

Everglades Station

(Belle Glade)

The research program has advanced steadily with considerable emphasis on virus disease investigations, the breeding of new varieties of both sweet and field corn for better adaptability to local conditions, the culture of rice, and on fiber crop investigations. In this latter effort kenaf, a satisfactory substitute for jute and ramie, and also for linen, has received most attention. However, because of interest of the U.S. Navy in the hard (leaf) fiber from *Sansevieria* (spp.) as a locally produced alternate for abaca (Manila hemp) some work was done also with this plant. The fiber work is being conducted cooperatively with the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The Indian River Field Laboratory at Ft. Pierce was established during the biennium as a part of the Everglades Station program. A fair start has been made on essential buildings on a 40-acre tract that has been cleared and drained. A total area of more than 700 acres was made available to the State by local interests for this work. Citrus Research, also at the Laboratory, is under the supervision of the Citrus Station.

The breeding and selection work with snap beans has resulted in two varieties of promise which are now undergoing extensive field tests.

In trace element research the most important findings were, (1) the necessity of the application of some form of soluble iron to rice, especially where earlier use of the peat lands for vegetable crops has left traces of arsenic and, (2) the tendency of cobalt to improve the accumulation of copper in the liver of cattle under otherwise identical conditions of diet.

Work with pasture grasses and grain crops, along with the animal gains obtained, have encouraged rapid development of the cattle industry now under way in the Everglades.

Improved facilities both in personnel and equipment have opened the way for research in the field of pesticide residues that has gotten under way during the past year.

In agricultural engineering the research consisted of the mechanical handling of soft (bast) fiber crops, especially through the stages of harvesting, decorticating and degumming of the fiber, important because of the continuing rising cost of labor.

Work was continued on the methodology of soil and tissue testing and the application of these methods to a large number of samples growing out of an ever-expanding soil fertility program on both organic and mineral soils, and to the increasing number of soil samples brought in by growers and County Agents.

Gulf Coast Station*

(Bradenton)

Research during the biennium at this Station has continued to emphasize fundamental as well as practical studies dealing with vegetable and gladiolus production.

A new tomato hybrid, resistant to four important diseases (leafmold, Alternaria, gray leafspot and Fusarium wilt), is now ready for release as a new variety. This stock which produces large, deep fruits of fine quality, has given high yields in six different tomato-growing areas of the State.

Cooperative tests have shown that the disastrous Helminthosporium leaf blight disease of sweet corn can be held in economic control by spraying with either nabam or zineb fungicides.

Further investigations were made on the compatibility of insecticides, fungicides and nutrients for certain vegetable crops in order to determine what spray combinations when mixed together perform satisfactorily from the chemical, biological and physical standpoints.

The control of nut grass was shown to be possible by the use of 2, 4-D sprays.

Greenhouse trials have shown that (1) celery plants with severe blackheart can be restored to normal growth by sprinkling a solution of calcium salt on the tips of the plants and (2) crease-stem of tomato is associated with insufficient copper and rapid growth prior to fruit setting on the first fruit cluster. These findings are being extended to field trials.

A three-year study dealing with the cumulative effect in soil of certain insecticides and soil fumigants on crop yields and various soil microbiological processes has been initiated.

In breeding gladiolus resistance to Fusarium corm rot, 169 seedlings were selected from more than 34,000 for propagation and more critical evaluation. This disease, causing an annual loss estimated at one and one-half million dollars, continues to be severe. Control measures to date are unsatisfactory because of latent infections in practically all planting stocks. Post-harvest dusting of corms with wettable Spergon gives partial control. Greenhouse studies indicate that plants supplied with nitrate nitrogen are more resistant to the disease than plants supplied with ammoniacal nitrogen.

Dolomitic limestone fertilization had no effect on gladiolus flower production but high levels of potash significantly increased the quality of the flower spike. Soft growth of flower spikes, especially on new land, was traced to copper deficiency.

* Formerly known as the Vegetable Crops Laboratory

North Florida Station

(Quincy)

Disease and insect control, crop variety testing, breeding, rotation and fertilization studies were continued on field crops and pastures. Emphasis was placed on development of improved pastures as well as on the compounding of rations from home grown feeds for the production of beef cattle and swine. Studies were made also on the evaluation of various pasture grass-legume mixtures for summer grazing and for wintering beef cattle.

The release of Southland oats in 1950 was instrumental in increasing production in Florida from 288,000 bushels in 1950 to 1,080,000 bushels in 1952. In view of the build-up in prevalence and distribution of new races of crown rust, to which Southland is susceptible, additional varieties are being increased for release. An enlarged lupine breeding program was initiated to develop improved varieties adapted to Florida conditions. Preliminary tests indicate the possibilities of more extensive production of soybeans in northwest Florida.

Replacing part of the ground snapped corn with citrus molasses in a fattening ration composed of ground snapped corn, cottonseed meal, and hay resulted in larger feed consumption, larger but less expensive gains with yearling steers.

Urea nitrogen was satisfactorily substituted for half of the nitrogen ordinarily furnished by cottonseed meal in steer fattening rations.

A pasture combination of Coastal Bermuda grass, Crimson and White clovers provided year-round feed when surplus grass was stored as hay in September.

A combination of parathion and rhothane, or metacide and rhothane, has been developed for control of major insects affecting cigar-wrapper tobacco and has been recommended to the farmers. A combination of sulfur and rhothane, or sulfur and DDT, was likewise developed for control of insects affecting peanuts and is in general use in this area.

A new variety of cigar-wrapper tobacco, having appreciable resistance to root knot and certain leaf spots as well as to blackshank, was made available to a few growers in 1952. Zineb (6.5 per cent dust) proved more effective than ferbam (15 per cent dust) in controlling blue mold in plant beds; it also controlled the same disease in the field, where it occurs only sporadically but sometimes causes serious loss. Soil treatment with urea gave good control of bacterial (Granville) wilt; fumigation with D-D gave about equally good control of wilt and also control of nematode diseases.

With the best rotation, virgin Norfolk fine sandy loam lost organic matter during the first five years of cultivation. For five years, peanuts following peanuts and harvested yielded about the same as those hogged off. Lupine following peanuts every year made very poor growth while lupine grown once in a three-year rotation made good growth.

Range Cattle Station

(Ona)

Numerous needed facilities and additional equipment were provided during the biennium to strengthen and expand the research program which, on the annual field day attracts as many as 1,000 people. Among these additions were the purchase of twenty acres of land, nine grade Shorthorn calves and one Brahman bull calf. Wells and troughs were provided, and fences rearranged to expedite handling of the cattle which have increased from 570 to 737. Feeding and storage sheds were rebuilt and equipment for irrigation trials was purchased.

Pangola has proved to be the most productive improved grass grown on the sandy soils of central Florida. Yield of forage and cattle gains are closely correlated with fertilizer rates and date of application. Pensacola Bahia was found second to Pangola with wide adaptation and high grazing value.

Protein is the nutrient most closely associated with palatability and utilization of forage. Low protein herbage is unpalatable and cattle do not eat enough to maintain their weight. Feeding 1.6 pounds daily of cottonseed pellets to steers on carpet and common Bahia pastures changed an average daily loss of 0.21 pounds for a forty-two-day period, beginning June 15, to a daily gain of 1.53 pounds for the following 122-day period. These gains were made as the pastures deteriorated in quality.

Experimental results show that drouth often limits the production of winter clovers in Florida. With sufficient rainfall during the winter and spring, cattle on a grass-clover pasture will make 500 to 700 pounds per acre annually while in dry years gains may be 100 pounds or less.

Irrigation may provide high protein forage when grass is scarce and low in quality. Cattle made 1,050 pounds gain per acre during the 1951 season on grass-clover pasture to which had been applied 14.5 acre-inches of water while cattle on a similar but un-irrigated pasture made 229 pounds.

A project to determine the productivity of English and Brahman cattle and grade animals of both breeds when kept on different types of pasture has been started. Sixty cows will be kept in each of three herds.

Sub-Tropical Station (Homestead)

Research on the fruit and vegetable crops of the area whose acreages are constantly and rapidly increasing continued satisfactorily except for the tremendous amount of time necessary to handle visitors and inquiries from growers and others interested in the growing of these crops and plants.

Practical control of mealybug in pineapple plantation beds was accomplished by applying parathion dusts or sprays. Effective control of aphids and leaf miners on potatoes and tomatoes was obtained with organo-phosphate insecticides, especially parathion.

A second new virus disease was found on papaya. Tomato late blight control was as good when manganese instead of zinc sulfate was added to nabam, with elimination of plant injury caused by nabam zinc sulfate spray.

Reduction of soil rot proved feasible by spraying the soil beneath tomato vines with certain fungicides, especially Orthocide-406.

Study of seasonal juice development in Tahiti lime fruits led to raising juice requirements of fruits for shipment from 40 to 42 per cent.

Field tests and extensive cooperative grower trials of the Southern Tomato Exchange Program's number 89 tomato led to release by USDA of this wilt resistant variety under the name HOMESTEAD.

A practical method of propagating sapodilla was developed and a superior variety of this fruit was released under the name PROLIFIC. The Mysore raspberry was proved adapted to South Florida. Nurseries have already sold hundreds of bushes. Hybrids of this purple fruited raspberry x Latham, Sunrise and Taylor red raspberries have produced red fruits for further study.

Soil studies showed that phosphate accumulation on old farm land makes possible reductions in relative proportions of phosphate in fertilizers of fruit crops on rockland soils and truck crops on marl soils. Yields and quality of tomatoes grown on marl were most effectively increased by high potash in the fertilizer.

Suwannee Valley Station (Live Oak)

The Suwannee Valley Station was activated November 1, 1950, to investigate some of the problems of agriculture of this section of Florida.

In the station's research program a number of research men of the Main Experiment Station are working in cooperation with these at the Suwannee Valley Station.

The leading projects outlined for study are on tobacco and pastures. Other subjects considered during the year were swine, field crops, legumes, soil management, several Horticultural crops and other crops common to this section. All research was conducted cooperatively with farmers on farms owned by them.

On May 15, 1951, a thermograph and rain gauge was installed on the Station to obtain desirable temperature and precipitation records. Machinery, office and laboratory equipment necessary for such a research program have been purchased.

The investigations on tobacco involve seed bed management, soil treatment for nematode and variety tests. Those on pastures center around fertilization, management, and winter legumes. Inasmuch as no cattle are available for grazing trials yields per acre are determined by calculations from the weight of clippings obtained by mowing.

In pasture fertilization trials on three types of soil, nitrogen proved to be the limiting factor. No increase in yields was noted when phosphate or potash only were used either alone or in combination. For clover, phosphate, potash and lime are all found to be essential. Yields of grass and seed of Pensacola Bahia varied with the amount of nitrogen applied; the most economical amounts apparently being from 30 and 120 pounds per acre. Ammonium nitrate was used as the nitrogen source in this instance.

For a study of a wide variation of soils and growing conditions five different areas were chosen for the clover trials which included more than sixty different strains planted in replicated plots. Clover well limed and fertilized on light sandy soils approaching a Norfolk type failed completely. On the finer Jonesville soil type, clover mixtures made a fair to good growth combination with love grass and with bahia grass when properly limed and fertilized and properly managed. The most promising winter legumes were the Louisiana white, crimson, ball, kenland red, and white sweet clover. Tests of the most promising types will be repeated next season. Considerable interest has been developed in pasture legumes and it is expected that several farmers will plant clovers next season.

Trials with corn were confined to variety test and fertilizer studies. Eighteen varieties of field corn were tested and yields varied from 4.9 bushels per acre of an inbred strain to 96.2 bushels of a hybrid. Dixie 18 and Georgia 281 were consistently the higher yielders. Fertilizer trials were conducted on four different farms, one in Hamilton, one in Columbia and two in Suwannee County. Various levels of nitrogen, phosphate and potash were used. Yields of corn varied with the nitrogen applied on most farms.

Tests with different varieties of soybeans, and cotton, and various winter legumes such as blue and yellow lupines, peas and vetch are also in progress.

West Central Florida Station

(Brooksville)

Something over 200 acres of the new 300-acre pasture project on thin, rolling, jack oak sand have now been cleared. Continuous cover crops of winter and summer legumes are being attempted on this tract for at least two full years before seeding to permanent pasture. An attempt will be made to determine what grasses and what management systems, if any, can render the use of such land practicable for improved pastures. If successful, this will give the Station 300 acres of improved pasture.

The cattle breeding research program is being revised at this station. In this program herds of Angus, Hereford, Brahman, Santa Gertrudis and Brahman-Angus will be used in an attempt to obtain information on the proportions of European and Asiatic blood which are best suited for different conditions in the Southeast.

West Florida Station

(Jay)

The physical resources have been improved by the construction of a farm equipment-fertilizer storage shed and a corn-hay storage building. Several major pieces of farm equipment have been added so that the experimental program can be carried on more efficiently.

Progress has been made in corn production and pasture establishment. Corn yields of more than 80 bushels per acre have been attained consistently on well fertilized plots, and a similar yield, on a field basis, was made in the 1951 season. Sufficient moisture during the growing season is now the first limiting factor in corn production in this area. Mixtures of grasses and clovers have been found which will, with sufficient moisture, furnish excellent grazing for nine to ten months of each year. The fertility level required is high but economical. Ladino clover shows the most promise for long season grazing, with Kenland red clover and Crimson clover as excellent forage producers during approximately seven and four-month periods respectively. All three of these clovers have been used in a thirty-acre grazing experiment, and preliminary work shows considerable promise. Several grasses are being studied with the clover mixture. In addition, several cool-season grasses, such as orchard grass, Brome grass, Harding grass and Red top, are under study to attempt to extend the length of the grazing period.

Satisfactory progress has been made on the fertility requirements of peanuts, oats, soybeans and lupine. The peanut is the least responsive plant under study to fertilizer additions. Satisfactory yields have been made, but the plant does not respond at high fertility levels as other crops do.

The variety testing program has been expanded and much information, of practical value, is being gathered on the highest yielding and most disease resistant varieties of field crops grown in this area.

One staff vacancy was filled for full time pasture research studies. Small plot clipping tests in this field have been increased.

FIELD LABORATORIES

Pecan Investigations

Work at the Laboratory was continued in cooperation with the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, USDA. Several new insecticides were tested and further work was done with DDT and other older materials. DDT and parathion continue to give

excellent control of several of the more important pecan pests. EPN and Metacide, two of the newer materials, show promise as controls for these pests. All of these are outstandingly effective against the nut casebearer which formerly was a very destructive pest. Insecticides have continued to give indifferent results against the shuckworm. Under conditions of severe infestation four applications of DDT, parathion, EPN, and Metacide, at three-week intervals, have failed completely to control this pest.

Pecan trees sprayed by airplane in 1952 with 18X concentration of zineb (parzate) plus one-fourth per cent summer oil plus wettable parathion showed as good control of scab on June 10 as that obtained with the standard bordeaux mixture applied with the usual grove sprayer.

Bordeaux mixture, ziram + summer oil, and zineb (dithane Z 78) + summer oil have been equally effective in controlling scab on Moore, Moneymaker and Mohan pecan trees. The spray dates were April 10, May 10, June 10, July 7, and July 27.

Potato Investigations

Investigations on the culture and disease control of crucifers and potatoes continued during the biennium and findings resulting from this research are listed below:

Soil and plant treatments were developed for control of whiptail (molybdenum deficiency) of cauliflower. These consisted of treating the soil directly with sodium molybdate or spraying the plants with it when in the seedling stage.

Tests demonstrated that cabbage yields could be increased 20 per cent if crops receiving standard fertilization were side-dressed three times with materials containing 24 pounds of nitrate nitrogen per acre per application.

Whole potatoes and cut seed pieces of the same weight proved equally productive. It was found necessary to grow broccoli in late winter and spring to produce the best yield and quality of flower clusters.

One early and two midseason yellows-resistant, high-yielding cabbage varieties were found to be suitable for commercial production in yellow-sick soil. Nabam and phygon XL-N fungicides were found to be effective for control of downy mildew of cabbage in plant beds. Planting of black-rot-free or hot-water-treated seed and yearly rotation of seedbeds were found essential for control of black rot of cabbage.

Strawberry Investigations

(Plant City)

One of the primary achievements at this laboratory was the development and preparation for release later on of a new variety of strawberry which shows promise of wide acceptance. This variety compares favorably with the standard varieties for disease resistance; it yields and ships well and has proved excellent for processing by freezing.

The sting nematode (*Belonolaimus gracilis* Steiner) has been found in Hillsborough, Polk, Hardee, and Manatee Counties. Tests have shown that soil fumigation is very effective, but it is also possible that certain cultural practices would also be effective in controlling this pest.

Watermelon and Grape Investigations

(Leesburg)

As a result of research, several watermelon strains of the types Garrison, Congo, and Black Diamond now exist that are resistant to wilt and anthracnose. These strains are being developed into pure lines by selection and breeding.

Development of a grape variety that will live and fruit in Florida apparently is well under way. Progeny of the Pixiola x Golden Muscat cross show evidence of excellent vigor, fruit production, and adaptability. Breeding stocks are being increased rapidly.

In the pasture program the attention of ranchers is being directed to proper forms of management. Several new grass varieties in trials at this laboratory seem promising.

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. Fifield
Director

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

To the President of the University

Sir: I submit herewith the report of the Agricultural Extension Service of the College of Agriculture for the biennium ending June 30, 1952.

The number of Florida families benefited by one or more phases of the Agricultural Extension Service programs continues to increase although there has not been a corresponding increase in personnel to handle the work load. The number of rural and urban families benefited in 1949 was 87,820; in 1950 the number was 89,796; and in 1951 93,305 families were reached.

State staff members for men's work are housed on the Campus of the University of Florida and those for women's work at Florida State University. Two Negro District Agents are officed in the Agricultural Building on the Campus of Florida A & M College. Field staff members are housed in the counties in offices provided by local boards of county commissioners or in Post Office buildings.

During the biennium county agents were placed in three new counties which did not have an agent at the time of the last report, namely Collier, Clay, and Liberty. Home demonstration agents were placed in two new counties, Bay and Clay. The present county staff is as follows:

- 64 County Agents
- 37 Assistant County Agents
- 47 Home Demonstration Agents
- 15 Assistant Home Demonstration Agents
- 10 Negro County Agents
- 12 Negro Home Demonstration Agents

The State staff is as follows:

- 1 Director
- 1 Assistant Director
- 1 Assistant to the Director
- 1 State Home Demonstration Agent
- 3 District Agents for Men
- 3 District Agents for Women
- 2 District Agents for Negroes
- 4 Extension Editors (part-time)
- 4 4-H Club Agents
- 17 Specialists for Men
- 8 Specialists for Women
- 3 Department Heads (part-time)

The four Extension Editors and three of the specialists are employed on a cooperative basis by the Agricultural Extension Service, the Agricultural Experiment Station and/or the College of Agriculture.

Financing Extension Work—Local boards of county commissioners cooperate in the employment of county Extension agents. These boards provide part of the salaries of the agents, and all of their travel expense within the counties. The boards also provide office space, except where agents are housed in Federal buildings, some clerical assistance and certain supplies and equipment. The appropriations by county boards which are applied to financing the work in the counties have increased materially during the biennium as indicated by the comparison between sources of funds for the years 1949-50 and 1951-52 as shown below.

SOURCES OF OPERATING FUNDS

	1949-50	1951-52
Federal	\$355,098.72	\$368,419.95
State	489,952.08	461,295.00
County	363,396.00	457,313.00

Percentage of Revenue from each Source:

U. S. Department of Agriculture	33.2 %	28.63 %
State Appropriation	37.2 %	35.84 %
County Appropriation	29.6 %	35.53 %

Within limitation of funds available progress has been made in the Extension program. Some urgently needed work could not be begun, the general increase in cost of operations has been felt, and every effort made to obtain efficiency in the Extension program with the resources available.

Editorial and Mailing

Distribution of information to Florida farm families through publications, newspaper and farm journal articles, radio programs and other media by the Editorial and Mailing Department probably reached its highest point in the history of the Agricultural Extension Service. The Department serves both the Extension Service and the Agricultural Experiment Station through cooperative employment of personnel.

Publications—During the first year of the biennium publication of bulletins and circulars reached a new high point, while the second year was about average in this field, due to limited funds. For the biennium 171,500 copies of nine new bulletins totaling 332 pages were printed and reprints included 90,000 copies of four bulletins totaling 120 pages. Also, 141,500 copies of 13 circulars totaling 73 pages were issued.

Miscellaneous materials printed included 123,500 copies of 14 record books totaling 100 pages, mostly for 4-H club members; two final and 24 monthly reports of the National Egg-Laying Test; 4-H membership cards, calendar of events, window cards, etc.

Distribution of bulletins, circulars, record books and supplies is handled from the Mailing Room. Each new bulletin is sent to libraries, county and home demonstration agents, and specialists in subject matter. Notification of availability is sent to others on the list, and subsequent copies are sent only on request. Even so, demand is so heavy that supplies are exhausted entirely too soon.

Mailing lists were revised and reduced during the last year of the biennium.

The Editorial Office also distributes USDA publications to specialists and county and home demonstration agents.

News and Journal Releases—A clippingsheet containing from 8 to 15 stories of news and hints from the Extension Service, Experiment Station, College of Agriculture and related agencies was printed and distributed weekly to newspapers, radio stations, county and home demonstration agents, vocational agriculture teachers and others working with groups of farm people. The Editors furnished an average of nearly one story daily to one or more newspapers direct or to the Associated Press wire service. Around 35 special stories were prepared and sent to county and home demonstration agents for release in their counties.

Four Florida farm papers used 13 articles which occupied 489 column inches; three Southern journals printed five articles for 62 column inches; and one national publication carried one article which ran 19 inches.

Broadcasting Activities—In November 1951 the Extension Service staged its first television show, one in a University series of 30-minute weekly programs. County and home demonstration agents had appeared previously on TV.

In June 1952 the Extension Service was given two minutes on the Mutual Newsreel, a nationwide broadcast.

The Florida Farm Hour over WRUF completed 28 years, being the oldest farm radio program in the country continuously on the air. It was aired for 30 minutes Monday through Friday and 15 minutes on Saturday. It featured farm news highlights daily and covered practically all phases of agriculture, in addition to weekly home economics notes. It presented talks by Extension specialists and agents, Experiment Station, College of Agriculture, State Plant Board, Production and Marketing Administration, REA and other workers, including eight remote control and seven taped features, and interviews.

Six tapes containing 11 talks by Extension staff members were sent to one county agent and five tapes containing nine Extension talks to another for use in their local stations.

Farm Flashes for five days each week were sent direct to 22 stations and through 17 county agents, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Some of these were USDA flashes, most of them, however, being material developed here.

4-H Club Work

During the biennium participation in 4-H judging contests, livestock and poultry shows, and the awards programs increased substantially. A total of 219 dairy cattle were shown at the State 4-H Dairy Show in Orlando and 42 teams participated in the Dairy Judging Contest. Some 3,000 chickens were shown by 4-H Club members at the State 4-H Poultry Show in Orlando, and 33 4-H poultry judging teams competed in the State-wide contest. Enrollment in boys 4-H Clubs increased from 11,301 members in 1950 to 12,304 members in 1951 and the number of members completing projects increased from 7,624 to 8,560. A total of 18,258 projects were carried by all 4-H Club members in 1951; of this number 12,937 were completed. There has also been a definite improvement in quality of products produced in 4-H projects.

A few of the activities that helped to build the 4-H Club program included 26 leader training meetings, 1,824 demonstration teams trained, 55 4-H judging contests held, 2 short courses, 5,500 boys at summer camps, 112 achievement days held, 493 educational trips, 3,770 recreation and social meetings and 197 local 4-H Clubs organized on a community basis.

An increase in the number of acres under cultivation and the number of animals raised by 4-H Club members was made during the biennium.

Camps—Five 4-H Club camps are now in operation in the State. During the biennium a total of 70 weeks of camps was held at the white 4-H camps and 14 weeks at Negro camps. Approximately 9,100 4-H members attended camps during the two summers. A new 4-H camp in Highlands County was opened for 9 weeks in 1951 and will operate for 10 weeks in 1952. In addition to these 4-H camps, 8 institutes for adults were held at these camps.

Short Course—Enrollment for the Boys 4-H Short Course at Gainesville was 342 in 1951 and 336 in 1952. At the 1952 Short Course the third tractor driving contest was held and drivers from 14 counties participated. The State 4-H dairy judging contest and the State 4-H public speaking contest were also held at the 1951-52 Short Courses. There were 10 contestants in the finals for the public speaking contest.

Awards Program—There are 25 State awards for Florida 4-H members. These awards include free trips to the National 4-H Club Congress, gold watches, scholarships, cash awards, trophies and county medals. The trip to the National 4-H Club Camp in Washington is considered the outstanding annual 4-H award. Two boys and two girls win this trip each year. A third boy is selected to attend the annual Danforth Leadership Camp at Shelby, Michigan.

An outstanding boy and girl from each county are selected annually to receive a certificate at the Florida State Fair on 4-H Club Day. A dairy efficiency contest is held to select the best dairy club boy in each of the 10 4-H Club districts. These boys receive cash awards and the best State dairy project winner receives a large plaque. The outstanding county in the State in dairy 4-H work is selected and given a large plaque.

Local Leaders—Approximately 15 leader training camps were held during the biennium to select and train local leaders. These camps were attended by agents and leaders from the various counties.

4-H Councils—One of the important 4-H activities in the State is the work of the county and State councils. About 30 counties in the State have organized county councils which plan and assist the Extension Agent to carry out programs in the county.

The State Council has its annual meeting at the time of the Boys' 4-H Short Course. Each county is permitted to send two delegates to serve on this council.

Negro 4-H Work—The results of Negro 4-H Club work with boys are included in this report. The Negro 4-H Club program is supervised by Negro Extension personnel. The State 4-H Club Agent provided subject matter materials for Negro work and assisted with officer-leader schools and other phases of the Negro 4-H program. The State Agent worked closely with Negro groups in planning 4-H shows, judging contests and in building exhibits for county and State fairs. He employed the camp personnel, helped plan camp programs for the Negro groups and assisted Negro District Agents in planning the Negro 4-H short courses and the annual Extension conferences.

The Negro awards program was accepted by Florida for the first time in 1951. Awards were offered and winners were selected in field crops, health, garden, meat animals and poultry.

Animal Husbandry

Beef Cattle—During the biennium the county agents assisted 2,919 cattlemen in securing purebred bulls or heifers, 15,409 cattlemen were assisted in controlling internal and external parasites and diseases, and 5,998 cattlemen were assisted in improving methods of feeding beef cattle.

Swine—The quality of Florida hogs continues to improve. During the biennium, 2,303 swine producers were assisted by county agents in securing purebred boars and gilts; 23,393 hog raisers were assisted in controlling external and internal parasites and common diseases that affect swine; and 5,690 farmers were assisted in improving methods of feeding.

A total of 54,094 livestock raisers were assisted during this biennium with various phases of livestock production.

4-H Club Activities—During the biennium, 5,818 4-H Club members were enrolled in livestock projects, and 3,921 members carried their projects to completion. The number of units involved in completed projects during this period numbered 8,678 units.

A series of livestock judging schools for 4-H Club members was held during the past year. A State livestock judging contest was held for the first time at the Florida State Fair, with 23 teams competing. The winning team will represent Florida in national competition in junior livestock judging at the International Livestock Exposition in Chicago, Illinois, this fall.

Dairy Husbandry

The Extension Dairy work during the biennium has been characterized by an expansion of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association and the artificial breeding projects. The objectives of these two programs are more efficient herd management, reduction of expenditures for out-of-state purchases of cows, and the raising of more and better replacement cows through the use of production-proved dairy sires.

Dairy Herd Improvement Association Work

The advancement of the dairy herd improvement program is shown by the following table for the testing years ending in October of the years shown.

Year	Number Cows on Test	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat	Feed Cost	
				Per 100 Lbs. 4% Fat	Per 100 Lbs. Fat-Corrected Milk
1949-50	4,177	6,548	295		\$2.73
1950-51	6,134	6,547	302		2.66
Comparison of 1950-51 with 1949-50	+1,957	-1	+7		-.07

The 47 percent increase in number of cows completing test in 1950-51 showed a seven pound increase and a seven cents lower feed cost of producing 100 pounds milk. This indicated more efficient herd management.

Increased interest in the dairy herd improvement program is evidenced by the more than 3200 cows which were enrolled in the program on January 1, 1952. This represented the second highest percentage increase of all the states of cows on test as compared with the previous year. Twelve percent of all Florida's dairy herds of over 15 cows are enrolled in the DHIA program.

Official Cow Testing

The Extension Dairyman is State Superintendent of Official Cow Testing, which is carried on in cooperation with the national breed associations. Twenty-four herds are on Advanced Registry test and 16 on Herd Improvement Registry test in this program.

Artificial Breeding Program

The artificial breeding project, started on an organized basis in November, 1948, has continued to expand. The number of cows bred through this program for the past two calendar years are:

1950 — 18,999

1951 — 23,948

Proved sire records were issued on 12 bulls during the year and "daughter averages" on 10 other bulls. The summary of county agents' reports showed 228 farmers assisted in buying purebred bulls in 1950 and 177 in 1951.

Feeding and Herd Management

The summary of county agents' reports showed 1863 farmers in 1950 and 1226 in 1951 were assisted in feeding problems for dairy cattle. A special study of feed provided from pasture was made on nine DHIA herds.

Special 4-H Dairy Activities

Six district and one state 4-H dairy shows and judging contests were held as an incentive for better work on the part of the 1199 4-H Club members with dairy projects. The Florida State 4-H Dairy Team won the National 4-H Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at Waterloo, Iowa, in October, 1951, and thus qualified to represent the United States in the International Dairy Cattle Judging Contest scheduled to be held at the British Royal Agricultural Show in England in July, 1952.

Home Milk Supply

The summary of home demonstration agents' reports for 1950 showed that 3837 families were assisted in improving the home milk supply and in 1951 4525 families were so assisted. Extension agents also cooperated with the Bureau of Animal Industry and the State Live Stock Sanitary Board in arranging county-wide tuberculosis and Bang's disease testing of family cows.

Poultry

Florida's poultry industry has expanded during the biennium. The greatest expansion centered around commercial broiler and turkey production. The poultry industry still is in 5th place in importance among agricultural enterprises of the State.

Some of the more important phases of the poultry extension activities included promoting the production of eggs and poultry meat to aid in improving the nutrition of the farm family, and urging the adoption of efficient practices in producing and marketing poultry and poultry products.

County and state poultry associations, the various state agencies, feed and equipment dealers, and poultry processors have assisted in the development of the poultry extension program.

Hatchery Industry

One hundred and two hatcheries with a total capacity of 4,474,201 eggs are cooperating in the National Poultry Improvement Plan, the purpose of which is to improve the quality of chick by breeding and to reduce the incidence of pullorum disease. The Agricultural Extension Service is cooperating with the officials of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, who are in charge of the plan in Florida.

Quality Poultry Meat and Eggs

All agencies in the State worked together in developing a program to produce and merchandise higher quality poultry meat and eggs offered to the consumer. This

program included producing and handling eggs on the farm, grading and candling, cooling, packaging of eggs; the proper processing methods in dressing and drawing poultry and consumer education.

Egg Laying Test

The following records were obtained in the 25th National Egg Laying Test which lasted for 350 days: Average production of 209 eggs per bird, feed consumption of 97.2 pounds per bird, 5.3 pounds of feed to produce one dozen eggs, a mortality of 14.4 percent. A quarter of a century of official egg laying tests reveal the value of good breeding stock and improved feeding and management practices. Analyses of data furnish important information to distribute to the industry.

In addition to this type of test, a Random Sample Test was inaugurated during the spring of 1952. Day old chicks were selected at random, sent to Chipley where they will be brooded and reared until 5 months of age and then they will be tested for their egg production ability. All results will be based on original number of birds and profit and loss basis.

The 26th Egg Laying Test is in progress at this time.

Poultry Institutes

The 9th and 10th Annual week-long Poultry Institutes were held at Camp McQuarrie during the summers of 1950 and 1951. Approximately 300 people registered at each Institute. A complete poultry program was presented covering the different phases of production and marketing.

Organizations

The Florida Poultry and Egg Council, State Poultry Producers Association, Breeders and Hatchery Association, R. O. P. Federation, and Turkey Association are state-wide organizations serving the poultry industry. Extension workers have presented subject matter material to the members at their regular meetings and at their annual meetings. The allied industry organizations are the Florida Feed Dealers Association and the Poultry and Egg Dealers of Florida.

Conferences

Hatchery and Breeder conferences were held in December of 1950 and 1951 at the Poultry Laboratory on the Campus of the University of Florida with an attendance of 45 poultrymen at each conference.

Two nutrition conferences were held in Gainesville and a poultry program was presented.

Farm Forestry

Educational and demonstrational programs in forestry for the State were initiated, developed and directed by the Extension Forester. County agents, farmers, 4-H Club members and others were assisted in establishing and conducting forestry demonstrations.

Cooperation

The Extension Forestry programs were coordinated whenever possible with such public and private agencies as State and U. S. Forest Services, Agricultural Experiment Stations, Wood Using Industries, Soil Conservation Service, Production-Marketing Administration, Fish and Wildlife Service and Forest Experiment Stations.

Outlines and instructions were prepared for establishing the following demonstrations on farms:

Fire Protection by — (a) Plowed fire lines, (b) wide improved pasture grass fire barriers.

Planting forest trees for — (a) Reforestation, (b) windbreaks, (c) shade and shelter plantings for livestock, (d) fence post plantings, (e) Christmas tree plantings.

Marketing Forest Products — So as to convert trees into highest value products, and leave all young and immature trees to grow for future harvests.

Provide for Home Needs for Wood — (a) by reserving enough mature lumber trees for farm use, (b) growing naturally durable species for fence posts, (c) providing for farm needs of fuelwood, and, (d) growing trees suitable for handle material, stack poles, sills, gates, etc.

Naval Stores — (a) By pointing out additional profits possible by working trees for gum, (b) demonstrating new turpentine methods, and (c) emphasizing better gum marketing procedures.

4-H Forestry Projects

Accepting that forest restoration rests largely with rural young people, much time was spent in teaching forestry to farm boys. In addition to furnishing county agents and club members with practical 4-H project work outlines, 220,000 catalpa seeds and 456,000 red cedar seeds were collected and distributed free to 4-H Club boys for forest nursery projects. Under the 4-H Forestry Awards Program, boys are required to manage 5 acres, or more, of timber land. Each year the State winner in this contest wins a free trip to the National Club Congress. During the annual 4-H short courses, at 4-H club summer camps, and at other meetings more than 1000 rural boys received instruction in forest management.

Statistical Summary During Biennium

Number of farmers assisted in forest fire protection	21,003
Number of farmers assisted with forest planting	2,447
Total number of pine seedlings distributed to farmers	10,870,880
Number of farmers assisted in making weedings, thinnings and prunings	648
Number of farmers making selective cuttings	725
Number of farmers assisted with naval stores production	266
Number of farmers assisted with timber measuring and marketing	646

Marketing

Citrus

The Extension Economist in Marketing worked with Florida Citrus Mutual in formulating and carrying out a statewide marketing program. He cooperated with the Florida Citrus Commission in developing advertising and dealer service programs and worked with the Growers Administrative Committee and Shippers Advisory Committee of the Citrus Marketing Agreement assisting them to hold meetings and determine marketing policies to be followed.

Lime growers and their organizations in southern part of state were assisted in developing plans for a marketing agreement and for standardizing grades and packages.

Vegetables

The Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association was assisted in formulating a state-wide marketing policy and program.

Several growers vegetable marketing organizations in large vegetable areas were assisted in organizational and marketing problems—especially methods of improving

grades and packs and some work was done with growers who are trying out new methods of packing vegetables in the field with the use of large special machinery.

Livestock

Assistance was given in organizing a state Livestock Auction Market Association to which all 33 livestock auctions in state belong.

Conferences were held with several groups of dairymen in the state who were setting up milk marketing organizations and assistance given them in organization and planning. Eight Dairy Herd Improvement Associations were advised on articles of incorporation, accounting practices, organization set-up and tax problems.

Other Commodities and Activities

The Extension Economist in Marketing served as Secretary of the Watermelon Growers and Distributors Association. Through this organization growers were assisted with marketing problems such as improved packing of cars, obtaining adequate cars for loading, consideration of a marketing agreement, and change in grade standards. A two-week Watermelon Packing Short Course for 20 packers at Trenton and Bell was held. The Economist served as Chairman of the Southeastern Regional Transportation Committee and on the Executive Transportation Committee of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives helping them to solve transportation problems for growers and shippers of the area.

Requests from county agents and individual farmers were answered, and many trips made to meet with them to provide information and advice on marketing, organizational and taxation problems.

Farm Management

Farm and home planning with individuals was carried through its tenth and eleventh years in cooperation with nine county agents. About 270 low-income farm families were contacted annually. The farm business of each was analyzed and plans for the ensuing year made. Approximately 1,000 recommendations for changes are made annually and each year about 70 percent of the recommendations are carried out in a creditable manner, resulting in an increased net income per farm of from \$50 to \$1,000. The average has been about \$220 or an increase over each preceding year of about 10 percent. Plans for servicing these selected farmers in groups are now being completed, and consideration given to extending the work to other counties.

Starting in farming has also been a leading project. Assistance has been given both in training veterans teachers and in discussions with their students.

A general outlook publication and monthly mimeographed sheets summarizing current outlook information important to Florida agriculture are prepared annually and mailed to about 1,200 leading agricultural workers and the press. A summary of each publication was broadcast on the Florida Farm Hour.

In cooperation with other Agricultural Extension Service personnel, records and methods used in a land-clearing demonstration are in the process of analysis.

On popular demand for information, three studies were made and mimeographed reports prepared on the economics of pasture development, the price-weight relationship of feeder pigs, and small dairy farming.

One specialist gives more than half time to teaching Agricultural Extension Methods. Annually he offers five different courses and plans and supervises a three-week summer school for Extension workers, when four courses are offered, two of which are in the field of Extension Methods. The average attendance has been 21 county workers and four

members of the state staff. In 1952 a citrus course was offered at the Citrus Experiment Station with an attendance of 11 agents.

Agronomy

Major activities during the biennium were directed toward: (1) Bringing information on all phases of field crops, pasture and turf production to the attention of county agents, and others; (2) assisting county agents in the development and execution of county programs of work in agronomy; and (3) distributing foundation seed of major field crops to qualified seed producers.

Each year, the Extension Agronomist planned and conducted area meetings for seed, fertilizer, and pesticide dealers in December, and assisted in planning and conducting a seedsmen's school in January. He assisted in planning and conducting a subject matter program at the annual meetings of the Seed Producers Association of Florida in November 1950 and March, 1952.

Community meetings were held in January of each year in approximately 20 counties in the general farming area, at which outlook information, information on price supports, marketing quotas and conservation payments and recommendations for production and management of field crops and pastures were presented to more than 3000 farmers.

A subject matter program on turf was carried out at the annual meetings of the Central Florida Lawn and Turf Institute held at Mt. Dora.

Pastures

Activities during the biennium were designed to secure the establishment of more pastures and the improvement of the carrying capacities of established pastures. County agents were furnished production recommendations and outlines for desirable variety and fertilization demonstrations. Records indicate that approximately 500,000 acres of improved pasture were established during the biennium.

Trial plantings of Kenland red clover were made in most of the counties having suitable soils and a number of demonstration plantings of Hubam clover were made on several different types of soils in all sections of the state. Thirteen hundred pounds of foundation seed of Floranna, a superior variety of annual white sweet clover selected at the Main Station at Gainesville, were placed with 14 growers in six counties for the beginning of a certified seed production program. In cooperation with the Main Station, planting material of Pangola grass was again distributed to cattlemen in the northern portion of the peninsula.

Temporary Grazing Crops

In the fall of 1950, the Agronomist assisted with the distribution of approximately 10,000 bushels of Station-produced foundation seed of Southland oats. A tag on which planting and fertilizing recommendations were printed was attached to each bag of seed distributed. Some proof that these recommendations were followed and that Southland is a superior oat for Florida was shown by answers to a questionnaire sent to 300 growers in the spring of 1951. The average yield reported was 40.8 bushels per acre, or two and one-half times the average for other varieties.

Corn

Production projects with 4-H Club members and contests among adult farmers were used to demonstrate the soundness of recommended practices. Hybrid corn seed was used by 4-H Corn Club members and on 40 percent of the 737,000 acres planted by Florida

farmers in 1951. It is estimated that 50 percent of the 1952 acreage was planted with hybrid seed, as compared with only 32 percent in 1950. Progress in improvement of corn yields through use of hybrid seed and other improved practices is shown by a comparison of the 16 bushels per acre yield obtained in 1951 with the 11 bushels per acre average for the preceding 10-year period.

Each year, 4-H Club corn production activities were climaxed with the Annual State Corn Show at the North Florida Fair in Tallahassee. Production records of 4-H Club members were outstanding each year. For example, 34 boys in Escambia County produced an average of 74.9 bushels per acre in 1951.

Each year during the biennium the project leader assisted seed producers in securing foundation single cross seed for planting approximately 600 acres for production of seed of the hybrids Dixie 18 and Ga. 281.

Peanuts

The further development of supplies of certified seed of Dixie Runner was stressed and each year approximately 20 tons of foundation seed, produced at the Experiment Stations, was distributed by the project leader to growers throughout the commercial peanut area.

Flue-Cured Tobacco

Latest information on soil fumigation for control of nematodes was presented to farmers at early spring meetings in the six major tobacco producing counties and Extension recommendations for control of weeds, insects and diseases, and for correlation of soil type, fertilization and spacing, were emphasized at proper times throughout each growing season.

Vegetable Crops

National Importance

Florida was the only commercial winter source in the nation for many fresh vegetables. The State produced a majority of the cabbage, celery and Irish potatoes harvested in winter months. Florida also ranked with California and Texas in acreage, tonnage, and dollar value of year-around vegetables for fresh market.

State Extension Program

Vegetable crop specialists of the Agricultural Extension Service assemble, evaluate, transpose and disseminate research results of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations, the United States Department of Agriculture, and other agencies and institutions conducting related studies. A number of methods were used to inform the industry on practices shown by research to give good yields of high quality vegetables at reduced cost.

County Programs

By incorporating many of the methods outlined, and others, county agricultural and home demonstration agents carried improved practices to the farm and city in every section of the state. Their activities increased in nearly every phase of participation, annually assisting over 20,000 farmers and over 10,000 families in commercial and home food production. Around 4,000 boys and girls annually completed 4-H home and market garden projects.

Area Meetings

In cooperation with county agricultural agents and research workers of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, growers from the major vegetable producing areas

received on-the-spot answers to their problems through area vegetable meetings. These proved very satisfactory in initiating improved practices and informing research workers on grower needs.

Publications

Crop production guides were published on watermelons, tomatoes, sweet corn, sweet potatoes, cucumbers, snap beans, squash and eggplant as Extension Circulars 96 through 103. Extension Circular 104 was prepared to answer the many requests from home gardeners.

Short Courses

In cooperation with the Florida Seedsmen's Association, annual short courses were presented to train store and field personnel in basic methods and current recommendations. A special vegetable production short course was given for representatives from seven European countries under the Point IV Program. The Southeastern Short Course on Transit Losses was conducted in cooperation with the Railroad Development Association of America.

Agent's Vegetable Training Schools

To supplement other sources of information special training in new practices and techniques was given agents and assistant agents through one-day schools held at Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations.

"Vegetarian" Newsletters

Specific topics and recommendations coinciding with current developments were presented by the vegetable crop specialists in mimeographed "Vegetarian" newsletters.

State-wide Groups

Cooperation with organizations such as the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Association, Florida Agricultural Research Institute, Florida Seedsmen's Association, and the Florida State Horticultural Society in annual and commodity meetings, newsletters, programs, and proceedings was very effective in reaching growers and related interests.

Field Days

Current research was viewed through annual grower field days conducted in most of the experiment stations and laboratories over the state.

Vegetable Merchandising

The merchandising program is aimed to reach as many retail fresh fruit and vegetable handlers as possible, and to encourage them to be more quality conscious and merchandise-wise.

With a slogan of "Sell More and Waste Less", produce merchandising schools have been conducted for retail food clerks in various parts of the state. At these schools approved methods of care and handling are discussed and demonstrated along with effective and accepted merchandising practices. During the past two years 65 retail training meetings have been held with an average attendance per meeting of 15 people. One hundred forty-five food stores have cooperated in the vegetable merchandising program.

In reaching the retailers and organizing the training meetings, various individuals and organizations have played an important part. Interested and helpful individuals have ranged from truck farmers to newspaper advertising-men. The type organizations

that have proved helpful have been retail cooperatives, chains, voluntary chains, and wholesale houses.

To secure assistance and subject matter, close cooperation has been given and received by the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, the USDA, the Florida branch of Distributive Education, County Agents, and other Extension Specialists.

Citrus

During the past biennium, all production records for Florida citrus were broken. The total production for the 1950-51 season was 105.3 million boxes and while the 1952 season is not yet over it appears that the state will market something like 119 million boxes of citrus.

The citrus industry is complex and dynamic. There are many problems to be solved. The programs of the Agricultural Extension Service are designed to assist the industry to solve these problems. A State Extension Citrus Advisory Committee has been instrumental in developing programs which have assisted county agents to render more and better service to citrus growers and handlers.

During the past biennium emphasis has been placed on training in citrus for Extension personnel in addition to the usual educational programs for citrus growers. Two annual two day training schools for county agents in citrus counties were held, one at the Citrus Experiment Station, Lake Alfred, and the other at the U. S. D. A. Sub-Tropical Fruit Station, Orlando. A special three weeks summer course in citrus for county agents was arranged at the Citrus Experiment Station. This course is on a graduate level and carries three hours credit.

During the biennium the Extension Service assisted in organizing and conducting three area schools for citrus growers. Each school met for two hours one night each week and ran for about 18 weeks. The total enrollment for the three schools was 409 citrus growers. These schools have been very successful and others are being planned.

Three Citrus Institutes are held annually and are attended by a total of some 12 to 15 hundred growers. For the first time in 1952 a Lime-Avocado Growers Institute lasting one day was held in Dade County with some 150 growers attending. It is planned to make this an annual event.

In addition to specialized programs, county agents in citrus producing counties are conducting a well organized program of planned grower demonstrations and tours to bring to growers the latest research findings in citrus production.

Soil and Water Conservation

The Director of the Florida Agricultural Extension Service is Administrator of the Soil Conservation Districts Act for the State Soil Conservation Board. Acting in this capacity he is responsible for the mechanics of organizing new Soil Conservation districts and for other district activities such as annual elections of district supervisors and the changing of district boundaries. The Extension Soil Conservationist assists with the details of these functions. He keeps in touch with District Conservationists and assists them in getting a more complete and up-to-date soil and water conservation program applied to the individual farm. The Extension Conservationist works with county agents and Work Unit Conservationists in carrying out 4-H Club Soil Conservation Projects.

At the beginning of the biennium, there were 49 soil conservation districts chartered in Florida. Since that time four new districts have been chartered. At present there are two districts in the process of being organized. The boundaries of two districts have been changed to include additional areas in each.

Field and pasture tours have proved to be a practical way to teach conservation practices. Such tours are usually arranged jointly by the county agent, supervisors of the local Soil Conservation District, and technicians assigned to the districts by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

On these tours farms are visited, where soil and water conservation practices have been applied. These tours are attended by both farmers and business men, who are interested in better conservation.

Agricultural Engineering

Farm Structures

This program includes the Florida Farm Buildings Plan Service which provides the rural people of the state with approved plans for all types of farm structures. On file for duplicating are 311 Van Dyke prints which include 31 new plans recently designed by the Engineering Specialist. These include 3 plans in a series of livestock structures developed in cooperation with the Extension Animal Husbandman. In answer to requests from farmers, 11,272 sheets of building plans have been furnished from the Plan Service files during the biennium. In addition 2,200 file copies of plans were furnished county and home demonstration agents, vocational agriculture teachers, and Farmers Home Administration Offices.

For use in teaching adult groups and for exhibits visual aid material has been prepared including charts, slides, and models. A pig farrowing house, one of 14 model farm buildings, was constructed and has been used by specialists and county agents. This model has been used at 26 meetings attended by a total of 1,167 farmers and dairymen. The farmstead model, which has 7 modern farm buildings and 5 old farm buildings, has continued to be very effective and has been exhibited at state and county fairs during 1951 and 1952.

During the period covered by this report, White and Negro Extension agents assisted 44,987 farm families in all phases of farm structures.

Farm Electrification

The Farm Electrification Specialist has placed much emphasis during the biennium on the importance of good wiring on the farm and in the home. A wiring panel has been used as an effective teaching aid. This panel shows that poor wiring results in low voltage which causes heating, lighting, and power equipment to give unsatisfactory performance. It also demonstrates the safe use of fuses and circuit breakers.

About 80% of Florida's farms are now receiving electric service and much time has been spent on promoting good lighting and the selection and economical use of farm and home electrical equipment.

During 1950 and 1951 White and Negro county Extension workers assisted 2,658 families to obtain electricity, 3,613 families in the use of electricity in the home, and 1,447 families in using electricity to produce income.

During the biennium the Electrification Specialist gave a total of 136 talks and demonstrations on subjects pertaining to farm electrification to approximately 11,890 rural people.

The 4-H electric program has been given considerable emphasis. A 4-H electricity record book has been published and 6,500 copies of a leaflet on simple electricity entitled, "Electricity Made Easy," were prepared and distributed. The number of 4-H members completing electric projects in 1951 showed a 266 per cent increase over the number completing in 1950.

Close cooperation has been maintained with all the electric power suppliers in the state including the 15 rural electric cooperatives. Approximately 3 out of 4 electrified farms in the state receive service from the cooperatives. Each of the six electrification advisers employed by the cooperatives has been given personal assistance with an effective work plan and with problems of teaching farm people.

Farm Machinery

In teaching the proper selection, operation, and care of farm machinery, 167 demonstrations and exhibits have been arranged and 35 county and 2 state 4-H Tractor Operators Contests held. These public events were attended by 226,840 rural people. Two state-wide tractor maintenance schools were conducted for 66 adult volunteer local 4-H leaders who assisted the county agents in conducting the 4-H Tractor Maintenance Project. The total number of farmers assisted by county agents with farm machinery problems during 1951-52 was 10,026.

Farm Processing Facilities

The Engineering Specialist designed and constructed the first two successful farm driers in the state in 1946. There are now over 200 similar drying installations operating on Florida farms. The four demonstration driers that were established have been visited by over 9,000 farmers this year. A model of the combination drier was constructed last year and has been used in 26 meetings which were attended by 1,785 farmers. During the biennium county agents have assisted an estimated 1,650 farmers with problems on facilities for processing farm products.

Irrigation

The Engineering Specialist met 13 groups totaling 1,075 farmers, agents, and teachers for the purpose of discussing problems in irrigation. Six demonstrations which attracted 1,400 farm people were conducted during the past biennium. The county agents reported assisting 2,926 farmers in irrigation problems in 1951-52.

Drainage

Nineteen farm visits made by the Specialist included farm drainage problems in locating water furrows and ditches and the use of explosives in ditching. County agents reported assisting 4,249 farmers with drainage problems.

Land Clearing

Two demonstrations were established in land clearing during the biennium. These demonstrations have provided valuable information for the 1,250 farmers who visited them. The county agents report having assisted 3,552 farmers with land clearing problems.

Citrus Grove Management

Detailed cost records were kept on 217 groves of cooperators in 1950-51. One hundred ninety of these groves were over 10 years of age.

Citrus production costs per acre increased 27 percent in 1950-51 over the previous season on these older groves. Operating costs for this season at \$159.75 per acre were the second highest of the 20 seasons of these records and only 14 cents lower than the highest season of 1946-47.

Total costs without owner supervision were the highest of these records in 1950-51 at \$216.99 per acre. The 1950-51 figure exceeded that for the previous season by 32 percent, and was 9 percent higher than the previous high season of 1946-47. Total costs per box were 65 cents in 1949-50.

Information concerning the desirability of purchasing citrus groves was revised and reissued as AE Series No. 51-2, "Should I Buy a Citrus Grove?" Data for Orange County was released as AE Series No. 51-6, "Eighteen Years of Citrus Costs and Returns in Orange County Florida, 1931-49." Data for all groves of the project were brought up-to-date and released as AE Series No. 52-3, "Nineteen Years of Citrus Costs and Returns in Florida, 1931-50."

Material was prepared and presented to the Editorial Department for use over radio stations and for news releases. Articles were prepared and published in 21 issues of the Citrus Magazine, 6 issues of the Citrus Industry, and one issue of the California Citrograph.

Citrus cost accounts were discussed before college classes in horticulture and agricultural economics. Published material in this work was distributed to each member of each class. A total of 2,472 copies of publications was used for this purpose.

The tabulation and presentation of this work was expedited by the issuance of 16 different forms, or a total of 7,350 copies. Seven form letters were written, totaling 2,150 copies. Thirty-two publications were issued representing a total of 20,250 copies. A total of 55 different publications, letters, and forms were issued, representing 29,750 copies, or a total of 100,400 pages of material.

Apiculture

Florida is the largest honey producing state in the southeast. The honey crop has been estimated to be worth well over two million dollars annually. Honey production in 1950 was 15.6 million pounds and in 1951 was 17.9 million pounds. Florida produced its highest yield in history in 1951 and was third in the United States in honey production.

Florida State Fair Program

The Extension Apiculturist supervises exhibits of apiary products at the Florida State Fair and encourages beekeepers to use the Fair to promote and advertise honey to the public. Over six tons of honey were displayed in 1950-51.

4-H Club Apiary

The primary purpose of the 4-H Club apiary located at Camp McQuarrie is for instruction work with 4-H Club boys. Honey is now produced in quantity from ten colonies of bees to supply over eight thousand boys and girls going to camp each year. A surplus of 540 pounds was marketed in 1950.

The 4-H Club apiary provides an excellent laboratory for studying production methods, extracting and handling and packing honey.

Cooperative Extension Programs

Pollination studies on legumes and watermelons with honey bees were carried in cooperation with staff members of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station. Other cooperative programs with Experiment Station and Extension personnel included plant identification of honey plants and planting legumes and trees for honey production. The use of honey and honey products is a project that is carried on with the Extension Nutritionist. The information from joint projects is disseminated to county agents and beekeeping associations by news letters, visual aids, and talks.

Marketing

Since marketing honey is the beekeepers major problem, the Extension Apiculturist devotes a major portion of his time to projects and programs that market honey. The

Florida Honey Cooperative, organized late in 1949, has moved large volumes of properly graded and standardized honey. The collection of several different crops of honey has made it possible to blend these honeys and thereby furnish the buyer a standard product in volume. There has been practically no carry over of honey from one season to another in Florida since the cooperative was organized.

Home Demonstration Work

Home Demonstration Work is an integral part of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Florida and also functions as the Home Demonstration Extension Department of the Florida State University under an agreement made nearly 40 years ago. Florida State University provides housing for the State Home Demonstration Staff and a financial budget which permits additional personnel, supplies, equipment and a pre-service training program for prospective Home Demonstration Agents.

Home Demonstration workers are responsible for the development of coordinated state-wide programs for white and Negro home demonstration women and girls.

During the biennium emphasis was placed on the need for well-balanced county programs built around established demonstrations in the home. More volunteer leaders were trained to assume responsibilities in their communities and counties.

Six specialists were appointed during the biennium. Three were new positions and three were unfilled positions. The three new positions established in the State Office in 1951 were: Editor and Visual Aids, Food Conservation, and Health Education Specialists. Appropriations were provided for Home Demonstration Work for the first time in Bay and Clay Counties. Assistant Home Demonstration Agents were appointed in three additional counties: Alachua, Lake, and South Hillsborough Counties.

Two positions in the Florida State University budget were maintained to give pre-service training to prospective Home Demonstration Agents considered suitable for later appointments. During this biennium four young women had the advantage of this pre-service training.

Forty-seven Boards of County Commissioners and eight County School Boards cooperated with the Agricultural Extension Service in making appropriations for Home Demonstration Work in the counties.

In-service training of State and County Home Demonstration personnel was given by Faculty and Staff members from University of Florida, Florida State University and the United States Department of Agriculture. Area conferences and workshops were held for home demonstration agents with district agents and specialists participating. In-service training meetings were held in each district with every home demonstration agent, white and Negro, receiving training in subject-matter fields of work.

Girls' 4-H Club Work

At the close of 1951, 16,391 4-H Club girls were enrolled in 634 4-H Clubs. There were 4-H County Councils in 32 counties which planned programs and served as advisory groups to the home demonstration agents.

Leadership

During 1950-52 there were 706 training meetings for 4-H Club leaders with 11,987 leaders attending. In every phase of 4-H Club work the importance of leadership development was emphasized. As a result 2,900 adults were serving as 4-H Club leaders and 1,095 older 4-H Club girls were serving as Junior leaders in June, 1952.

Each year approximately 600 4-H Club girls, their adult leaders and county home

demonstration agents attend the State Girls' 4-H Short Course. The program is planned to give leadership opportunities to the girls throughout the week.

4-H Club Camps

A total of 4,634 4-H Club girls attended the 3 district and several county 4-H Club camps during the biennium. The week's program is planned to provide recreational, educational and inspirational training for the 4-H Club members.

Florida State Fair

As a part of the State Fair program each year, outstanding 4-H Club teams give demonstrations to a fair audience. During the 1951 and 1952 Fairs 40 teams of 4-H Club girls gave such demonstrations.

National 4-H Programs

Two girls were selected to attend the National 4-H Camp at Washington each year. This trip is considered the highest form of recognition which can be given to a 4-H Club girl.

Each year the Danforth Foundation awards a two weeks' scholarship to the American Youth Foundation Christian Leadership Training Camp at Shelby, Michigan to the Florida 4-H Club girl who has been outstanding in leadership and achievement.

Each fall the outstanding records of 4-H Club girls from each county are submitted to the State Home Demonstration Office. County winners receive a medal and a certificate for their achievement. From these records, state winners are selected in each phase of the program.

Food and Nutrition

The 1950-52 food and nutrition program was developed as a continuation of the long-time agricultural and home economics program to improve the health and living standards of Florida families. During part of this period the State Home Demonstration Office was without specialists to direct this phase of the program.

Work was carried on with farm and rural non-farm families and many urban families, including all cultural and economic levels. Approaches and procedures varied with the different groups and individuals according to their needs.

A number of methods and teaching devices were used to accomplish the objectives. Emphasis was placed on the development of local leadership and upon establishment of good practices with individuals and families.

The program was organized around two phases, Adult and 4-H Club program. Work with the two groups was interrelated. The basic divisions of each phase were: (1) Nutrition and health; (2) food selection, preparation and meal planning; (3) home production of the family food supply; and (4) wise use of the food dollar.

Nutrition and Health—Three main factors contributing to good nutrition and health were stressed: (1) an appreciation of what good nutrition can contribute to health and happiness, (2) a working knowledge of what constitutes a healthful diet at different stages of life, and (3) economic ability to provide a nutritional diet. During the biennium 25,704 families were trained to recognize the difference between good and poor nutritional practices and manifestations. Six thousand one hundred and sixty-nine families were helped with child feeding problems. Thirty-eight thousand six hundred and sixty-eight families were assisted in improving their diets.

Food Selection, Preparation and Meal Planning—The food selection, preparation and meal planning phase placed emphasis on the right choice of food, home production or

wise purchase of food, proper storage of food, scientific preparation and cooking of food, and gracious serving of appetizing family meals. The Basic 7 food groups were used as a guide to food selection and meal planning. Families assisted by home demonstration agents in wise buying of food totaled 13,676 and 28,418 families were assisted in using local and seasonal foods to best advantage.

Home Food Production—Home production of the family food supply was approached from the point of view of good nutrition, health, and economy. Where practical, families were encouraged to have home vegetable gardens, fruit plantings, milk cows, poultry flocks and meat animals for home consumption. According to home demonstration agents' reports there were 45,111 families which improved the family food supply by making changes in home food production. Home demonstration and 4-H Club members grew 37,058 home gardens and 9,886 home orchards were started with 191,284 fruit trees and vines planted. There were 1,092,481 chickens in home flocks and 3,435 dairy cows purchased during this two-year period.

Food Conservation

Food Conservation serves to stabilize the economy of rural farm families, and to provide them with a nourishing year round food supply. The objective of this program was to reach as many Florida families as possible to encourage and assist them in conserving farm surplus for family use. Demonstrations were established to show families the benefits of a conservation program. There was a constant need for teaching correct procedures and techniques of canning, freezing and storing.

The program was carried out through the combined efforts of the subject-matter specialists and the county home demonstration agents.

Food Preservation—Area training meetings and county-wide meetings were held during the biennium to bring to agents the latest canning methods and information. During this period 2,919,169 pints of fruits and vegetables and 447,526 pints of meats were canned by home demonstration cooperators.

As a new method of conserving food, freezing is very popular. In 1950, 4,070 home freezers were reported by home demonstration agents and in 1951, 6,071 freezers were in use. Locker plants were also used. Five thousand five hundred twenty-four families used lockers in 1950 and 6,452 in 1951. Agents reported a total of 757,456 pints of fruits and vegetables, and 758,559 pounds of meat were frozen in 1950 and 1951 by cooperators.

Curing of meats contributed much towards providing an adequate home meat supply. During the past two years home demonstration agents assisted families in curing 2,162,186 pounds of meat for the family table.

Home Improvement

The major objectives of the home improvement program during the biennium were to assist Florida families to: (1) Obtain comfortable, convenient, helpful, and beautiful homes; (2) make better use of income, time, and ability to meet the needs and wants of family members; and (3) enable families to make the best use of their religious, educational, and recreational opportunities.

Housing—The home demonstration agents' reports for the biennium show that 7,018 days were spent in all phases of home improvement work. Agents were assisted by 2,714 volunteer local leaders who received training at 544 meetings.

The agents reported that 7,047 families were assisted with building, remodeling, and repairing dwellings, 3,768 with storage problems, 5,186 with kitchen improvements, and 15,706 with selecting and improving furniture and furnishings.

Family Living and Consumer Problems—Some of the problems agents and volunteer local leaders assisted in solving related to increasing family income, planning before spending in order to make the money go farther, producing food and feed when practicable, practicing orderly work habits, and making use of opportunities for religious, civic, educational and recreational activities for all family members.

Homemakers numbering 14,301 were assisted with better housekeeping skills and practices; 5,089 with time management; 4,378 with home accounts, financial planning, use of credit and family living; 19,768 with buying problems; and 13,913 in using timely economic information to improve family living.

Nearly 15,000 families were aided in improving home recreation during the biennium. In addition, 775 communities were assisted with improving organized recreational facilities and 1,612 4-H and adult clubs improved buildings and/or grounds of community houses, churches, and schools.

Through 4-H Club work in home improvement, 4,165 girls beautified their home grounds and 5,190 improved the interior of their homes. In addition, 6,653 girls received training in recreational leadership and 7,647 in music appreciation.

The home improvement specialist guided and directed the farm and home safety and fire prevention program for women and girls as a part-time project. During the biennium, approximately 7,446 women and 7,622 girls were enrolled for the program. The agents in 47 counties were assisted in this phase of work by 1,047 leaders and 1,952 meetings on safety and fire prevention were held. The Extension Service camp program for 4-H Club members provides an opportunity for training in water safety and the 10,000 girls and boys, white and Negro, who attended the five regional camps during the year were given instructions in the rudiments of water safety, swimming and life-saving.

Clothing and Textiles

The major objectives of the Agricultural Extension Service clothing program was to develop standards in clothing, which would improve the health and appearance of each family member, as well as give poise and satisfaction to the wearer, thus providing better and happier living within the clothing budget.

The Selection Program—Material and Equipment

Factors which determined Extension activities in this field included the high cost of clothing, the sale of large numbers of new sewing machines and sewing equipment, and the many new fabrics and finishes on the market today. Assistance was given in the selection and care of materials as well as in the selection and care of home sewing equipment. During 1951, 1,077 families were assisted with care and repair of their home sewing machines and 12,679 families were aided in buying and care of fabrics.

The Clothing Construction Program

This program was approached by encouraging more and better home sewing. To further this aim, leaders were trained in groups. Reports from the county home demonstration agents in 1951 show that 813 women carried the construction and selection programs to additional homemakers. Some 15,319 families were helped in clothing construction, an increase of approximately 1,000 families over 1950.

Budgeting and Clothing Planning

Clothing being an item on which families can cut expenses as prices advance, time was given to planning clothing needs and discouraging impulse buying. There were 2,710 families enrolled in a clothing budget or account program in 1951, as compared to 1,978 families in the same program for 1950. Work on this program was conducted in 643 communities.

Children's Clothing

Information on clothes for small children was provided for 1,994 families by county home demonstration agents.

Remodeling of garments for smaller children involved a major part of the work on children's clothes in 1951.

Home Industries and Marketing

A major objective of the Extension Home Industries and Marketing program is the wise use of available resources on the farm and in the home. This program was established in November, 1949.

The program is planned and carried out in the 47 counties of Florida which have home demonstration work. It is developed through the cooperative efforts of the Home Industries and Marketing Specialist, other specialists of the Agricultural Extension Service and the home demonstration agents who work with volunteer leaders, home demonstration and 4-H Clubs, and others.

Marketing and Consumer Education

Extending cash income by buying wisely has been the phase of the program which has received the most emphasis. Consumer information on selecting and using foods—especially fruits, vegetables and meats—was given to agents, leaders and others. The Home Industries and Marketing Specialist cooperated with the Home Improvement Specialist in preparing and distributing information on selecting house furnishings, equipment, and household textiles.

Money, Time and Energy Management demonstrations for women and girls were developed in cooperation with the Home Improvement Specialist. Agents, leaders and club members received instructions on how to improve ability to manage money, time and energy.

Standardization of Products

When requested, assistance was given on standardizing home produced products which are offered for sale. Laws governing standards and selling of products were studied and interpreted.

Training was given in skills necessary to produce quality products, especially food and craft products made of native materials. Timely and useful information on improving production and marketing practices, and on improving facilities was given to individuals and groups when requested. Assistance was given to persons interested in improving established businesses and in starting new ones.

Statistical Report During Biennium—The specialist worked with approximately 10,000 persons in addition to Extension Service personnel and trained 788 volunteer leaders in 32 counties. Home demonstration agents reported spending 2,469 days developing the home industries and marketing program. With the aid of 2,439 volunteer leaders, they assisted 14,176 families.

The use of native materials in making craft articles was demonstrated at 612 meetings.

In 37 counties, 3,277 club members standardized products for market. These women and girls reported receiving \$949,426.78 cash for farm and home products sold. In addition to the cash sales of their products many families donated home-made products to charity and community drives as contributions in place of cash.

In 1951, 2,493 4-H boys and girls were enrolled in home industries, arts and crafts and 2,074 completed work on 7,571 articles.

Editorial and Visual Aids

The Assistant Editor was appointed in February 1951 to give news coverage for home demonstration work. In October she was also assigned responsibilities as Visual Aids Specialist.

The major objectives of the Editorial and Visual Aids program were to: (1) Inform the public on home demonstration work; (2) develop an awareness of the importance of home economics education in a democracy; (3) bring home demonstration work and the community together to improve the educational opportunities for children and adults; (4) evaluate the offerings of home demonstration work and 4-H Club work in meeting the needs of the community; (5) interpret the aims and activities of home demonstration and 4-H work.

News and feature articles were published on National 4-H Club Week, National Home Demonstration Week, the Annual 4-H Short Course and Council of Senior Home Demonstration Women, 4-H camps and Farm and Home Institutes, fairs, recognitions and awards. Articles were published also in the subject-matter fields of nutrition, marketing and home industries, food conservation, clothing and textiles, and home improvement.

Visual Aids — The visual aids program is linked with the editorial program by making use of such educational stimuli as circular letters, charts, graphs, diagrams, demonstrations, discussion groups, exhibits, field trips, filmstrips, film slides, flat pictures, illustrated talks, kodachrome slides, maps, posters, recordings, tableaux and terraria.

Negro Work

Work with Negro families is an integral part of certain programs carried on by the Agricultural Extension Service. The activities carried on with Negro families have been mentioned throughout this report. Negro county and home demonstration agents are employed in counties where Negro populations are heaviest and these agents work exclusively on educational programs designed to be of benefit to Negroes. Other Extension programs are for all groups, both white and Negro.

In 1951, 6,435 Negro families were benefited by some phase of the Negro Extension program and 6,250 Negro boys and girls were enrolled in 4-H Club work.

The work of the Negro county and home demonstration agents is under the immediate supervision of a Negro district agent for men and a Negro district home demonstration agent for women. These district supervisors are housed at Florida A & M College. Extension specialists at the University of Florida and Florida State University provide technical information to this group through correspondence, personal visits to the counties, area training meetings and the Annual Conference for Negro Extension workers.

Respectfully submitted,
H. G. Clayton, Director

The School of Forestry

To the President of the University

Sir: The forest products industry is continuing to expand in Florida. As it expands the increased requirement for raw material must be met. To do so, however, will require trained personnel for managing forests on a sustained yield basis in keeping with the productive capacity of the forest lands. Protection of the forest lands, and development and refinement of wood uses which will increase the service efficiency and increase the usable percentage of the annual wood volume produced must also be the task of trained men.

The School of Forestry now provides training in Forest Management and Wildlife Management. Education in fundamentals and in the theory and science of forestry is stressed. The field training essential to a starting career in forestry is provided. During the biennium 61 baccalaureate degrees and 9 master's degrees were granted. Employment opportunities have been plentiful, both with the wood using industry and with public agencies.

A curriculum in Forest Products Technology has been added to provide training in the wood technology and wood products phases of forestry. To meet the requirements of this curriculum eight new courses have been added. Two courses have been deleted from the offering and all others reviewed and revised for content in the light of advances in knowledge and practice in forestry.

The research program being developed now includes major projects in forest land quality determination, forest measurements, stand improvement, forest tree improvement, wood preservation, and development of logging and small sawmill equipment. The forest products research program is being expanded as equipment and facilities became available.

Dr. E. A. Ziegler and Dr. W. D. Brush retired in June, 1951. Since 1950, five staff members have been added, including highly qualified men in the fields of forest products technology and forest genetics. In the biennium two staff members have been on leave for a period of one year for study toward the doctorate degree. Two others are making arrangements to continue their training during the coming year.

The State Forest Ranger School, Lake City, is continuing to train technicians needed to grow and harvest forest crops. The staff at the Ranger School is eminently qualified to offer this type of training and the School is excellently located with regard to forest land area and forest industry.

Respectfully submitted,

C. M. Kaufman, Director

University of Florida Conservation Reserve

To the President of the University

Sir: The University Conservation Reserve, at Welaka, serves primarily as a research and training area for graduate students in the Department of Biology and for undergraduate and graduate students in the School of Forestry. During the biennium 118 students made use of the facilities. In addition, 57 staff members of the University and visiting scientists from other institutions have taken advantage of the biological resources available. There were 552 members of 14 scientific and lay organizations interested in biology and forestry and wild life conservation who visited or used the Reserve during the biennium.

Reforestation operations are practically complete. It was necessary to plant only 2,750 pine seedlings during the biennium as compared to a previous total of 33,000. Wood harvesting operations were increased with 102,500 board feet of lumber sawed and delivered to the University. This is over five times the amount removed during the previous biennium, yet this rate of cutting can be maintained indefinitely under sound management practices.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Wayne Reitz
Administrative Officer

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE AND ALLIED ARTS

To the President of the University

Sir: More and more it is to the arts that mankind is turning for leadership in the compelling task of shaping a decently humanized world. For that reason, the two-year period ending June 30, 1952 has been among the most significant in the history of the College of Architecture and Allied Arts.

Twenty-seven years ago, when the foundations of the College were first established, the attic of Peabody Hall where the first classes were held served the 34 students reasonably well. But the size of the student body has grown through the years, and during the initial semester of the biennium more than 700 young men and women enrolled for work in the College. The original attic has long since been outgrown, and the College now occupies all or part of five different buildings: three large temporary structures, the attic of Walker Hall, and the balcony of the Student Book Store.

Through the years it has been the purpose of the College of Architecture and Allied Arts to improve man's physical environment and enrich his life through education in architecture and the arts. To that end the College provides professional education for useful service in the field of the arts, creative and cultural opportunities for students in other colleges of the University, and appropriate services to the citizens of Florida in general.

This report gives information on the manner in which the units of the College of Architecture and Allied Arts, namely, the Department of Architecture, the Department of Art, the Bureau of Architectural and Community Research, and the University Center of the Arts, are performing their teaching, research and service functions and are meeting the responsibilities which have been placed upon them.

Department of Architecture

Architecture, one of the oldest professions, is concerned with the design and construction of shelter and environment for all the activities of man. The building industry, now largest in the nations in terms of expenditure and employment, looks to the architectural profession for leadership in the development of new building types, new materials, and new systems of construction. Because building is at the highest level in the nation's history, it is not surprising that enrollment has continued almost at the post-war peak of 1949-50. During the second year of the biennium, student enrollment in the five-year program in Architecture was the largest in the South, and sixth largest in the entire country.

Curricula

During the previous biennium, major improvements were effected in the curricula in Architecture and in Building Construction. The task of this biennium has been the restudying and perfecting of details, and the experience of the last two years has confirmed the values anticipated from the changes. During the biennium, the curricula in Interior Design and in Landscape Architecture have likewise been revised. The Department has maintained its professional accreditation by the National Architectural Accrediting Board, and continues to enjoy national interest in its educational program.

Students

The programs of student organizations have been revitalized during the biennium. As a consequence a very fine esprit-de-corps exists between students, faculty and administration, and there is splendid cooperation in all manner of educational enterprises. Such cooperation has made it possible to bring to the campus during the past year internationally known men such as Frank Lloyd Wright, William Lescage, George Nelson, Edwin Bateman Morris, Paul Rudolph, and Ralph Gulley, as visiting lecturers and teachers.

During the biennium the Student Builders Association, acting in cooperation with the National Association of Home Builders, formed a National Student Builders Association. University of Florida students have served as national officers of this Association from 1950 to 1952 during the first two years of its existence. During 1952 a University of Florida Chapter of the national honorary building construction fraternity, Sigma Lambda Chi, was installed.

The Student Chapter of the American Institute of Architects has been granted a national charter under the continued sponsorship of the Florida Association of Architects of the American Institute of Architects. This organization, one of the largest on the campus, has become a powerful force in the development of fine relations among students, and beyond the campus among the practicing architects of Florida. During the biennium the Student Chapter cooperated in founding the Annual Awards Dinner, and instituted three new campus events: the Beaux Arts Ball, the Architectural Field Day, and the Monthly Lecture Luncheon. Through these activities our students have shown a marked will to leadership, and there can be little doubt that the future leadership for America's largest industry, building, is being formed successfully on the Florida campus.

Faculty

The Department began the biennium with a staff of 23 full time members. Because unprecedented activity in the building field has created a critical shortage of trained personnel, and because other universities with higher salary scales have needed teachers, an unusually large number of staff members resigned during 1951. Through the sympathetic understanding and vigorous leadership of the University administration, salary adjustments which became effective January 1, 1952 have enabled the Department to end the biennium with a staff of 24 full time members.

The Department of Architecture has long followed a policy of building its staff with young men of high promise. It has sought to build its staff with men eager to solve the manifold problems of professional education; men who will achieve fame in the solution of these problems; and who will achieve it here. Such a policy differs from that of richly endowed institutions and those with more adequate salary scales. The policy is not without its difficulties, for many men are inclined to go to more lucrative positions in private enterprise or competing institutions, rather than to remain to play

their part in the building of a great faculty. Recently the Department has enjoyed a reversal of this condition with the return of one of its valued staff members from another position. This is subtle tribute indeed.

It has been the policy of the Department to offer these young men of promise a real opportunity to advance with determined effort and increased experience to top rank by taking scrupulous care to keep open the door of opportunity. That this policy is beginning to pay modest dividends is already apparent. Faculty members have achieved national recognition in architectural competitions, on committees, and in conferences. On the State and local level they are serving as officers and committee chairmen in their professional organizations, and in civic affairs.

Our faculty is gaining in maturity and stature. But if Florida hopes to reap the rewards of this consistent growth, the faculty must be given every encouragement—including financial.

Graduate Work

The graduate work of the Department is substantial in quantity and scholarly in quality. Graduate work in Architecture, first undertaken in 1929, is at the highest level of any school in the South. In the important work in Community Planning four candidates are working on Master's degrees. In Building Construction, established in 1943, an unusually high level of scholarship is evident. In this fundamental field, graduate courses have recently been instituted to provide means of study of advanced building technology, and research work has been added to encourage experimental studies.

Accomplishments

Despite the limitations imposed by available space and equipment, the major accomplishment of the Department is its success in attaining its educational objective. The demand for our graduates—including the demand from what is considered the top graduate school in the country—continues to be consistently greater than the supply. The soundness of our educational program is attested by a recent survey which indicates that 98 per cent of our graduates are engaged in the building industry. In passing, it may be noted that almost 30 per cent of the successful candidates for professional registration as architects at the last examination of the Florida State Board of Architecture were Florida graduates or former students.

Numerous honors have come to the Department during the biennium. One member of the faculty has been awarded a Fulbright grant to study planning at the University of London next year. Two staff members were national prize winners in the Architectural Forum—National Association of Home Builder's Small House Competition. One student won a prize of one hundred dollars in the N.A.H.B.—Architectural Forum Kitchen Planning Competition, another a like amount in the Chicago Tribune Better Rooms Competition, and six students had their designs selected for publication in a book of 50 houses from the nationwide Indianapolis Home Show Architectural Competition. Further tangible evidence of approbation has come through the establishment of a group of student scholarships by the Steward Mellon Companies of Jacksonville, of Orlando, and of Tampa.

Members of the faculty in Architecture have been able to serve the University in its general expansion program in various capacities without a reduction of their regular assignments. Through these varied services several thousand dollars in consulting fees have been saved. The Department has continued to serve the State through the organization and presentation of seminars in the related fields of architecture and planning.

Needs

The major deficiency of the Department is the lack of adequate space and equipment to carry out its assigned task of education, research and service. All of the work of the Department is carried on in two makeshift, temporary buildings, one originally designed as a hospital and the other as a library. Furthermore, lack of funds has prevented the Department from replacing 250 postwar, makeshift desks with permanent equipment.

A university attempting to teach chemistry without a chemical laboratory, or mathematics without a blackboard, would soon be laughed out of existence. And yet daily the University of Florida—with one of the largest enrollments in Architecture in the country—is attempting to teach professional students under conditions almost as hopelessly inadequate.

Department of Art

The place of art in American life and its contributions to human welfare are becoming well understood. It is not surprising, therefore, that the enrollment in the Department has increased more than eight-fold in a decade, and that during the final semester of the biennium there were more than 500 course registrations, the highest in the history of the Department.

Curricula

The course reorganization which took place during the preceding biennium has been perfected and refined throughout the past two years. To meet a constantly increasing need, a new program in Costume Design has been organized to supplement the existing undergraduate programs in Painting and Drawing, in Commercial Art and in Crafts. At the undergraduate level, there is definite need for the establishment of major offerings in Photography, in Sculpture and in Art History. In this latter field, the Department is one of the few large art schools in the country without adequate offerings in this important area.

Staff

A notable addition was made to the staff through the appointment of Stuart R. Purser as head of the Department of Art in July, 1951. The faculty of the Department, consisting at the beginning of the biennium of eight full time and two part time members, now includes ten full time and two part time people. The addition of two outstanding members in the field of Commercial Art and in Costume Design has had much to do with the increased interest in those fields. Throughout the biennium, the distinguished American artist, Fletcher Martin, has served as visiting professor.

During 1951-52 an important group of visiting artists and teachers has been brought to the campus. These include Lester Longman of the University of Iowa, Arthur Osver of New York City, who has recently been awarded a Prix de Rome for 1952, and Gyorgy Kepes of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. These men, in conjunction with those sponsored by the Department of Architecture, have served to enrich in no small degree the cultural life of the University.

Accomplishments

Through the generous and wholehearted cooperation of the University administration, much improvement has been made in the equipment of the Department. Lockers for 124 students have been built, additional drawing benches for 40 students have been made, and paint cabinets for 50 students have been constructed. In addition, a larger and much needed ceramic kiln has been assembled by the staff of the Department. Such effort not only reflects the splendid spirit of the faculty, but also has made it possible for the University to secure a very valuable facility at considerable saving in cost.

The accomplishments of the faculty have been evidenced by the honors which have come to them, and by the selection of their work for inclusion in well known national and regional exhibitions. One member of the staff has spent the second year of the biennium studying at the University of Calcutta as the recipient of a Fulbright grant. Another member of the staff has been represented in the Southeastern Annual Exhibition in Atlanta, the American Watercolor Society Annual, and the Bradley University National Print Annual. Still another has been represented, for the fifth time, in the 1951 Whitney Annual. Three members of the faculty have been represented in the 147th Annual American Painting Exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy in Philadelphia. Four have been honored by being invited to hold one-man exhibitions, one at the Universidad Michoacana in Mexico, one at the University of North Carolina Woman's College, one at Stetson University, and one at the Associated American Artists Gallery in New York. To this latter show, the New York press gave most favorable comment, and the national magazine, *Newsweek*, devoted a full page to an excellent illustrated review.

The professional work of the faculty has been of high order. Drawings and advertisements by members of the staff have appeared in *Fortune* magazine and in *Newsweek*, and one member of the faculty was commissioned to paint five canvasses depicting industries in the mid-South for a new bank in Memphis, Tennessee.

The high level of student work has been demonstrated by the prizes and awards which have come to members of the student body. These include a first prize in oil at the Florida State Fair in Tampa, two honorable mentions at the Terry Art Institute Exhibition in Miami, an honorable mention in the Sarasota Experimental Show, a second award in the professional artist group and a first award in the student group at the Florida International Exhibition at Lakeland, three awards and one honorable mention in the First Annual All-Florida Craft Exhibit at Tallahassee, and two awards and two honorable mentions in the Florida Federation of Arts Annual Exhibition in Tallahassee.

Graduate Work

The work of students in the new graduate program has been of distinguished character. This program, organized in 1950, has developed remarkably and is meeting a previously unfilled need in Florida. During the biennium the graduate degree, Master of Fine Arts, has been awarded to seven candidates.

Summer Art School

During the summer of 1952, the Department of Art will operate the first summer art school in its history at Tarpon Springs. This important adjunct to the campus art program has been organized through the cooperation of the General Extension Division of Florida, and will take place during the period June 16 to July 19.

Needs

While notable advancement has been made in the educational program of the Department, all of the work has suffered by reason of the makeshift character of the teaching space. Art courses are now being taught in four different buildings. Each area of the creative arts acts as a stimulus to the other areas, and it is most important that there be unified space for exhibition, studios, and classrooms. The need for a new building with adequate space and equipment can not be overlooked if the Department of Art is to function as it should. The University administration is as keenly conscious of these deficiencies as is the College, and has done all within its power to correct them within the framework of facilities presently available on the campus. But until

funds for a new building for the College are forthcoming, there is little that can be done to improve the situation.

BUREAU OF ARCHITECTURAL AND COMMUNITY RESEARCH

Building, for many years second to agriculture in the production field, has now become the largest industry in the United States. Recognizing the importance of research in the field which touches so intimately the life of every person, the Board of Control in February, 1949 authorized the establishment of a Bureau of Architectural and Community Research as a unit of the College of Architecture and Allied Arts. The purpose of the Bureau is "to conduct and to coordinate research in those fields which concern the design of shelter and environment for all kinds of human activity."

Research Problems

Building design in semi-tropical areas like Florida poses many unanswered problems. In some sections winds of hurricane intensity occur, and near the coast the corrosive effect of salt air is encountered. But everywhere prolonged heat, high humidity, the prevalence of insects, and the possibility of out door living combine to make life pleasant or difficult, depending upon the manner in which buildings and the areas about them are designed and constructed. Furthermore, our communities in Florida have problems of planning and design which are peculiar to this area. If Florida towns and cities are to serve their winter and summer visitors well, it is essential that our communities find means to eliminate ugliness and disorder in their physical design so that tourists may find them pleasant places to live.

Accomplishments

The Bureau continues to cooperate effectively with other agencies and organizations in the preparation and presentation of seminars in the field of architecture. One invaluable piece of equipment has been constructed during the biennium—a motor-driven heliodon, an instrument for determining the direction of the rays of the sun on a building any place on the earth. This instrument, which compresses a day into 12 minutes, is the only one of its kind in the South and one of very few in the country. With it it is possible to solve all manner of problems of solar orientation for schools, hospitals, homes and other buildings without the usual tedious computations.

Needs

The Bureau has operated without funds for staff and equipment, and as a consequence its service has been far more limited than its importance in our lives demands. Architecture deals with the physical and psychological problems of human beings, with their living, their movement, their work, their play, and with all manner of human activity. If our physical environment is to be decently humanized, it is essential that answers be found to the many unsolved problems having to do with the shaping of our physical environment.

University Center of the Arts

For the past 25 years and more, educational and illustrative exhibitions of contemporary work in the arts have been an integral part of the teaching and service program of the College. So important have these exhibitions become, not only as an essential part of the education of our students, but also as a major contribution to the cultural life of the University, that in January, 1949 the Board of Control authorized the establishment of the University Center of the Arts as a unit of the College of Architecture and Allied Arts.

Educational Program

As a logical and necessary step in the development of the program in the arts at the University, a beginning has been made of a great teaching, research, and public service center in which students, faculty, and the general public can study examples of the best contemporary work in painting, industrial design, furniture, crafts, community planning architecture and the other arts. In its exhibitions it displays the best of the productions of the day, not as temporary displays to be replaced by permanent exhibitions of other epochs, but rather as examples of changes made toward progress.

It is not intended that The Center become a repository of the arts of the past, but rather a living, vital, and moving thing—a part of today. The aim of The Center has been to serve the public by presenting to it the best in contemporary visual design. The objective, then, has been not only to teach the student the principles of design, but also to educate the public, consumer, merchandiser and manufacturer alike in the values of good design.

Educational Services

During the past two years the University Center of the Arts has brought to the campus 47 exhibitions covering all fields of visual design. Of these 47 exhibitions, 30 were travelling shows, 13 originated on the campus and consisted of either faculty or student work, and four were either lent directly to the University or were brought to the campus in connection with art conferences.

Exhibitions of student work from the Departments of Art and Architecture were circulated to high schools in the State. In addition, exhibitions of student work in Architecture have been exchanged among the collegiate schools, and exhibitions and teaching portfolios have been sent out to various towns where such service has been requested.

During the first year of the biennium some 50 films on art and architecture were shown on the campus. The slide collection has been augmented by the purchase of more than 4,000 slides during the biennium, so that there are now available almost 10,000 slides covering every field of visual design. The collection is used constantly by faculty and students of many departments of the University, and slides are often used for public lectures about the State. Color reproductions, both large and small, and a photographic collection for study purposes are among the facilities of The Center.

Needs

The expanding program of the University Center of the Arts is handicapped by lack of adequate, properly lighted exhibition space, and by inadequate basic facilities for exhibition work such as receiving, work and storage rooms. Single traveling exhibitions of work in the arts often require from 300 to 400 running feet of wall space. At the present time exhibitions on the campus are limited to 150 feet of wall space available in Temporary Building U, 95 feet in Temporary Building E, and a small balcony in the University Book Store which has been made available to the Department of Art for a temporary gallery.

The Center has operated without funds of its own. The important services which it has undertaken are enriching the cultural life of the University. With adequate funds, the services which The Center is prepared to undertake could be an inestimable contribution not only on the campus of the University, but throughout the State. It is to be hoped that during the next biennium a solution can be found to the pressing problems of facilities and personnel.

The arts represent one of the great civilizing forces of today, and yet the space on the campus in which students, faculty and the general public can study, learn to understand, and enjoy the great work of the arts of our day is among the most deficient in the nation.

Needs of the College of Architecture and Allied Arts

The reports which the various units of the College submitted in 1948 as part of the Six-Year Plan of the University summarize the teaching, research and service programs which the departments are called upon to assume, and outline in detail the staff, space and equipment necessary to carry out those programs. The University administration is well aware of existing deficiencies, and is doing everything within its power to remedy the lack of staff and facilities. This report, therefore, will simply summarize the major deficiency—space.

The College of Architecture and Allied Arts occupies all or part of five different buildings on the campus. All of the space is makeshift in character, and 80 percent of it is in temporary wooden buildings which should long since have been torn down. There is little need to catalog here the depressing, unsanitary, poorly arranged, scattered, ill ventilated, crowded, inefficient, unsafe makeshifts in which the College of Architecture and Allied Arts is housed. Both in quantity and quality the space available is as deficient as any on the campus, and poorer than most.

The wide separation of units of the College represents an educational loss of first magnitude. The scattering of these units prevents cross-fertilization of ideas, and is an educational deficiency which should not long be tolerated. The remoteness of faculty and students from their working tools in the College library discourages the full utilization of vital materials, and is an educational situation not conducive to sound scholarship.

Facilities for the study of architecture and the arts ought in themselves to be an inspiration and an instruction, no less important to the education of students in the visual arts than the specialized equipment required in the study of the physical sciences. Inasmuch as the buildings themselves constitute specialized equipment for instruction in the arts of design, they serve as an instrument of education to a degree unknown in other fields.

It is to the College of Architecture and Allied Arts that Florida looks for leadership, in the great task of shaping human environment and enriching human life through the arts. The provision of adequate educational facilities for the College, therefore, would pay rich dividends to every person in Florida.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM T. ARNETT
Dean

August 1, 1952

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

To The President of the University
Sir:

I respectfully submit the following report pertaining to the activities of the College of Arts and Sciences for the biennium ending 30 June 1952.

The past two years have been devoted quite largely to a dual approach to certain problems in this College. Our post-war program of self-evaluation and curricular revision was practically completed during this period. At the same time we have assumed with pleasure our new responsibility in connection with the graduate program of the University. I am proud to report the progress which this College has made in connection with both of these significant activities.

Student Personnel

During the academic year 1950-51, 2,162 students were enrolled in the College. One thousand two hundred and thirty-six of this group were undergraduates and 926 were graduate students working in the College. During the second year of the biennium our student enrollment was 2,092. This drop of three percent appears to compare somewhat significantly with the national and University trend in student enrollment. During 1951-52, 1,228 undergraduate and 864 graduate students enrolled in this College.

During the biennium the faculty of the College recommended 955 for Baccalaureate degrees. This represents an increase of 43 percent over the number of similar degrees recommended during the preceding biennium. During this same period, 181 Master of Arts degrees, 80 Master of Science degrees, and 53 Doctor of Philosophy degrees were awarded to students who had received their graduate instruction in this College.

Faculty Personnel

There were 159 full-time faculty members on the budget of the College during the academic year 1950-51. During the second year of the biennium, the staff was increased to 166.

With extreme regret, I report the death of two of our oldest and best known staff members: Dr. Vestus Twiggs Jackson, professor of chemistry, 25 November 1950, and Dr. Fred Harvey Heath, professor of chemistry, 26 January 1952. Both of these gentlemen contributed materially to the development of our work in the Department of Chemistry. The vacancy which their death has created will not be easy to fill.

During the biennium, two members of our teaching staff were retired from active duty: Dr. Thomas Marshall Simpson, Dean of the Graduate School and Head Professor of Mathematics on 30 June 1951, and Dr. Arthur Aaron Bless, Professor of Physics, on 1 September 1951.

Resignations took from our staff Dr. Robert Thomas Sanderson of Chemistry, Dr. Robert Jackson Dierlam of Speech, Mr. Orville Francis Quackenbush of Sociology, Dr. James Arthur Oliver of Biology, Dr. John Max Patrick of English, Mr. Kenneth C. Walters of Mathematics, Dr. Harry Melvin Philpott of Religion, Dr. Lawrence Roy Phillips of Chemistry; and Mr. Charles Buford Ingram of Speech.

Six members of the staff were granted military leave during the biennium: Dr. John Davis Kilby, Biology; Mr. Louis Addison Waters, English; Dr. Casper Rappenecker, Geology; Mr. Edward Charles Williamson of History; Mr. Ernest James Lytle, Mathematics; and Dr. Arthur A. Broyles, Physics.

Of this group all have returned to the campus except Professor Rappenecker and Mr. Lytle and Mr. Waters. To replace these staff members and to provide necessary additions to handle the increased instructional responsibilities of the College, twenty new members were appointed during the biennium. In accordance with the announced policy of the University, this College is attempting to make as many replacements as possible in the rank of instructor.

During the past two years, new department heads were appointed in the College as follows:

Dr. Warder Clyde Allee, Biology
Dr. James Willard Oliver, Interim Head, Philosophy
Dr. Richard Archer Edwards, Geology
Dr. Franklin Wesley Kokomoor, Mathematics

Faculty Accomplishments

Again, I should consider myself remiss in my duty if I failed to call to the attention of the President and the Board of Control the splendid cooperation which I continue to receive from the faculty of the College.

Members of the staff of the College of Arts and Sciences continue to make material contribution to the routine administration of the University. During the biennium faculty members from this College have held over 120 memberships on various University committees. In addition, they have given unstintingly of their time in order to serve on College and departmental committees.

During the biennium just completed, members of this faculty have published 29 books and 213 monographs, articles, and abstracts. This list of publications does not take into account the numerous papers and research reports prepared by members of our staff for presentation before various professional meetings. In addition to the publications and research papers mentioned above, various members of this faculty supervised the preparation of 114 graduate theses.

Dr. T. Lynn Smith and Professor Charles Archibald Robertson were awarded honorary doctorates by the University of Sao Paulo and the University of the South, respectively. In addition, Dr. Smith was awarded the medal of merit by the Brazil-United States Cultural Union of Sao Paulo.

Foundation awards were made to members of this staff as follows:

Dr. Cynthia Larry—American Council of Learned Societies
Dr. David Lloyd Dowd—The Ford Foundation
Dr. John Armstrong Harrison—Wenner-Gren Foundation
Dr. Rembert Wallace Patrick—Joint Committee on Education
Dr. Joshua Clifton Dickinson—General Education Board.

Members of the instructional staff of this College are currently serving in editorial capacities in connection with the following scholarly publications:

The Biological Bulletin; Copeia; Journal of the Florida Academy of Sciences; Florida Anthropologist; Florida Entomologist; Florida Historical Quarterly; Journal of Politics; Physiological Zoology; The Sanitarian; The Southern Folklore Quarterly; Southern Speech Journal; Quarterly Journal of Speech; and The Speech Teacher.

Members of our staff have continued to participate actively in state, national, and regional meetings of the learned societies in their respective fields. This participation has taken the form of reading papers, taking part in planned discussions and serving in numerous official capacities. Illustrative of this last point is the fact that members of our faculty hold offices in the following national, regional, and state societies and associations:

American Dialect Society
American Folklore Society
Florida Historical Society
Florida Psychological Association

Florida Speech Association
Modern Language Association of America
Rural Sociological Society
South Atlantic Modern Language Association
Southeastern Folklore Society
Southern Association of Science and Industry
Southern Sociological Society
Tennessee Folklore Society

During this biennium research grants and contracts in the amount of \$268,272 were awarded to various individuals and departments in this College.

Curricular Revision

Throughout the period covered by this report the College of Arts and Sciences has re-examined and extensively revised its course offerings. The reasons for this were the following:

1. Accumulation of obsolete courses. As old courses become unnecessary there is a tendency to leave them in the catalog against the possibility that the instructional department may want to give them again.

2. Expansion of course offerings since 1946 required rechecking. During the academic lull of 1941-45, little change was made in the dormant course structure of the College. With the enormous increase in students following 1946, the curricula of the College expanded similarly. This extension of our course offerings was understandably hurried, always expedient, frequently tentative, and sometimes ill advised.

3. Changing pattern of faculty specializations. The period following 1946 was also one of considerable faculty turnover. The specialized advanced work in a department is partly determined by the special preparation of its faculty. As the faculty changes, certain courses are left with no one prepared to handle them and others are added.

4. Reevaluation of objectives of liberal education. There had been no opportunity before the time of this study for the new administration of the College to study exhaustively the course structure in each department to determine the extent to which this structure met its pedagogical obligations as they were conceived.

5. Relationship with University College. The curricula of the College of Arts and Sciences are upper division projections in depth of the same academic areas as are comprehensively covered in the lower division. Superficial examination had indicated that there was little consideration of the above fact to be found in the relationship between the two colleges, and to some extent, in certain aspects of our course offerings.

6. Graduate instruction load. During the period of this report the attention of the College focused sharply on the problems of graduate instruction. Many of these problems are dealt with in another section of this report. The problem of allowing reasonable credit on teaching load for the supervision of graduate research, however, was an important factor in the reexamination of our curricula. It was considered necessary to allow such credit in the future, although in most instances it had not been counted in the past. Since no expansion of the faculty of the College was contemplated, the staff time for graduate instruction must be provided from the existing faculty. It was hoped that by modifying the undergraduate offerings of each department, the task of undergraduate instruction could be done as well or better with fewer courses and less instructional time.

For the above reasons, the Dean and his Curriculum Committee, working with the department concerned, analyzed and revised the course structure of each department to insure that:

(a) The course offerings were the minimum consistent with the efficient discharge of the instructional obligations of the department.

(b) The courses were numbered according to their difficulty or the level of maturity required of the student. This was of particular importance since in many instances courses had been numbered too high in order to avoid the more stringent size of class regulations imposed on lower numbered courses and relatively elementary courses had been numbered above 300 to permit counting them for graduate minor credit.

(c) The courses included a sufficient offering at the introductory level numbered in the 200 bracket to permit the University College student to begin his departmental specialization or to have available a reasonable selection of possible electives. This again requires comment. Too many students stay too long in the University College, postponing their required "C" courses, while they take upper division work in their proposed specialization. This College is committed to the philosophy that its work builds upon the basis of the comprehensive courses of the lower division. In order to prevent the reversal of this order, which has been so common, beginning in September 1952, no lower division student will be permitted to take an Arts and Sciences course numbered above the 200 level without special permission. Such permission will be given sparingly.

(d) The graduate courses were consistent with the areas of competent specialization within the department and with the graduate degrees for which the department was approved to provide work.

(e) The total number of courses was consistent with the size of the faculty available to offer them so that each course listed in the catalog could be offered at reasonably frequent intervals.

(f) The prerequisites listed for a course were necessary and sensible and each course requiring essential foundation work has this listed in the form of prerequisites.

(g) The catalog descriptions of courses were accurate, and the titles of all courses were suitable.

In connection with this revision, 129 courses were deleted from the College offerings, 78 courses were added, and 121 courses were renumbered.

Degree Requirements

The College faculty has made several changes in the general requirements for the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees. I am happy to report that each of these changes is in the direction of raising the standards governing the requirements for these degrees.

1. In the future all grades earned by the student, including the initial grade earned in courses later repeated, will be included in the calculation of the 2.0 average required in all upper division work for the degree. This action is consistent with the philosophy that liberal arts degrees do not represent an absolute quantity of education to be accumulated at any rate, however slowly, or to be attained with any number of course repetitions, however many. In the future, our degrees will be conferred only on those who are capable of achieving a "C" average in all work attempted rather than in any selection of 64 upper division hours from all the work attempted. It is estimated that from five to ten percent of those receiving degrees in the past would not have done so under the modification.

2. With some embarrassment, I report that the faculty found it necessary to add to our degree requirements that "each student qualifying for a degree from this College shall possess facility in the oral and written use of the English language". It appears to be a regrettable fact that our institutions of higher education are more and more being compelled to perform remedial educational functions indicating deficiencies in secondary and even elementary education.

To implement this new requirement, the College has established a non-credit three-hour course in remedial English. When an Arts and Sciences student is reported to this office by any instructor as deficient in English usage and his deficiency has been verified by a faculty committee on English, satisfactory performance in the remedial course will become a requirement for his degree.

3. Our degree requirements have also been modified to require that the student in his total college program shall receive credit in all the comprehensive courses of the University College or their equivalent. The University College does not require that the student pass his "C" courses in order to receive the Associate of Arts certificate. This, together with the fact that transfer students frequently do not have credits in these basic areas, has led us to adopt the above requirement. This means that no student in the future will receive a degree from this College which does not represent the successful completion of at least:

- (a) 1 year of social science
- (b) 1 year of physical science
- (c) 1 year of English skills
- (d) 1 semester of logic or philosophy
- (e) 1 semester of mathematics
- (f) 1 year of humanities
- (g) 1 year of biological science.

4. The Upper Division elective requirement for our degrees has also been modified. This requirement previously specified that the student must earn at least twelve upper division credits outside his major and his foreign language. Social science majors, for example, could satisfy this requirement by taking another social science which really was subsidiary to his major. In order to further insure the liberal character of our degree programs, we now specify that this twelve hours must be in fields outside *the area of the major*, e.g., for a social science major this elective requirement must be met from the humanities, biological sciences, or physical sciences, including mathematics.

Investigation of Actual Degree Programs

The College has inaugurated many changes in academic counselling, and course offerings, and degree requirements since 1948. These changes have for the most part been designed to shape the instructional program of the College to conform with the philosophy of liberal education reported above. The final evaluation of these modifications must, however, be found in the individual degree programs of our students. We have consequently initiated a study of these individual degree programs in order to determine the effectiveness of our current educational administration and the results of the study will be furnished you in the next biennial report.

Graduate Program

The most significant development in the graduate program of the University of Florida occurring during this biennium has been the reorganization of its administrative machinery. As a result of careful study and recommendations by several committees

and the Graduate Council, the Graduate School has been made responsible for the overall University standards for graduate work and coordination among the programs of the various colleges and divisions of the University. The responsibility for the details of the graduate programs is vested in the respective colleges and divisions through their deans and established graduate administrative devices.

The College of Arts and Sciences has assumed its obligations under this new plan for the organization of graduate work at the University of Florida. In general, the present administrative machinery of the College will absorb the responsibilities of administering the graduate program of the College.

The Office of the Dean is in the process of setting up a record system for the keeping of detailed academic records of graduate students, determining admissions, effecting registration and processing other routine matters.

Graduate student advisement is being organized in terms of assigning responsibility to department heads or their departmental graduate committees or advisers.

The responsibility of the College Curriculum Committee has been enlarged to include all matters of graduate curricula. This organization permits a single agency of the college to evaluate and approve the total programs of instruction of each department.

Graduate policy has been discussed in a series of meetings with department heads and a brochure on the Graduate Program of the College of Arts and Sciences is being prepared for publication.

To assist in carrying on this new responsibility, Dr. C. Francis Byers was appointed Assistant Dean of the College in June 1952. By training and experience Dean Byers is admirably fitted to make a most valuable contribution to this phase of the work of the College.

Physical Needs and General Recommendations

There is still a desperate need for additional space. In this connection I feel that I can quite properly repeat two paragraphs from my biennial report of 1950:

"The activities of certain of our Departments are seriously handicapped as a result of inadequate space. There is need for several additional small auditoria designed to accommodate 150-200 students for lecture demonstration purposes. Additional classroom space is badly needed. A University theatre would solve the problem of considerable concern to both the College of Arts and Sciences and the College of Education. This office appreciates the fact that the University Committee on Space is doing everything possible to cope with a difficult situation and I am more than happy to pay my respects to the Committee for a good job being done in this connection. Nevertheless, additional space and facilities are desperately needed in order that the program of the College may continue to develop in certain fields. Specifically, it is strongly recommended that the proposed remodelling of the Horticulture Building and the construction of the proposed addition of this building be completed at the earliest possible moment. This development will make it possible to provide adequate and badly needed space for the Departments of Mathematics, Physics, and Psychology.

"The Departments of Geography and Geology are both seriously limited by a lack of adequate space. It is recommended that the present Agriculture Building be made available for use by the College of Arts and Sciences as soon as possible and that a number of closely related academic disciplines be located in this building. I propose that Astronomy, Geography, Geology, and Meteorology be housed in this building and that a curriculum on the 'earth sciences' be established around that nucleus."

Anderson Hall, Benton Hall, and Peabody Hall are each in a shocking state of disrepair. It is my judgment that each of these buildings should be completely renovated. Such action would not only make available more and better space facilities, but would, in addition, remove what I sincerely believe to be definite fire hazards.

The renovation of Science Hall has materially improved the facilities of our Department of Biology. However, there is need for additional space in this instructional area. As soon as it is possible to do so, I recommend the construction of an additional wing to Science Hall.

I suggest that numerous benefits might accrue from a continuation of the program of academic self-evaluation just completed by the College of Arts and Sciences. We stand midway between the general education program of University College and the professional training programs of graduate and professional schools. I recommend an elaboration of what we have attempted to do in this College. Such a study might well indicate points of strength and weakness in our entire educational program.

Problems inherent in the training of secondary school teachers are of mutual concern to colleges of education and colleges of liberal arts. Throughout the country several very significant experiments have been undertaken which are designed to furnish pertinent data regarding this function. The College of Arts and Sciences would welcome an opportunity to participate in this study. I recommend that this College be authorized to organize and administer such an experimental program locally.

The function of a liberal arts college on the campuses of large universities is, of necessity, conditioned by its environment. Under such conditions, the college is quite properly expected to concentrate on needed and desirable "service" functions. It is difficult, if not impossible, for any such college to develop a "pure" program of liberal arts. I recommend that the College of Arts and Sciences be authorized to formulate a proposal for the creation of a branch of the University of Florida which would serve as an experimental college of liberal arts. Available data indicate that an educational innovation of this sort could make an extremely worthwhile contribution to the overall development of the State of Florida.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph E. Page, Dean

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

To the President of the University of Florida

I submit this report on the changes, activities, accomplishments and needs of the College of Business Administration for the biennium ending June 30, 1952.

During the biennium, the College of Business Administration reached its twenty-fifth year of service to the people of the state. In recognition of its achievements, the Commencement of February, 1952, was designated in honor of this College, and four honorary degrees were awarded to outstanding business leaders.

The College of Business Administration has witnessed a decrease in number of students and number of graduating seniors as compared with 1948-49 and 1949-50. The changes which have occurred are set forth in the following table:

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
Number of faculty _____	56	71	72	70
Number of undergraduate upper division students _____	806	874	714	621
Number of graduate students ____	57	88	76	72
Number of undergraduate degrees	344	505	311	251*
Number of graduate degrees ____	12	18	13	12
Aggregate course enrollments in- cluding courses in University College _____	13,790	13,758	11,326	9,316

* Estimated figure because we have not yet graduated the summer session class.

The decrease in the number of students parallels more or less the decreases in the student body in the rest of the University. While the number of undergraduate upper division students declined from 714 in 1950-51 to 621 in 1951-52, the faculty showed a decline of only 2. At the beginning of the biennium, classes were large. As a result of the changes in the student body, it has been possible to reduce the size of classes, making possible more effective methods of teaching.

I. Course and Curricular Offerings

The College of Business Administration last year added one new curriculum, revised another curriculum by dividing it into two parts, and abolished a third curriculum. The new curriculum added is in Industrial Relations, which is designed to provide students with an understanding of the application of personnel management to business. The curriculum in Management was divided into two parts: First, Industrial Management, which is designed for students interested in management problems in general, and second, Resort and Club Management, which covers the fundamentals of training for management of resorts and private clubs. The curriculum in Public Administration was abolished, since the College of Arts and Sciences, through its Department of Political Science, has enlarged its offerings and provides a better arrangement for students majoring in Public Administration than the curriculum which has been offered for some years in the College of Business Administration.

It was decided last year that the College of Business Administration needed a complete re-examination of its objectives, of the place of general education in its programs of training, of the foundation courses for entrance into Business Administration, of its course offerings and of its various curricula. This re-examination was felt necessary because a thorough analysis of our offerings and curricula had not been made since 1937. The responsibility for this re-examination was placed on the Committee on Curricular Adjustments and Class Offerings in this College. After a long series of meetings, to which almost every faculty member had something to contribute, the Committee finally arrived at certain recommendations which were submitted to the faculty of the College of Business Administration on May 29th, 1952. The faculty approved these recommendations and authorized the Committee to proceed to put them into effect.

Among changes which were approved were several which are worthy of mention. To begin with, the place of the University College in our program of preparation of students for business was reaffirmed, but it was definitely felt that all "C" courses should be re-examined and re-adapted to the demands of the present. It was also voted to continue the pre-requisite courses, which consist of elementary accounting, elementary economics, elementary statistics, and business mathematics, but it was specified that the contents of these courses should be revised and re-adjusted to better meet the needs

of students in the College of Business Administration in particular, and in general, in the case of the first three courses, the needs of students in other colleges of the University.

In addition to these changes, the faculty authorized a core program for all curricula in the College of Business Administration. This action was taken because the faculty was convinced that there are certain minimum business and economic concepts which every one of our graduates should have. This conviction is in harmony with the position of the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business, whose "Standards for Membership" states, among other things: "As the foundation for training in administration, instruction shall be offered in the fields of economics, accounting, statistics, business law, finance, marketing, and production or industrial management. In general, candidates for the undergraduate degree shall receive basic instruction in each of these fields."

The problem with which the College was confronted was to agree on the minimum fundamentals of business and economic concepts to be included in a sound common core for all of our students. To express it another way, what courses should be designated as common for all students and be made a part of each curriculum group as a desirable core or basis upon which a grouping of specialized or related area courses could be built? The determination of such core had to be made within the framework of certain assumptions, namely:

1. A limit of 66 hours—the maximum believed feasible in a two-year program in Business Administration.
2. Preservation of room for electives—18 hours (with a maximum of 12 as free electives) which provides reasonable but desirable freedom in the upper division programs.
3. The recognized need for a grouping of courses in a given area to provide a sound, coordinated program of study in that subject matter.

The faculty agreed that, within the framework of these assumptions and recognizing the reorganization of the pre-requisite courses as a part of the common requirements for business administration graduates since they are required for admission, the maximum number of semester hours which could be used for a common core had to be reduced to 24. This would leave 24 semester hours available for the area grouping of courses and 18 semester hours for electives.

Within this maximum of 24 semester hours for a common core, it was decided that the core courses should be divided between economics courses dealing with broad functional aspects of the economy and business courses dealing with problems basic to business. Each curriculum offered, therefore, will have in it 24 semester hours of courses selected as follows:

1. Six hours from courses dealing with broad functional aspects of the economy.
2. Six hours from courses dealing with common business practices or problems.
3. Six hours from economics courses dealing with a broad functional aspect of the economy, but not to include courses in the area of specialization since such courses properly should be included as a part of the area course requirements.
4. Six hours from business courses dealing with business practices or problems, but not to include courses in the area of specialization since such courses properly should be included as part of the area course requirements.

The action taken by the faculty of the College of Business Administration on May 29th is in harmony with and fulfills the objectives of collegiate training for business:

1. By providing training in basic areas as outlined by the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business.

2. By providing for work in economic theory and economic problems during the sophomore, junior, and senior years.
3. By providing for work in basic business areas or functions in addition to those covered in the specialized or major area.
4. By providing for a concentration of work and a program of coordinated study.
5. By preserving some leeway for electives to permit students to pursue special interests.

II. Department of Economics

The College of Business Administration is divided into five departments: Economics; Business Organization and Operation; Accounting; Real Estate; and Bureau of Economic and Business Research. The Department of Economics has 24 faculty members. It has emphasized the importance of professional growth and development during the biennium ending June 30, 1952. As the student enrollments receded from their postwar peaks, the instructional loads became less burdensome, thus giving staff members an opportunity to devote more time to professional study and research. The Department has given them every encouragement toward this end. In fact, it became possible, in a few instances, to release selected members of the staff from a part of their teaching assignments, so that they could undertake certain approved research projects.

All the instructors, teaching assistants, laboratory teaching assistants, and graduate students, included in the staff of the Department of Economics, are carrying a full graduate study program at the University of Florida in addition to their regular teaching duties. They are all scheduled to secure their terminal degrees at the earliest possible date consistent with the employment and graduate study regulations of the University of Florida. The five men, who have been recruited from other institutions before receiving their Ph.D. degrees, have been encouraged to complete their dissertations as soon as possible. Three of these men, Drs. Roberts, Kennedy and Dunn, were awarded their terminal degrees this year by Chicago, North Carolina, and Harvard, respectively.

The Department of Economics is placing an increasing emphasis upon the creative scholarship of its staff. As a result, both the quantity and quality of this phase of our academic work has increased substantially during the past two years. Much of the resulting material has been published in professional journals, pamphlets, and bulletins, but special mention should be made of the following: *Transportation—Principles and Problems*, Second Edition, by T. C. Bigham and M. J. Roberts; *Principles of Economics*, Third Edition, by Ralph H. Blodgett; *A Problem Manual in Elementary Economic Theory*, Second Edition, by John W. Kennedy, Carl E. Calohan, and Alan J. Robertson; "The Marketing of Tobacco Products," by Elmo L. Jackson; "An Analysis of Current Economic Problems" by Murray W. Shields; "School Debt in Florida" by Clement H. Donovan.

In the future development of the Department, it is urged that a visiting professorship at an annual salary of \$5,000 be added to the 1953-55 biennial budget. This will enable the Department to employ one outstanding economist on an annual interim part-time basis. As various prominent economists of the United States reach retirement age, those who have retained their full mental vitality would be systematically canvassed for possible short-term appointments.

III. Department of Business Organization and Operation

The biennium ending June 30, 1952 is the first full biennium during which the Department of Business Organization and Operation has operated as a separate department, it having been established some six months after the beginning of the 1948-50 biennium.

The staff of this department numbers 22. Included on the staff are several men who have had long and significant business experience. They have been able successfully to make the transfer from business to teaching and their teaching is enriched by their previous business experience. Eight members of the staff have received their terminal degrees, two of which were awarded during the biennium to Drs. Floyd and Emory, by North Carolina and Ohio State, respectively. Three additional members, all of whom teach business law, have received their law degrees and masters degrees. Three additional members, all of whom teach business law, have received their law degrees and masters degrees. Three additional members are currently candidates for the Ph.D. at other institutions.

While the staff is primarily employed for teaching, the members have not neglected research. Several staff members have published journal articles. Dr. Joe S. Floyd published a book, *Effect of Taxation Upon Industrial Location*. Mr. John Wyatt and Mr. V. V. Sweeney each contributed significant chapters to standard textbooks.

The major emphasis in new course offerings has been on the graduate level. With the possible exception of the field of business finance, in no area under the cognizance of this Department was there anything approximating an adequate graduate program when this Department was separated from Economics. There are now four additional fields, namely, management, marketing, industrial relations, and insurance, where well rounded, integrated programs on the graduate level are offered. Particular note should be made of the program in insurance. Having established early the outstanding undergraduate program in insurance in the south, we are beginning next fall the offering of four graduate courses which will undoubtedly in time attract many graduate students to this campus and bring to us well earned acclaim.

IV. Department of Accounting

The Department of Accounting has 12 staff members. It has continued to keep abreast of the times in accounting education. An examination of the offerings of the members of the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business shows that the University of Florida ranks high with respect to the number of courses offered and the soundness of its curriculum as generally interpreted by that group as well as by the American Accounting Association and the American Institute of Accountants. The undergraduate student has a total of twenty-one courses to choose from; and the graduate student has a total of eight courses especially designed for him and eleven other courses open to him. The courses offered are more than adequate to meet all the requirements of the Florida Institute of Accountants and the State Board of Accountancy.

The Department of Accounting has an experienced array of staff members. All have had three or more years of experience. With the decrease in enrollment, the Department has been able to supply all of its classes with regular staff teachers except one teaching assistant who had previous teaching experience. Use has been made of graduate assistants only as laboratory instructors. The Department has two visual aid machines and these are used effectively in some of the courses. An accounting laboratory on a voluntary arrangement has been operated.

The faculty in Accounting ranks high in comparison with other similar institutions. All members hold graduate degrees except one and he is well along on his in addition to having the C.P.A. certificate. Three members have Ph.D. degrees, which is unusual as compared with other colleges and universities. There have been no resignations or additions during this biennium.

V. Department of Real Estate

Leadership in Real Estate education at the college level is being maintained and strengthened by the Department of Real Estate. Realtors throughout the United States are now aware of the fact that the National Association of Real Estate Boards recognizes the University of Florida's Real Estate Department as outstanding. Organized in February of 1946, the Department presents each year nine undergraduate courses and five graduate courses in the field of Real Estate. The staff is composed of two professors, two assistant professors, and one instructor. Enrollment in real estate courses for the fall of 1951 was seven per cent higher than for 1950 and for the second semester of 1952 10 per cent greater.

Head Professor James E. Chace received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the College of Law of the University of Florida, in June, 1951. He is co-author of a feature article entitled "Real Estate Brokers and the Unauthorized Practice of Law," published in the University of Florida *Law Review*, fall, 1951. Dr. Alfred A. Ring has published one article in the *Appraisal Journal* and two articles in the *Journal of Living*. He is a member of the Education Committee of the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers. He was director of an Appraisal Course which was sponsored jointly by the American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers and the College of Business Administration, and which was held on the campus in August and September of 1951. He is serving in a similar capacity for Appraisal Course II which was held on the campus during the period July 14 to July 26, 1952. From June, 1950, until June, 1951, one-half of the time of Dr. Ring was used by the Bureau of Economic and Business Research in a study of the operation of the residential mortgage market in Jacksonville, a project financed by the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency.

The Education Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards has accepted the University's invitation to hold another conference at the University of Florida next November 6 and 7. The topic, "Survival of our Cities" will be discussed by an architect, a representative of a large metropolitan department store, a traffic man, a city planner, a land developer and a municipal officer. This is the third annual pre-convention conference held by the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the first of which was held at the University two years ago. This conference precedes the annual convention of the National Association which is to be in session in Miami Beach the week following.

VI. Bureau of Economic and Business Research

The Bureau of Economic and Business Research has made marked progress during the biennium. *Economic Leaflets*, which this Bureau issues, are mailed regularly 12 months in the year to over 2,500 persons or institutions. The national width of the readership is evidenced by the repeated requests for authorization to reprint its articles in national publications.

The largest single undertaking carried out by the Bureau during this period was a survey of the Jacksonville Mortgage Market done under contract for the U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency. This involved the expenditure of roughly \$23,000 of federal funds and resulted in the gathering and analysis of data not heretofore available for any part of the United States. The report of this research has been divided into two volumes which are scheduled for early publication by the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

In 1949 the Bureau initiated a study of the development of Florida manufacturing. The results of this work are embodied in a series of three publications issued during

the period 1950-52: a 16-page booklet, entitled "A Short Report on Florida Manufacturing"; a 96-page publication entitled "Manufacturing in Florida Counties and Cities"; and a 177-page book entitled *Manufacturing in Florida*, which brings together the major findings of the entire research undertaking and subjects the data to a comparative economic analysis with other states.

In 1950, under contract with the Gainesville Chamber of Commerce, the Bureau carried out an economic survey of the community of Gainesville. The results of this survey were incorporated in a publication issued in December, 1950, under the title, "Gainesville Economic Survey." The dollar amount of this contract was roughly \$3,000. This publication received widespread favorable comment within and without Florida and resulted in the Bureau receiving a considerable number of inquiries from other Florida communities interested in having such surveys made.

During the year 1951-52, a comparative study of retail, wholesale, and service trades in Florida was started. This manuscript, which presents the data for these business groups according to Florida counties and major cities, was completed in the late spring of 1952 and will be published in August, 1952.

Work on an estimation of income paid to Florida residents in the year 1950 according to the county of residence, will be ready for publication in 1953. In 1951 a survey of local debt and revenue, stressing municipal finance, was undertaken in collaboration with the Public Administration Clearing Service. Professor Clement Donovan was associated with the Bureau in this work. Under the title "Debt and Revenue of Florida Local Governments," this study will be issued in the late fall of 1952. A comparison of commodities manufactured in Florida with an estimation of Florida's consumption of such commodities is now in progress. A study of Florida's commercial fisheries will be ready for publication in the not too distant future.

Dr. George B. Hurff, Research Professor and Director, is the author of a book entitled *Social Aspects of Enterprise in the Large Corporation*. Dr. Hurff is an active member of the Florida Industrial Development Council. He has also participated in many discussions and conferences and spoken to various groups in Florida concerned with the economic development of the state. Professor Wylie Kilpatrick is co-author in the preparation of a chapter dealing with American government expenditure which will appear in the second edition of *America's Needs and Resources*, published by the Twentieth Century Fund. He has collaborated with the State Legislative Reference Bureau in the preparation of an analysis of Florida tax structures for the use of the 1951 Florida legislature. At the meeting of the National Tax Conference at Dallas, Texas, in 1951, he delivered a paper on the role of local finance in the economy, which was published in the 1951 proceedings of this organization. An article on the Florida training program for finance officers prepared by him was published in the May, 1951, issue of *Municipal Finance*.

VII. The Status of Graduate Work

The graduate work of the College of Business Administration has grown rapidly during recent years and indications are that it will continue to increase during the next biennium. In anticipation of expansion, special machinery has been established to administer the graduate program. It is controlled by the Dean acting through the Chairman of Graduate Work with the advice of the Committee on Graduate Offerings. The Graduate Faculty consists of 40 members of which 22 are Senior, 11 Intermediate and 7 junior.

The number of graduate students was few before the second World War, but the

enrollment rose to 57 in 1948-49, 76 in 1950-51, and 72 in 1951-52. Admissions already approved for the year 1952-53 indicate that the enrollment for the coming year will be at least as high, if not higher than during the past two years. Of the graduate students registered during the year 1951-52, 18 were candidates for the Ph.D. degree, 9 for the M.A. degree, and 35 for the M.B.A. degree. The graduate students this year organized themselves into a graduate club through which they seek to promote their scientific and professional interests in the field of economics and business.

Three M.B.A. and M.A. degrees were conferred in June, 1952. One Ph.D. degree will probably be conferred in August, 1952. Several candidates for the Ph.D. degree have completed all course and language requirements for the doctorate and expect to receive their degrees during 1952-53.

In order to accommodate the increased demand for graduate work, the College has broadened its offerings in the graduate field. Fifty-eight graduate courses are now offered in various fields. Offerings in the following fields provide sufficiently broad training for Ph.D. candidates in Accounting; Economic Theory; Finance; Foreign Trade; Insurance; Labor; Public Finance; Management; Marketing; Real Estate; and Transportation and Public Utilities.

During the year 1951-52 all graduate offerings and requirements for degrees in the College were re-examined by the Committee on Graduate Offerings and were modified where deemed desirable. In certain fields courses were combined and in others new offerings were scheduled. Plans were made to strengthen the areas in which the Committee felt present offerings were inadequate.

VIII. Placement Service

The Placement Service of the College of Business Administration has continued to function effectively. It has prepared a booklet entitled "Helping you Find that Job" to assist students seeking jobs. It has also established a program for evaluation by the faculty of student traits such as personality and initiative and instituted a systematic follow-up on each graduating class inquiring as to their placement and asking for suggestions for the improvement of the College. More specifically, the Placement Service has engaged in the following activities during the biennium: Prepared data sheets on 500 graduating seniors; interviewed 2,000 students concerning placement; had contact with 300 employers offering positions; followed up on 900 vacancies reported; prepared 12 formal reports; checked records of 6 graduating classes and placed 24 alumni.

During the biennium, and with greater emphasis on the past year, supply of graduates has been light and demand for them heavy in the fields of accounting, property insurance, life insurance, sales of all types except advertising, real estate and banking. This is true even though about 45 per cent of the graduates of the College have entered the armed forces during the past year. In real estate, most openings are still on a strictly commission basis. In banking, salaries though improving, are still comparatively low, forcing, in a few cases, married graduates with a major in banking, to other fields. The demand for management majors slowly but steadily improved over the two year period. Demand has generally been good for all majors except those in foreign trade.

IX. Student Activities

Student interest in the College and its activities is good. There is one honorary fraternity, Beta Gamma Sigma, to which students with the highest scholastic attainments are admitted. There are two general professional fraternities: Alpha Kappa Psi and Delta Sigma Pi. There is a professional accounting fraternity, Beta Alpha Psi, which

each year in cooperation with the Florida Institute of Accountants, sponsors a professional accounting meeting on the campus. There are also several special interest groups: The Marketing Club, The Real Estate Club, The Insurance Society, and student chapters of the Propellor Club and the Society for the Advancement of Management.

These fraternities and clubs have organized into a cooperative group known as the Business Administration Student Organizations Council, for the purpose of jointly sponsoring activities of interest and value to all students. As such, they promote and hold an annual "Business Day" during which over 30 business men come to the campus to discuss opportunities, problems, and needs, in various fields of business. This Council also publishes "The Bus Ader", a quarterly paper covering matters of interest to students in Business Administration.

From a small beginning with scholarships in Real Estate, the College has encouraged business interests to award scholarships and there are now 13 scholarships in Real Estate, 6 in Insurance, and 2 in Accounting. There has also been established by gifts from business men, a small loan fund for Business Administration students.

X. Annual Business Conference

The College of Business Administration, in cooperation with the General Extension Division, established the University of Florida's Southeastern Business Conference in the fall of 1948. The first annual Conference was held October 14th, 15th and 16th of that year. Its aims were set forth in the following language: "The businessman's task is only partially complete when he understands the problems of his own business. Increasing interdependence of business operations and complexity of present economic problems, further complicated by governmental regulations and restriction throughout the world, make it necessary that the advancing business man study and keep abreast of trends and developments outside his own field. The aim of the Conference is to provide better understanding by business men of the conditions internal and external, which will bear largely on the future of our expanding economy."

The Third Annual Conference was held on October 19, 20, and 21, 1950, and the general theme of the Conference was "Business Progress and Security—Relations of Management, Labor, and Government." The speakers who appeared were Neil Carothers; Governor Fuller Warren; J. Albert Woll; L. R. Boulware; Senator Ralph Flanders; M. S. Szymczak; and Michael M. Mora. The Fourth Annual Conference was held on November 1, 2, and 3, 1951. The general theme of the Conference was "Patterns for Economic Survival." The speakers who appeared were Former Governor Doyle E. Carlton; William H. Ruffin; Jackson Martindell; George W. Brooks; David Rockefeller and Harold G. Moulton. All the speakers who appeared at these conferences are distinguished in their fields. Arrangements have already been made for the Fifth Annual Conference which will be held on November 11, 12, and 13, 1952. The general theme this year will be "Business Leadership—Public and Private Responsibilities."

XI. Possibility of Building

Provisions have been made for the construction of a new building for the College of Business Administration. This building has been sought for twenty-five years. The first unit of the building costing \$600,000, will contain 35 to 40 classrooms and office space for 80 staff members. It is hoped that construction on the building will start early this fall and that it will be possible to secure appropriations of \$400,000 from the next legislature to complete the building. This is the greatest step forward that has ever been taken in the history of the College. It will bring all staff members in the College under one roof. It will increase faculty morale, improve instructional and

other facilities and will enable the College to accomplish results that it has never been able to accomplish.

Respectfully submitted,

Walter J. Matherly, Dean

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

To the President of the University

Sir: During the biennium, the College of Education has continued to improve its program of education, research, and service for the people of Florida. In the biennial report for 1948-50 emphasis was placed upon the purposes of the College and the program organized to realize these goals. This report reaffirms these statements of purpose and program and endeavors to give a brief record of accomplishments during the past two years.

While the present College of Education staff cannot adequately accommodate current registration, the number of students graduating is not sufficient to meet the demands for teachers in Florida. In the year 1952-53, Florida schools will have to employ more than 1000 teachers educated in other states if the normal replacements are met with qualified teachers. We need to develop a program of selective recruitment which will attract more of our capable youth to teaching as a profession.

The course registration seems to be leveling off between 3300 and 3500 for the spring semesters. For example, records for the past three years show: 1950—3340; 1951—3552; 1952—3332. The drop between 1951 and 1952 was only 6 per cent which is somewhat less than the overall decline in University enrollment. It is expected that the enrollment will rise as the University is able to house more women students.

Graduate work is continuing to increase. In 1952 the number of students receiving advanced degrees or certificates exceeded the number receiving bachelor degrees. Table I indicates the number earning the various degrees and certificates in the College of Education.

TABLE I

Certificates and Degrees Earned	1950-51	1951-52
Bachelors	262	232
Masters	189	247
Doctorates	8	7
*Post Graduate Certificates	38	13
**Advanced Post Graduate Certificates	22	34
Total	519	533

*Thirty-six semester hours of graduate work

**Masters degree plus 36 semester hours of graduate work

While nearly half of our students who graduate with bachelors degrees are planning to teach in the elementary schools, we are not beginning to meet the demand in this area. It is not uncommon for a superintendent of schools from one of our larger counties to offer to employ our entire graduating class of elementary teachers. In no areas are we preparing more teachers than can be placed successfully.

Staff. A well-qualified experienced staff is necessary to serve the needs of the institution and the state in a satisfactory manner. Believing this, the College is attempting

through formal and informal education to improve the qualifications of its staff. Growth in formal education is reflected by the number of degrees earned. In 1950, twenty-seven staff members held doctors degrees, in 1952 this number had increased to thirty-six. This represents a change from 48 per cent to 60 per cent with earned doctorates. The staff is organized for professional study of the problems of education. Beginning in the fall of 1950, all members of the college staff spent one week prior to the registration period in intensive study of specific problems of the College. The Laboratory School staff spent two weeks in a similar conference. These pre-school conferences have been continued and it appears that they will constitute a permanent part of the in-service education program of the College. For orienting new members and for developing a clear understanding and insight into our problems, these conferences are invaluable.

Research. Research continues to be of paramount importance in education. There is a great need for research in many areas. However, the College of Education has been prevented from carrying on an extensive program because of lack of staff. At present, research is carried out in three ways: individual faculty research; student research, supervised by the faculty; and cooperative research involving a number of faculty and graduate students.

Two major projects of cooperative research are under way. Both are financed by grants from foundations. The first is a study of desirable methods of integrating audio-visual education into a pre-service program of teacher education. This has been financed by Teaching Films Custodians of New York City. For this study \$16,000 has been appropriated. It will be completed in 1953.

The second project is a study of the influence of the different types of educational leadership on the school program. This research is a part of the Southern States Cooperative Program in Educational Administration which was established by the Kellogg Foundation at Peabody College. This study will continue for three and one-half years. Kellogg Foundation is contributing \$52,400 to the cost.

In addition a number of faculty projects, student thesis and dissertations have been completed during the biennium. The following table is a summary of these activities:

TABLE II
Faculty and Student Research

	1950-51 Number	1951-52 Number
Faculty research		
Projects under way	23	44
Projects completed	18	14
Student research		
Masters thesis	53	40
Doctors dissertations	8	7

Publications. Believing that it is important to share experiences with others, faculty members continue to do some writing. While this has been curtailed by heavy teaching assignments and extra field services, a number of professional articles, books, and pamphlets have been produced. These are summarized in Table III.

TABLE III
Publications by Staff

	1950-51 Number	1951-52 Number
Articles published in professional magazines	14	16
Articles mimeographed for distribution	2	5
Books published	1	2
Chapters prepared for books to be published in collaboration with others	2	3
Pamphlets or bulletins published	4	6

Field Services. An important function of the College of Education is to provide adequate services for schools and teachers in the state. It is in this area that there is great need for additional staff. This service has two values: it improves education in the state by helping teachers and schools solve their problems; and it keeps professors in close touch with the actual situations as they exist in the schools. The College is unable to meet many of the requests which come to it for services. In all cases except extension class teaching, these services are in addition to a full teaching load. Some staff members are very much in demand and care must be taken that they are not seriously overloaded.

In addition to services within the state, many staff members serve on national committees and programs for national and regional professional meetings. This opportunity increases the prestige of the University and provides rich experiences for staff members.

While we do not have a complete record of all the services rendered, Table IV gives a tabulation of the services for which there are records.

TABLE IV
Field Services Rendered by the Staff

Type of Service	Number of times service performed by staff members	
	1950-51	1951-52
High school evaluations	56	39
School surveys of county systems	15	10
Talks or panel discussions	109	192
Consultant within the state	38	49
Consultant out of state	10	11
Served on special projects—state or national ..	20	41
Participated on regional or national programs of professional organizations	27	38

Extension class teaching has for years been a part of the field services of the University. In 1950 the College of Education undertook to organize a new type of extension class which is called field laboratory classes. These include two types: one involves entire school faculties which organize themselves to study their particular problems. The College provides staff and other resources to enable these schools to find the best possible solutions. The other involves small groups of teachers who organize to study children. They make an intensive study of one child over a two or three year period and thus become skilled in understanding child growth and development. These laboratory experiences cannot be offered on campus because the actual

school situations provide the laboratory. An evaluation of these courses indicates that they will do much to help improve the schools of the state.

In addition, other regular extension classes are taught in centers throughout the state. However, we have never been able to meet all of the demands for this type of teaching. In 1950-51 there were requests for 40 classes, but only 22 were offered, enrolling 611 teachers. In 1951-52 requests were received for 65 classes and 48 were offered, enrolling 970 teachers.

The College continues to serve as the distribution center for the Sloan materials which were published by the Experiment in Applied Economics carried on by the Universities of Vermont, Kentucky, and Florida. The supply of these materials is rapidly diminishing. During the period 1950-52, 24,834 books were sold.

Needs. The foregoing statements have indicated the need for more students who are interested in teaching as a profession. Someday Florida will have to prepare enough teachers to staff its schools, or see them go without adequately prepared teachers. To meet this need, the cooperation of parents, teachers, college staff members and interested young people will be needed. Teaching must be made attractive to our promising young people.

The College needs additional staff members to provide a well-balanced program of teaching, research and field service. Since a large portion of the teaching is at the graduate level, more and better qualified staff is required. Moreover, it is imperative that the College meet the demands for field services and research. This cannot be done in an adequate manner with the present staff.

The need for additional space is very serious. College classes are scattered in several buildings throughout the University campus, some almost a half mile from the Laboratory School where students must observe. A number of programs have not been developed because of lack of space. Often two types of laboratory classes must be housed in the same room. This produces confusion and frustration of staff and students. Two and three professors are forced to use offices built for one. These conditions can only be relieved by an additional building.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

To the President of the University

Sir: The College of Engineering during the past biennium has found itself receiving more and more national, and, in fact, international recognition. The work performed has been of such importance that engineering scientists have come from many states and from several foreign countries to the University seeking information. Many members of our staff have been called upon to serve as consultants on international missions, and the College has entered into contracts for research with organizations in Africa, Canada, the Philippines, England, and the Bahama Islands. It is a regrettable fact that sometimes the thought arises that the College is better known outside of Florida than in our own state. Few colleges have undergone the over ten-fold expansion in recent years that has occurred here.

With the completion of a part of the first unit of the Engineering and Industries building, space requirements for the Engineering Library, and for the Electrical and Industrial Engineering Departments were adequately met. The other departments of the college are still badly in need of additional space. The Electronics, Circuit, Dynamo, Sanitary Engineering, Pulp and Paper, Motion and Time, Fluorine Chemistry,

and the Materials Testing Laboratories are outstanding, but in some cases their further growth now is dependent upon securing added space. If space becomes available, we can continue to grow, otherwise we have reached a saturation level in several fields.

The wisdom and ingenuity of its people are the greatest wealth of any region. Imagination and resourcefulness can bring forth prosperity to areas that otherwise might be dormant. The College recognizes that its greatest responsibility is the education of Florida's youth so that they can build a greater Florida. The inspiration which the student receives from observing and actually taking part in experiments having for their objective a more prosperous Florida awakens in him a challenge to stay in Florida and do his part. Our philosophy of education is such that he not only acquires a large amount of factual material but also that he is taught to *think*. As a skilled professional man, he should design his structures well, as a good citizen having a sincere appreciation of our democratic way of life, he should by example encourage others to accept their responsibilities in the life of the community.

Our engineering graduates have always been in great demand, but in recent years the national shortage for engineers has brought to our campus a flood of interviewers who begin by making employment offers to students and end up by making similar overtures to the faculty. Students receiving their Bachelor's degree receive salaries higher than that paid to many members of the staff. In isolated cases they receive even as much as department heads. Only the loyalty of many of the staff members and their unselfish desires to teach and do research at the University have enabled us to build an ever greater faculty.

Research comes to a University primarily because some individual or group of individuals has acquired a reputation of excellence in their sphere of endeavor. Such persons have a great monetary value to industry which endeavors to secure them for economic gain. The state must recognize that in a competitive world the law of supply and demand is ever active, and if we are to build and retain a great faculty, we must meet the competition from industry at least in part. Great teachers and research workers will make considerable sacrifices to further their desired activities, but there is a limit beyond which they cannot go. It is not good economy to secure or retain unimaginative and unproductive personnel just because they will work for low salaries.

One unique feature of the College of Engineering is that less than 50 per cent of its budget is received from general revenue funds. Approximately \$500,000 was received by the Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station during the fiscal year 1951-52 from contractual sources. As the reputation of the laboratory to do quality research spreads, this amount will be substantially increased. Qualified research workers because of their reputation bring contractual research to the institution.

GRADUATES

A tabulation of graduates receiving undergraduate degrees for the biennium is as follows:

Aeronautical Engineering	22
Chemical Engineering	33
Civil Engineering	101
Electrical Engineering	108
Industrial Engineering	77
Mechanical Engineering	89
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Total	430

In addition, fifty-three Master's degrees and two Ph.D's were awarded.

The staff increased from 113 at the end of the previous biennium to 125 persons. Non-academic personnel were increased from 80 to 85.

A total of 41 persons resigned from the professional staff, a figure somewhat less than the rate of turnover of Engineering Colleges of the South as determined by a survey; several resigned to accept department headships at other colleges. Many have become associated with industry at large increases in salary. Others accepted top administrative positions with the United Nations Organization and the Federal Government. We were fortunate in securing new appointments as follows:

Lecturers

Robert Gregg	LL.D.	Tusculum
J. A. Polson	M.E.	Purdue University

Professors

W. F. Brown	Ph.D.	Ohio State
G. A. Greathouse	Ph.D.	Duke University
R. W. Kluge	M.S.	University of Illinois
M. J. Larsen	Ph.D.	Iowa
J. C. Reed	M.S.	Ohio State University
J. H. Simons	Ph.D.	University of California
D. B. Wilcox	M.S.	Georgia Tech

Associate Professors

C. E. Cutts	Ph.D.	University of Minnesota
E. R. Hendrickson	Ph.D.	University of Wisconsin
J. W. Hoover	M.S.	Georgia Tech
S. C. D. Lawson	M.S.	University of Michigan
F. E. Richart, Jr.	Ph.D.	University of Illinois

Assistant Professors

H. C. Brown, III	Ph.D.	University of Florida
E. L. Chipley	B.S.Ch.E.	University of Florida
Donald Eadie	B.S.	Lehigh University
T. DeS. Furman	M.S.	University of Florida
O. R. Gano	B.S.	University of Florida
W. C. Hackler	Ph.D.	North Carolina State
E. B. Hine	Ph.B.	Yale
E. W. Jacunski	M.A.E.	University of Florida
Theodore Jaffe	M.S.	New York University
E. G. Kovach	Ph.D.	Harvard
E. H. Lewis	M.A.	University of Minnesota
H. W. Morrow	M.A.	University of South Dakota
E. E. Muschlitz	Ph.D.	Pennsylvania State College
T. McK. Reed	Ph.D.	Pennsylvania State College
R. W. Sampson	B.S.	Lehigh University
V. G. Senn	Ph.D.	University of Wisconsin
J. D. Simonds	M.S.	University of Florida
W. S. Wood		
W. H. Zimpler	M.S.	Rutgers

Instructor

L. L. Doyle	M.S.	University of Arkansas
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Assistants in Research

D. E. Barnes	B.S.Ch.E.	University of Wisconsin
J. M. Barney	M.S.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology
D. C. Busciglio	B.S.	University of Florida
J. O. Gonzalez	M.S.	Virginia Polytechnic Institute
B. S. Gray	M.S.	University of Florida
S. P. Hersperger	B.S.	University of Florida
J. D. Popovich	M.S.	University of Washington

Consultant

W. S. Gump	Ph.D.	University of Munich
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In addition to the publications issued by the Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station and listed in the report of the Station, several articles and books were published during the biennium. A list of these publications, together with the authors, follows:

- W. J. Kessler and S. P. Hersperger, "Recent Developments in Radio Location of Thunderstorm Centers," *Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society*, April, 1952.
- L. A. Harris, "Axially Symmetric Electron Beam and Magnetic Field Systems," *Proceedings of the I.R.E.*, June, 1952.
- W. F. Zetrouer and W. J. Kessler, "A Note on the Similarity of Certain Atmospheric Waveforms," *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, August, 1951.
- L. A. Harris, "Instabilities in the Smooth-Anode Cylindrical Magnetron," *Journal of Applied Physics*, May, 1952.
- James N. Thurston, "Electronically Controllable Resistors," *Proceedings of the I.R.E.*, March, 1952.
- Fred H. Pumphrey, "Fundamentals of Electrical Engineering," Prentice-Hall.
- W. T. Calaway and T. DeS. Furman, "Results of Research at the University of Florida Sanitary Research Laboratory," *Florida Engineering Society Journal*, June, 1952.
- W. T. Calaway, R. W. Carroll, and S. K. Long, "Heterotrophic Bacteria Encountered in Intermittent Sand Filtration of Sewage," *Sewage and Industrial Wastes Journal*, May, 1952.
- T. Jaffe, "High Rate Chemical and Biological Treatment of Sewage," *Sewage and Industrial Wastes Journal*, February, 1952.
- J. E. Kiker, "Studies on Diatomaceous Earth Filtration," *American Water Works Association Journal*, July, 1951.
- E. B. Phelps, "Public Health Engineering," Volume 2, John Wiley & Sons.
- T. L. Bransford, "Land Surveying and Civil Engineering Graduates," *Florida Engineering Society Journal*, February, 1952.
- T. L. Bransford, "Surveying Progress," *Florida Engineering Society Journal*, August, 1950.
- T. L. Bransford, "Land Surveyor and Realtor," *Florida Realtor*, June, 1952.
- L. J. Ritter, "Coquine-Asphalt Streets in Florida," *American Highways*, February, 1952.
- L. J. Ritter, "New Highways for the Philippines," *Better Roads*, July, 1952.
- L. J. Ritter and R. J. Paquette, "Highway Engineering," *Ronald Press*, 1951.

- C. E. Cutts, "Horizontally Curved Beams," Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers, May, 1952.
- D. A. Firmage, "Capacity of Bailey Bridges," A Discussion, *Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers*.
- W. T. Tiffin, "Titanium, Cinderella of Metals," *Florida Engineering Society Journal*, January, 1952.
- C. G. Edson:
 "Simple Curve Developed for Critical Depth in Trapezoidal Channels" *Civil Engineering*, March, 1951. "Nomograph Provides Method for Comparison of Weir Formulas" *Civil Engineering*, August, 1951. "Parameters for Relating Unit Hydrographs to Watershed Characteristics" *Transactions American Geophysical Union*, August, 1951. "Two Nomographs Developed for Trapezoidal Channels" *Civil Engineering*, February, 1952.
- G. C. Boomsliet:
 "Distribution of Wheel Loads on a Timber Bridge Floor" Co-authored with C. H. Cather and D. T. Worrell, West Virginia Engineering Experiment Station Bulletin No. 24.
- William L. Sawyer:
 "History of Southern States Coastal Erosion Control Association" *Shore and Beach*, October, 1951. "La Importancia del Analisis Experimental de Esfuerzos en la Instruccion de los Ingenieros Estructurales," *Ingenieria Civil*, March, 1950. "Beach and Shore Erosion in Florida," Florida State Chamber of Commerce Conference on Flood and Water Control, July, 1950.

Members of the staff have taken an active part in professional society activities as indicated by the following partial list of appointments held by them during the past two years.

- Chairman, Industrial Section, S.E. Section, American Society Engineering Education.
- Asst. Vice President, Functional groups, Society for Advancement of Management.
- National Secretary, S.A.M.
- Chairman, Educational Methods Division, ASEE.
- Vice President, Florida Society of Professional Engineers.
- Secretary, FSPE.
- Chairman, Jacksonville Section AIEE.
- Vice-Chairman, Florida Section AIEE.
- Secretary, Florida State Board of Engineer Examiners.
- Chairman, Florida Section, American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
- Secretary-Treasurer, Florida Section, ASME.
- President, Florida Section, American Chemical Society.
- President, Florida Engineering Society.
- National Vice President, ASME.

This list does not include important chairmanships and memberships held by many faculty members on State, national, and international committees, including the

- Engineer's Council for Professional Development
 Union Radio Scientifique
 Committee de Meteorologie radio-electrique

Institute of Radio Engineers
American Society of Mechanical Engineers
American Society Testing Materials
American Society for Engineering Education
Florida Engineering Society
National Society of Professional Engineers
National Council State Board of Engineering Examiners
American Chemical Society

The college was host to the annual meeting of the Southeastern Division of the American Society for Engineering Education.

Next year the University has been selected as the host for the annual meeting of the American Society for Engineering Education. It will probably be the largest conference ever held at the University.

STUDENT AWARDS

In national and regional conferences, our students did unusually well. Ashenbrenner awards were received by Charles R. Burke and by David L. Crowson of the Civil Engineering Department based on their papers on design, fabrication, and use of concrete products. An RCA Predoctoral Fellowship in Electronics was granted to C. W. Barnes, Jr. His comprehensive report on the "Design of Hollow Electron Beam Systems" was meritorious.

At the Southern Student Conference of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in March, 1951, Eugene C. Pauly received second prize. At the conference the following year, M. J. Wiggins received first prize. K. W. Whittington received a prize for the best paper presented before the Southeastern Student Conference of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

The students of the college have shown a serious-minded attitude and have been most cooperative in assisting the faculty and the administration in carrying out our objectives. Particular commendation should be given them for the FLORIDA ENGINEER which they have published. This periodical issued quarterly has brought favorable comment from many quarters. Its format and content place it at the forefront of college publications.

During the biennium the student chapter was host to the Southeastern Division of the Student Branches of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

NEW FACILITIES

Engineering techniques and procedures change rapidly as do the methods of attack on even old problems, thus making it essential that during each year at least a minimum amount of new facilities be obtained. In some areas, the College of Engineering has exceeded these minimum requirements and the staff has utilized these new facilities to such an extent that national and even international recognition has resulted.

In the Aeronautical Engineering Department, major alterations and improvements on the subsonic wind tunnel have been made. These changes have permitted extensive testing on the various components of airplane models, as well as the performing of investigations into boundary layer problems. A supersonic wind tunnel has been ordered, and when installed, will permit development of broader studies in the field of aero-dynamics.

A storm protection laboratory has been erected for simulating hurricane winds and rain for the investigation of hurricane effects on the various components of residential and commercial buildings. A materials testing machine has been secured to enable

this department to conduct tests on aircraft structural specimens which cannot be handled in conventional test machines.

The Fluid Mechanics Laboratory added: a Francis Turbine, a strobotac, and a dead-weight gauge tester.

Civil Engineering has added considerable new equipment for its materials, concrete, and soil mechanics laboratories. These facilities have been used to particular advantage in the form of cooperative research with other State agencies, particularly the Florida State Road Department. The Sanitary Research Laboratory, which is acclaimed as an outstanding laboratory facility of its kind, has installed a miniature activated sludge plant and a pilot plant unit for high rate chemical and biological treatment of sewage. The Structures Laboratory has acquired a Brush Stress Analyzer, a new Polariscope, and other items for experimental stress analysis at the graduate level.

The Mechanical Engineering Department added a large Littrow-type spectrograph and densitometer. Dark room facilities have been provided for photomicrographic and X-ray studies of metals. Investigations into ultrasonics have been made possible by the construction of an ultrasonic generator.

The Chemical Engineering Department has been particularly active in expanding its facilities for teaching and research in the fields of fluorine chemistry and pulp and paper. This equipment includes a Cathetometer, a Spencer Refractometer, a Type K-2 Potentiometer and other laboratory equipment necessary for research and teaching activities at the graduate level. The Pulp and Paper Laboratory has achieved international recognition as a result of its work utilizing new equipment; such as, large steel tanks, pulping apparatus, and pulp washers. In other areas of research, a low humidity unit and a special furnace for heat radiation studies have been obtained.

The Ceramic Laboratory, which has been instrumental in bringing new ceramic industries to the State of Florida, has been furnished complete equipment for a new white-ware laboratory.

The Isotopes Laboratory has been equipped with a Tracerlab Monitor, a Nuclear Measurements Corporation Proportional Counter, and a Warburg oxygen uptake measurement unit. This laboratory is now equipped to use tracer techniques in the testing and measurement of the effectiveness of fungicidal and bactericidal chemical compounds. A weatherometer has been purchased to measure the effects of various weather conditions on protective coatings.

The Electrical Engineering Department moved the million watt radar unit from the Air Base to the campus with a resulting increase of 200 miles in the effective radius of weather radar observations. The salvaged WRUF radio frequency transmitter has been modified to produce inductive heating at radio frequencies and is being used for contractual research purposes. A laboratory switchboard and a DC Motor generator set supplying 50 KW have been added to the Dynamo Laboratory.

Abstracts from the reports received by the heads of the various departments of the college follow.

ENGINEERING & INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENT STATION

The report of the station as presented by Dr. R. A. Morgen is attached. It is with regret that his resignation was approved when he accepted an administrative position with the National Science Foundation.

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

"The teaching staff of the department has been overloaded during this period because of the lack of one staff member during the first year, and because of an influx of graduate

students during the second year. Extensive additional work required in order to keep abreast of the rapidly developing field of aeronautical engineering imposes additional loads on the staff members.

Although the department has operated and made some expansion under the budget allocated for this biennium; if any great progress is to be made, additional funds will be needed. These funds will be used to increase the salaries of the staff members who are now perhaps among the lowest paid, and who are being encouraged by industry to leave the University for better financial return. The department has made most of its major expansion during this and previous bienniums by virtue of the use of surplus equipment provided by the retirement of this equipment by government agencies. Such retirement alone indicates obsolescence and this fact becomes more predominant with the passage of time, and unless sufficient funds are provided to replace this equipment, our laboratory will rapidly become a museum. The department has lost 1,560 sq. ft. of main floor area which was taken over by the Paper and Pulp laboratory. A reduction in student enrollment occurred during the last half of the period on the undergraduate level, but assignment of Air Force officers for study at the graduate level has overloaded the teaching staff."

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

"A large expansion of the research program resulted from the establishment of laboratories for research in the field of fluorine science and technology, for the study of radio-active substances, for secret defense work on electrochemical devices, and for research activities in pulp and paper technology. Instruction on the graduate level has been enriched by the procurement of additional staff members who are experts in certain phases of Chemical Engineering. Since July, 1950, two students have met the requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy degree with major work in chemical engineering. Laboratories for research in fluorine containing substances were established in the Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station in the Summer of 1950 and Dr. J. H. Simons was appointed Professor of Chemical Engineering and Coordinator of Fluorine Research.

Since the fluorine science and technology laboratories were established, the Chemical Corps has entered into a contract with the University for research on gaseous substances containing fluorine. Other contracts from government and industry are expected to be negotiated by the fall of 1952. Research in these laboratories is directed toward the synthesis of compounds of carbon and fluorine with or without other elements. It is a comparatively new field that is rapidly assuming great importance. Hundreds of thousands of such compounds are theoretically possible and those that have been made have unique properties that make them attractive in a wide variety of industries such as plastics, lubricants, fire extinguishers, synthetic rubber, protective coatings, etc. The usual starting material for making these compounds is hydrogen fluoride. Since Florida phosphate rock contains about 3.5% of fluorine, it would seem to be a logical source of that compound. It has been estimated that the recovery of fluorine in usable form from phosphate rock would double the value of the rock.

Laboratories for research in radioactive substances were established in the Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station in 1951, under the direction of Dr. Glenn A. Greathouse, Interim Professor of Chemical Engineering. Two projects in this field are now in operation and they are sponsored by government agencies. The objective of both projects is the prevention of tropical deterioration of materials. Several staff members of the Department of Chemistry are assigned on a part-time basis to the Department of Chemical Engineering for work on these projects.

Laboratories for research on electrochemical devices are being set up at the present time. This is a secret project sponsored by the Bureau of Standards and under the direction of Professor R. D. Walker, Jr.

Research work that has been done by our staff in pulp and paper is well known throughout the paper industry in this country and in several foreign countries. Work done by the laboratory to demonstrate that scrub oak can be converted to pulps suitable for making book and bond paper, rayon, cellophane and plastics, and a wood substitute for boxes, has created a tremendous amount of interest, because scrub oak has always been considered a worthless tree. The adoption by industry of the techniques developed in the laboratory will make scrub oak a cash crop in Florida and in other southern states where there are vast acreages of the tree. The Florida Quick Cook Process for making pulp from both hard and soft woods is the subject of a patent application that is being handled by the Research Corporation. This process, combined with continuous pulping equipment now available, may revolutionize the pulp and paper industry. The industry has always made pulp by the batch process, a method that requires several hours for each batch. The new process will produce a more uniform pulp in about twenty minutes.

The Southern Regional Education Board is now setting up a regional program of training and research in the field of pulp and paper. Two institutions of higher learning in the region have been recognized by the Board as members of the regional program because of extensive work in pulp and paper that they are now doing. They are the University of Florida, where emphasis is placed on graduate training and research, and North Carolina State College, which has an undergraduate training program. Associate members are the University of Arkansas and Alabama Polytechnic Institute where smaller or narrower activities in this field occur. Cooperation between the member institutions and with other institutions in the region is expected to result in the establishment of a few strong, well-equipped laboratories for training and research in pulp and paper. It is also expected to bring greater financial support from the industry to the member institutions.

The demand for chemical engineering graduates during the past year has been greater than at any time since instructional work in that field was started over thirty years ago. Starting salaries, averaging about \$100 per month, have also set a new record. In most cases, students who were tentatively selected, were invited to visit the headquarters of the company for further screening. The better students received many offers.

Four new courses in pulp and paper technology have been approved by the College. Two may be taken as graduate courses or as undergraduate electives while the other two are for graduate students only.

The most critical need of the department is adequate space of the proper type for its research and instructional activities. Present facilities for ceramics research are located in Benton Annex; research in fluorine and in radioactive materials, in Reed Laboratory. Other research activities and the instructional laboratories are in the Hangar. Classroom instruction is scheduled in the new Engineering and Industries Building. Space conditions in Benton Annex and in Reed Laboratory are reasonably satisfactory, but Reed Laboratory is expected to become over-crowded within a year due to expansion of our fluorine research resulting from new contracts. Expansion of the pulp and paper laboratory, the construction of a furnace for radiant heat transfer

research, and the establishment of laboratories for research on electrochemical devices, have caused the Hangar to become over-crowded.

If we are to continue to expand our research activities in order to serve the industries of the State and to assist the federal government in its defense program, it is essential that additional space be made available. The ideal arrangement would be an addition to the Engineering and Industries Building of sufficient size to house all activities of the department. An alternate, but less satisfactory, arrangement would be a smaller building for the pulp and paper laboratory or the instructional laboratories in order to relieve the congestion in the Hangar.

Our instructional program would be considerably improved if one or two classrooms were assigned to this department. These classrooms should have facilities for teaching aids, such as film and slide projectors and cabinets in which models, samples, etc., could be stored. A preparation room adjoining the classrooms would be desirable for lecture demonstrations. Some teaching aids are now being used, but considerably greater use of such material would become common practice if conditions were more favorable."

CIVIL ENGINEERING

"The staff seems reasonably complete except for the need of an outstanding Sanitary Chemist capable of directing fundamental research in Sanitary Engineering, and an outstanding structural engineer with a keen interest in research.

In summarizing the activities of the Department of Civil Engineering during the biennium, attention is particularly directed to the professional improvement of the faculty as demonstrated by the number of papers, technical articles, and books published and their general participation in research projects. They have also found time to conduct seven professional conferences besides carrying on regular teaching activities. The facilities for teaching and research have improved tremendously during this period. New equipment has been acquired which is essential to the proper conduct of these areas of activity.

A thorough study was made of the curricula and certain improvements were incorporated which provided increased flexibility in connection with the graduate program. A graduate program in both Sanitary and Structural Engineering leading to the Ph.D. in these fields has been developed and awaits formal approval."

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

"Electrical engineering faculty members have spoken at many State, civic, and other meetings on technical and non-technical topics of interest. There has been wide representation in numerous national and State organizations with respect to offices held, committee work, and discussions at meetings.

The new Engineering and Industries Building has provided not only the much-needed space, but also greatly improved facilities for operating the instructional and research programs of the Electrical Engineering department. This department uses substantial portions of four of the five floors. Separate instructional laboratories include a large Dynamo Laboratory for conducting experiments on electrical rotating machinery, controls, transformers, and industrial electronic equipment, a Senior Laboratory and a Junior Laboratory, for radio, television, communications, and electronic experiments, a Circuits Laboratory for fundamental experiment on electrical circuits, and a Standards Laboratory which is being prepared for checking and calibrating various meters and instruments. All laboratories and some of the classrooms have secondary control panels which connect to a main control panel located in the Dynamo Laboratory. At the main control panel an ample variety of voltage supplies, including direct and alternat-

ing currents and single or three-phase systems, can be connected to the leads feeding the various panels. A remote-controlled motor and generator set supplies the direct-current power to the control panel. The laboratories are well supplied with working tables and cabinets.

In addition to the laboratories there is a stockroom, a student shop, a maintenance shop, an instrument room and an inventory-records room. There is also a graduate study room which is used in part for microwave experiments, a computation room, a room for the Amateur Radio Club, and a photographic darkroom.

There are three other areas used by the Electrical Engineering Department chiefly for research purposes. The eleventh floor and a portion of the tenth floor are utilized at the Seagle Building. Several small buildings are utilized at Alachua Air Base, north-east of Gainesville, for government surplus equipment storage and as field stations for series research.

One of the old WRUF radio towers was moved and now supports an improved radar assembly located on the campus. With the accompanying equipment in the adjacent Radar Building, hurricane tracking and other weather phenomena can be observed over a radius of 200 miles.

Although the overall facilities are most excellent, the greatest inconvenience perhaps has been the lack of an internal telephone communication system. An automatic exchange to satisfy staff communication needs and to serve as a display of modern communication equipment for educational purposes has been proposed and if approved will be installed soon. Another need is for a freight elevator, as some equipment is too heavy and awkward to move from one floor to another as frequently as the need arises for exchange in equipment among the laboratories or between laboratory and classroom for demonstration uses. A number of areas need acoustical treatment to cut down the reverberation time."

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

"The great improvement in physical layout for teaching and laboratory work, as well as convenient suitable office space for the staff obtained by moving into the new Engineering and Industries Building, has contributed immensely to the doing of a more efficient job in the teaching area. Curiously enough, instead of taking less time for each instructor to get the job done each semester, the work has taken more and more hours per week per student. This situation has developed because the staff and the student body have become more integrated in the new building. A much closer relationship between teacher and student has developed because each is available to the other a greater percentage of the time. During this period an excellent Motion and Time Study Laboratory has been developed. We believe that we have one of the better equipped laboratories in the Southeast. Additional equipment, especially in the area of visual aids, is needed and plans are being made to improve the laboratory further so that it will be possible to offer all courses in the best possible manner.

Industry and the government agencies have shown increased interest in the co-operative plan of study. Two-man teams of students are assigned to an industry or an agency and each team member spends alternate school terms between class work on the campus and practical training on the job. This plan is elective with the student and as a consequence not many students are doing co-operative work. Practically all engineering students are preferring to continue in school without work period interruptions. Two main reasons for this are draft deferment while in school, including

the reluctance of local draft boards to make deferments while the student is working in industry, and the attractive salaries available upon graduation."

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

"The department has performed many services to the industries and citizens of the State through its several staff members. Several bulletins, technical papers, and addresses have been prepared by its staff members. Innumerable inquiries on a diversity of subjects have been carefully processed by the department.

Opportunities for employment of mechanical engineering graduates is definitely the greatest it has ever been. Most of our current graduates had at least six offers of employment from which to choose. Starting salaries for these men have reached an all-time high. In fact, most of them received starting salaries higher than some of their class instructors were receiving.

In order to make our laboratories outstanding for instructional and research purposes, it is necessary to add new items of equipment and to modify old equipment in order to keep pace with new developments. However, before much can be accomplished in this direction, additional floor space is needed. The present laboratories are quite crowded and will not permit the addition of new or modified equipment. Our heat power laboratory is very inadequate and space for such new equipment as is necessary to make a good laboratory is not now available. Also, space and equipment is very limited for graduate thesis work. The department is now operating with its activities located in three locations, namely, Walker Hall, Benton Annex and the Engineering and Industries Building. It is hoped that funds for completing the Mechanical Engineering section of the new Engineering Building will become available in the near future."

ENGINEERING MECHANICS

"Constant effort has been applied to increase effectiveness in teaching. During the past two years this department has had a program for the construction of lecture demonstration models which can be taken into the classroom and used for demonstrating the principles covered in the assignment. To date, models have been constructed for column action, mass moment of inertia, and plane motion. Ten courses at the graduate level are offered by the Department of Engineering Mechanics. These are taken for major credit by graduate students pursuing work toward a Master's Degree in Engineering Mechanics and also for minor credit by graduate students in other fields of engineering or science. It is planned to introduce additional graduate courses in the future as additional staff is added, and ultimately build up these offerings, staff and equipment to enable offering a doctorate in this field."

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

"During the past year a curriculum leading to the degree of Bachelor of Agricultural Engineering has been added. This is given in cooperation with the Department of Agricultural Engineering of the College of Agriculture. A report of this department's activities is included in the report of the Agricultural College."

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH WEIL, *Dean*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE FLORIDA ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENT STATION

To the President of the University

SIR: During the current biennium, the work of the Station has increased in volume, quality and coverage over the previous biennium. It is pertinent to point out that this was accomplished in an inflationary period and in a period where the funds from State sources remained static. As a result of the Korean incident, the tremendous expansion of Federal research activities taxed the facilities of the Station in several departments. This situation can be tolerated as a temporary expedient in the interests of National defense, but as a long term policy, it would be neither wise nor sound.

The primary purposes of the Station must continue to be "research in the field of engineering and related sciences with special reference to such of these problems as are important to the development of industries in Florida" and to promote the graduate program in engineering to supply those industries with trained personnel. In order to meet these primary objectives, additional funds from State sources and additional support from industries of the State must be obtained to compensate for the inflationary gap. Wherever possible, the Federal research program should also be tied into the problems of Florida, but the primary purpose of the Federal research program will continue to be in the interests of National defense.

Despite these handicaps, it is a pleasure to report that significant progress has been made during this biennium toward the primary objectives of the Station as well as worth-while contributions to the National defense program in areas where the Station has gained an international reputation.

In the area of aid to existing industries of the State, the contributions of the Pulp and Paper Laboratory have been most important. A new continuous process of pulping was proved in the laboratory and a patent application to protect the process is now under consideration at the Patent Office. The interest of the industry in this program has been very great and that interest is substantiated by contributions to the laboratory in the form of machinery, equipment and funds for expanding its research program. Further work on the waste hardwood problem (scrub oak and other hardwoods) has shown that a dissolving grade pulp suitable for the manufacture of rayon and other plastics can be produced. This is in addition to the fine paper production that was announced in the last biennial report. While no actual mills have been erected using the Florida process to date, it is believed that some of the contributions of the laboratory have been incorporated in the processes of the present mills and that eventually new mills using the Florida process will be erected.

A new ceramic tile plant was put into operation in the central part of the State. This plant is a direct result of the research being conducted by the ceramic section of the Department of Chemical Engineering. The aid given by the staff members in this area made this plant possible.

In the cooperative program between the Station and the State Road Department, several significant contributions were made. As a result of corrosion studies, a new paint specification for bridges and other structures on the highway system was developed and approved by the State Road Department. Present studies on prestressed concrete are making such progress that the results should be of value to the State Road Department during the coming biennium. Research on the use of local materials for

roads has progressed to the trial installation stage. A road using a coquina-asphalt mixture is now under test.

In the area of sanitary research, progress has reached the point where the Engineering Division of the State Board of Health has changed its specifications in accordance with the research findings of the Station. The result has been a saving to many communities in the installation of new sewage disposal systems. In addition, this program has attracted financial support from the Winn-Lovett Foundation.

The storm location and storm protection work has continued as a service to all the citizens of the State. The new storm protection laboratory has developed methods for testing building components against high velocity winds and seepage of rain driven water under storm conditions, while the radar storm tracking program has developed apace with the installation of another radar unit at the Weather Station at Tampa.

While making contributions to aid industries, the basic research program has not been overlooked. The studies on heat transfer in gasses to clouds of particles have attracted rather wide attention and the results will be of eventual value to the development of engines for high speed aircraft.

The research on space charge wave studies has given a better understanding of the action of electrons in high vacuum tubes of special design. While the present program is one of basic research in the study of the behavior of the electrons, the research will eventually be translated into more power and better performance in radio, television and other electronic devices.

Through the aid of the basic research program of the Station, the College of Engineering has been enabled to award the first two Ph.D. degrees in Chemical Engineering. Several Ph.D. candidates in the Electrical Engineering Department are well along toward the completion of their work and during the coming biennium additional Ph.D.'s should be awarded in both the fields of Chemical and Electrical Engineering.

Publications

In any research program, the dissemination of the research for the benefit of other workers in the field and for the public in general must be carefully considered. No matter how significant the research results may be, unless the information is put in the hands of those who can use the results, the value of the research may be lost. In furtherance of its program of dissemination of information, the Station has continued to publish "Engineering Progress At The University Of Florida" as a monthly publication containing the bulletin series, technical paper series and leaflet series of papers. In this period, 20 bulletins, 22 technical papers and 14 leaflets were published.

During this biennium, the mailing list was checked by written inquiry. The very high reader interest on the mailing list was indicated by the following figures: over 90 per cent of those on the list took the trouble to check the inquiry and 88 per cent of those who checked the list indicated that they wished to continue to have the publications sent to them. More significant was the fact that 53.3 per cent of those replying took the time and effort to write to the Station about the usefulness and quality of the publication. Those who failed to reply to the inquiry have been dropped from the mailing list so that the recipients of the publications of the Station are only those who have shown a recent interest in the research program. A considerable number of new subscribers to the publication have been added as a result of direct inquiries.

The Station has come to be a very important information center and has had more than 12,000 mail requests during the biennium for copies of bulletins, technical papers

and leaflets. Uncounted additional hundreds have visited the laboratories and received copies of publications. In addition, hundreds of written requests are received annually for specific information. Each inquiry is carefully handled by some member of the staff and care is taken to give the inquirer the latest possible information on the subject.

The wide diversity of subjects covered in the research program is illustrated by the list of publications below which appeared during the current biennium.

Bulletin Series

- No. 35. "Proceedings of the Second National Public Health Conference," November 18-19, 1949, sponsored by the Civil Engineering Department.
- No. 36. "Properties of Plain and Reinforced Limerock Concrete," by S. L. Bugg and D. A. Firmage.
- No. 37. "Proceedings of the First Structural Engineering Conference," March 3-4, 1950, sponsored by the Civil Engineering Department.
- No. 38. "Research for the Pulp and Paper Industry in the South," by the Chemical Engineering Department.
- No. 39. "Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Florida Highway Conference," May 11-12, 1950, sponsored by the Civil Engineering Department.
- No. 40. "Preservation of the Color and Shape of Flowers," by R. C. Specht.
- No. 41. "Second Short Course in Industrial Instrumentation," Sept. 11-13, 1950, sponsored by the Chemical Engineering Department.
- No. 42. "Third National Public Health Engineering Conference," Oct. 23-24, 1950, sponsored by the Civil Engineering Department.
- No. 43. "Precooling of Citrus Fruits," by J. T. Leggett and G. E. Sutton.
- No. 44. "Proceedings of the Third Annual Surveying and Mapping Conference," Nov. 15-16, 1950, sponsored by the Civil Engineering Department.
- No. 45. "Florida Hurricanes of 1950," by D. C. Bunting, R. C. Gentry, M. H. Latour, and Grady Norton.
- No. 46. "The Development of Lightweight Aggregate from Florida Clays," by A. F. Greaves-Walker, S. L. Bugg, and R. S. Hagerman.
- No. 47. "Proceedings of the Second Annual Structural Engineering Conference," March 16-17, 1951, sponsored by the Civil Engineering Department.
- No. 48. "Radiological Health and Civil Defense,"—Fourth Annual Public Health Conference, March 27-30, 1951, sponsored by Civil Engineering Department.
- No. 49. "Research at the Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station."
- No. 50. "Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Florida Highway Conference," May 14 and 15, 1951, sponsored by the Civil Engineering Department with the cooperation of the State Road Department.
- No. 51. "Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Surveying and Mapping Conference," Nov. 1 and 2, 1951, sponsored by the Civil Engineering Department.
- No. 52. "Engineering Education at the University of Florida."
- No. 53. "Construction of Refrigerators and Freezers," by James T. Leggett.
- No. 54. "Sedimentation Procedures for Determining Particle Size Distribution," by Herbert E. Schweyer.

Technical Paper Series

- No. 48. "Lightweight Aggregate Production from Phosphate Slimes," by R. C. Specht, and W. E. Herron, Jr.
- No. 49. "Pulping of Scrub Oak by the Kraft Process," by R. L. Harvin, G. B. Hills, Jr., C. W. Rothrock, Jr. and W. J. Nolan.

- No. 50. "Progress Report on Trickling Filter Studies," by G. R. Grantham, Earle B. Phelps, W. T. Calaway and D. L. Emerson, Jr.
- No. 51. "Rational Design Criteria for Sewage Absorption Fields," by John E. Kiker, Jr.
- No. 52. "Granular Stabilization with Limerock," by J. A. Bishop.
- No. 53. "Low Temperature Calcination Rates of Limestone," by Archie Wakefield, Jr. and Mack Tyner.
- No. 54. "Roof Spray for Reduction in Transmitted Solar Radiation," by G. E. Sutton.
- No. 55. "A Study of Some Metals for Use as Permanent Anodes in Water-Tank Cathodic Protection Systems," by A. L. Kimmel.
- No. 56. "Study of the Tannin Contents of Barks from the Florida Scrub Oaks *Quercus laevis* and *Q. cinerea*," by J. S. Rogers, H. N. Calderwood and C. W. Beebe.
- No. 57. "Expectancy and Intensity of Excessive Rainfalls at Jacksonville, Florida—1910-1948," by David B. Smith.
- No. 58. "Cascading Cathode-Followers to Provide High-Impedance Transformation Ratios," by Sydney E. Smith and William J. Kessler.
- No. 59. "Reciprocal Aspects of Transient and Steady-State Concepts," by W. J. Kessler.
- No. 60. "Protection of Paper and Textile Products from Insect Damage," by S. S. Block.
- No. 61. "An Atmospheric Waveform Receiver," by William J. Kessler and Sydney E. Smith.
- No. 62. "The Lime Industry in Florida," by James M. Duncan.
- No. 63. "Studies in Continuous Alkaline Pulping—I. Evaluation of Variables for Rapid Pulping," by W. J. Nolan, R. L. Harvin, L. M. Reeder, and C. W. Rothrock, Jr.
- No. 64. "Further Studies on the Alkaline Pulping of Scrub Oak," by C. W. Rothrock, Jr. and W. J. Nolan.
- No. 65. "The Chaetognatha of the West Coast of Florida," by E. Lowe Pierce.
- No. 66. "Experiments in Mildew Prevention," by S. S. Block.
- No. 67. "Radar-Rainfall Studies in Ohio," by Donald C. Bunting and M. H. Latour.
- No. 68. "A Nonlinear Statistical Filter," by A. W. Sullivan and J. M. Barney.
- No. 69. "A Statistical Approach to the Measurement of Atmospheric Noise," by Robert S. Hoff and Raymond C. Johnson.

Leaflet Series

- No. 22. "Effect of Waste Disposal of the Pebble Phosphate Rock Industry in Florida on Condition of Receiving Streams," by R. C. Specht.
- No. 23. "Watermelon Seed Harvesting Machines Improved," by H. B. Williams.
- No. 24. "Opportunities for Lime Production in Florida," by Mack Tyner.
- No. 25. "Florida—A Look Into the Future," by George B. Hills.
- No. 26. "Better Tools for Gum Production," by Milton E. Ryberg.
- No. 27. "Injection Molding of the Acid Spray Gun Nozzle," by H. W. Burney.
- No. 28. "Titanium Rapidly Growing as Useful Engineering Material," by W. T. Tiffin and P. C. Hoffman.
- No. 29. "What, Where and How Much," by Ralph A. Morgen.
- No. 30. "The Heat Pump—A Gold Mine?" by George E. Sutton.
- No. 31. "Building an Engineering Curriculum," by Joseph Weil.
- No. 32. "An Acid Spraying Puller for Naval Stores Production," by M. E. Ryberg and H. E. Burney.
- No. 33. "The Need for a Program of Research and Training for the Pulp and Paper Industry of the South," by J. Hillis Miller.
- No. 34. "Chemicals for Fungus Control," by S. S. Block.
- No. 35. "Capital Ratios Analyzed," by H. E. Schweyer.

Short Courses

As a combination service in the dissemination of information and the adult education program, the series of conferences and short courses was continued. While no new conferences or short courses were started during the biennium, all seven of the previously established courses have continued to grow. These courses are: Electric Meter Short Course, Florida Highway Conference, Air Conditioning Short Course, Public Health Conference, Instrumentation Short Course, Surveying and Mapping Conference, and Structural Conference.

The Electric Meter Short Course had its 27th annual meeting at which attendance was well over the 200 mark with representation from eighteen states, as far away as New Hampshire on the North and Arkansas on the West.

The Public Health Conference had a most important meeting on the subject of "Radiological Health and Civil Defense" which attracted an attendance of over 400 people, more than 300 of whom came from outside Gainesville, covering the whole state of Florida and, in addition, there were representatives from eleven states other than Florida.

It is planned in the future to increase the number and quality of these conferences as an expanding valuable contribution of the Station to the citizens of the State.

Space

The new Engineering and Industries Building was completed during the biennium. As a result of this building's completion, the Electrical Engineering research facilities were consolidated in the building from the various temporary headquarters in several widely scattered locations. This has helped the research program in Electrical Engineering tremendously. Through the aid of a special appropriation from the Governor's emergency fund, the radar tower for hurricane tracking was moved from the Alachua Air Base to the campus. A portion of the old radio station tower which was no longer used was salvaged for a base for the radar equipment in its new location. The radar dome is now 120 feet above ground with a clear vision in all directions so that the range of the station has been increased to a full 200 miles.

As a result of the space provided by the first unit of the new Engineering and Industries Building, the Chemical Engineering Department was enabled to move into space in the temporary Hangar Building which had been vacated by Electrical Engineering. It also moved into some space in Reed Hall which was released by the Engineering Mechanics and Civil Engineering Departments. While the space in Reed Hall is in a permanent structure and, therefore, can be made into permanent laboratories, the main space occupied by the Chemical Engineering Department in the Hangar Building is inadequate. The growth of the research program in Chemical Engineering has caused serious crowding to the point where there is some hazard to personnel. Further expansion of Chemical Engineering will be seriously hampered unless adequate building facilities are made available to that department.

Research in the Mechanical Engineering Department has been adversely affected by inadequate and unsatisfactory space for equipment and personnel. Permanent building space for these two departments is urgently requested for the coming biennium.

Sources of Funds

As noted in the opening paragraph of this report, the dollar value of funds received from State appropriations during the biennium remained static. Due to the inflationary effect and the consequent decrease in the buying power of the dollar, the physical

volume of research that could be supported by that money had, of necessity, to decrease. Fortunately, the availability of funds from contract sources made it possible for the overall work of the station to increase during the biennium. During the second year of the biennium, the expenditure of funds from contract sources increased by 50 per cent over the expenditure of funds during the first year of this biennium. Anticipated research for the first year of the new biennium on contracts already negotiated or in process indicate another increase of roughly 35 per cent. While these funds insure the stability and continuity of the research program, the situation is not an entirely healthy one.

A research organization must have a minimum basic fund on which it can depend for its long term program and stability of its staff. Only through additional contributions for its basic program can the research organization expect to get new contract funds, many of which are developmental in nature rather than truly basic research. As the dollar volume of the research program increases and the inflationary effect becomes more serious, it becomes increasingly important that additional funds on a continuing basis be made available to the research organization. It is fervently hoped that additional funds to make up the loss of the inflationary gap be made available to the station. It is anticipated that during the first year of the next biennium, less than 25 per cent of the research funds available to the station will come from the basic State program. For a sound program, this figure should be raised to approximately 33 per cent.

A brief summary of the various research projects in operation during the biennium follows:

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING

Robert A. Thompson, M.S. in
Engineering, Department Head

Project 5012—"Effect of High Velocity Wind and Rain on Building Components"

—V. G. Polovkas, Leader

This project was initiated to provide facilities for studying building components under simulated hurricane conditions. A testing installation to produce high velocity wind and rain was completed wherein wind is produced by an aircraft engine and propeller. The introduction of water into the air stream simulates rain present in hurricanes.

Test specimens of windows and shutters are mounted in a specially designed test chamber in the front wall of the test building. Roofing specimens are mounted into the variable pitch roof of the test building. Awnings, blinds, protective coating materials, etc. are mounted on the front wall of the test building and concrete walls, building materials, television antennas, electrical and mechanical instruments, automotive equipment, and projects to determine physical stamina can also be tested.

Tests have already been conducted on shutters and windows with suggested improvements submitted to manufacturers.

A bulletin on this subject will shortly be available.

Project 5131—"An Investigation of Wind Effects on Television Receiving Antennas and their Supports"

—J. W. Hoover, Leader

Reports of hurricane wind damage to a number of television receiving antennas led to the suggestion that research might provide installation and service people with means for preventing damage, through proper installation. It was believed that antenna manufacturers would find such data useful in bettering their antennas structurally. Both results would benefit the rapidly growing number of television set owners in the State.

During the course of this project theoretical calculations of the drag of a typical

antenna were made, with some elements being checked in the 8" x 30" wind tunnel. A complete antenna was installed in the hurricane testing laboratory and tested for actual pounds of drag and for damage at high velocities. Material was procured typical of that used in antenna installations, such as tubing for elements and masts, and cables for guy wires. Strength tests were run on samples.

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

Walter H. Beisler, Ph.D., Department Head,
Arthur F. Greaves-Walker, D.Sc., Non-
Metallic Minerals, Section Head

Project 4416—"Fundamental Corrosion Studies"

—A. L. Kimmel, Leader

"Fundamental Corrosion Studies" deals with corrosion problems prevalent in the State of Florida. To date, most of the work has been on electrical corrosion mitigating systems for water tanks, although other problems are handled as they present themselves. For example, one recent problem dealt with a study of a certain soil in the Orlando area that was causing trouble with underground gas storage tanks.

During the past two years a series of studies was made on permanent anodes for water tank cathodic protection systems, better methods for designing cathodic protection systems, and paint systems for water tanks.

A paper entitled "A Study of Some Metals for Use as Permanent Anodes in Water Tank Cathodic Protection Systems" was published and reprinted as Technical Paper No. 55.

Project 4514—"Plastic Mounting"

—R. C. Specht, Leader

The object of this program of research has been to develop a method for the preservation of the color and shape of flowers and other biological specimens and to embed the preserved objects in plastic articles.

The information obtained in the study has been published in Bulletin Series No. 40, entitled "Preservation of the Color and Shape of Flowers." Correspondence from all parts of the world has indicated interest by scientists, teachers, individuals interested in hobbies and by industry for the creation of articles suitable for their particular needs.

Project 4605—"Scale Elimination In Citrus Press Water Evaporators"

—R. D. Walker, Leader

A single tube laboratory evaporator was constructed and found to operate satisfactorily for measuring tube scaling.

A number of experiments were run using citrus press water given various types of pretreatment and the following results obtained: (1) Citrus press water which was preheated in commercial heat exchangers (as is the practice in many plants) has a markedly reduced rate of scaling; (2) The higher the temperature to which the press water is preheated, the greater the reduction in scaling (present experiments extend only up to 212°F); (3) The addition of lime to precipitate insoluble calcium salts which might have inverted solubility curves seems to increase scaling; (4) Decationization with a cation exchanger results in a marked reduction in scaling, but does not appear to be an economically feasible treatment.

Project 4613—"The Development of a Structural Clay Products Industry Using Florida Clays"

—A. F. Greaves-Walker, Leader

Part I of this project covered the clays in what was termed the "Jacksonville Area."

The results of this part of the investigation were reported in Bulletin No. 39.

Part II covers the investigation of the clays in the "Tampa Bay Area." The clay deposits in Citrus, Hernando, Pasco, Hillsborough and Polk Counties have been investigated and the clays thoroughly tested with disappointing results. Recently, however, several very promising deposits have been discovered north of Old Tampa Bay in Pinellas County and research on these clays has been in progress since that time.

Considerable laboratory work has been done on the first deposit discovered and mixtures of the two clays it contains and one from Pasco County give promise of making structural clay products. Preliminary tests to determine the suitability of clay No. 2 for structural clay products are in progress. Preliminary tests have been made on clay No. 3, a deposit of buff firing clay, and on a refractory clay No. 4. Both of these clays at this stage appear to be among the most valuable found in Florida.

Project 4724—"Radiant Heat Transfer"

—J. M. Duncan, Leader

This project is a fundamental study of the mechanism of heat transfer between clouds of small particles and the ambient gas. The object of the investigation is to determine the effect of operating variables upon this mechanism and to obtain data which will be useful in the design of solid-gas reactors (lime-kilns, smelters, dryers, etc.).

The first phase of this study was to make a preliminary analytical investigation of the effect of operating variables needed for the design of experimental equipment. The second phase was to design and build the equipment. These two phases are essentially completed. While the design and construction were being carried out, an investigation was also made of heat transfer between a single spherical particle and air streams. This study was the subject of the Ph.D. dissertation, "Heat and Momentum Transfer Between A Spherical Particle and Air Streams" by Yu-Sun Tang.

Project 4728—"Pulp and Paper Research"

—W. J. Nolan, Leader

During the period July 1950 to present, several papers and one patent application have been written on this project.

The first paper, "Studies in Continuous Alkaline Pulping. I. Evaluation of the variables in rapid pulping", was published in the December 1951 issue of Tappi Magazine.

The second paper, "Further Studies on the Alkaline Pulping of Scrub Oak", was published in the January 1952 issue of Tappi Magazine.

The third and fourth papers, "The Effect of Chip Size in Alkaline Pulping" and "Studies in Continuous Alkaline Pulping. II. High yield Alpha Cellulose pulp from scrub oak", were presented at the February 1952 meeting of TAPPI and are awaiting publications.

A fifth paper, "The Experimental Development of High Speed, Continuous Alkaline Pulping" was presented at the April 1952 meeting of F.E.S. at Daytona Beach.

A patent application on the rapid continuous pulping of both pines and hardwoods is being processed by the Research Corporation. This appears to be the most promising continuous pulping process that has been proposed. Industry has become very much interested in the possibilities of the process.

Work is continuing on fundamental studies of alkaline pulping of the hardwoods and the pines. Additional work is well under way on the pulping of bagasse by standard mill processes for the production of paper-making pulps.

Project 4732—"Adsorptive Properties of Florida Clays"

—R. D. Walker, Jr., Leader

Approximately 90,000 tons of fullers earth are mined each year in Florida. The methods of using fullers earth are almost entirely empirical. It can be used more effectively and efficiently only if its properties are more completely understood. A chief purpose of this investigation has been to study systematically the adsorptive properties of typical clays of this class. A secondary purpose, depending largely on the progress made in learning of the properties of fullers earth, has been to develop new industrial uses. The present market is saturated and any considerable expansion can be brought about only by developing new outlets.

During this biennium an investigation of the effect of clay activation temperature on the bleaching capacity of the clay has been completed. In addition, a considerable amount of work has been done in an effort to express bleaching data by an analytical method (as distinguished from the empirical methods used at present). A modified Freundlich equation, originally suggested by W. T. Granquist of the Floridin Company, has now been further modified and found to apply. It has been tested with respect to flow rate and bleaching temperature and interesting correlations derived.

Several technical papers covering this project are now in progress.

Project 4812—"Refining and Utilization of Tall Oil"

—D. L. Emerson, Leader

The objective of this research is to demonstrate the merits of this valuable Florida pulp industry by-product when utilized in decorative and protective coatings, soaps, wood preservatives, etc. The chemical characteristics of tall oil are similar to an equal weight mixture of gum rosin and soy bean oil fatty acids and may be processed to yield satisfactory low cost protective and decorative coatings. Several types of low cost paint vehicles have been prepared from tall oil-pentaerythritol esters. Tests show that these vehicles are comparable to conventional paint vehicles and may be produced with significant savings in cost to both the manufacturer and the consumer.

For coating vehicles, tall oil must be chemically processed with pentaerythritol and in some instances with maleic anhydride. It has been necessary to make a study of the kinetics of this reaction. Tall oil, refined by several processes, has been reacted with equivalent quantities of pentaerythritol at various temperature levels. The course of the reactions has been studied and rate constants established for the varying conditions of the reaction and for variations in composition of the oil.

Project No. 4813—"Prevention of Tropical Deterioration"

—S. S. Block, Leader

The purpose of this project was to investigate methods for the prevention and control of mold and mildew growth and the damage caused by these organisms. This damage includes the rotting of wood, rope, awnings, and other similar materials.

An investigation of preservatives in laboratory and outdoor exposure tests demonstrated the effectiveness of a number of chemical preservatives. It was found also that the laboratory tests which only take two weeks could be relied upon to indicate effectiveness of preservatives that took two years to prove in outdoor exposure.

For mildew control in homes and house closets, it was shown that heat was most effective. A shoe-rack heater was designed that would apply the heat most advantageously in a closet. Certain vaporizing chemicals and moisture-absorbing chemicals were found to be much less effective in controlling the growth of mold in closets. Ventilation was

demonstrated to be highly desirable and was recommended as a means of eliminating mold growth. Technical paper #66 describes this work.

Project 4901—"Growth of Higher Fungi on Waste Liquors"

—S. S. Block, Leader

The sugar-containing fluid wastes of Florida, such as citrus press water and sulfite waste liquor, present a serious disposal problem because they overburden ordinary sewage systems. A method for utilizing these wastes to rid them of their sugar content would be highly desirable. For this reason, this project was initiated.

The project covered the submerged culture production of higher fungi from waste materials. The particular fungus investigated was *Agaricus blazei*, an edible commercial-type mushroom. It was shown that the mycelium of this mushroom could be produced on citrus water which had been fortified with inexpensive chemicals. This product, though lacking some of the flavor of true mushrooms, was shown to be a nutritious and satisfactory addition to soups. The work on this project was presented at the Southwide Chemical Conference at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, in October 1951.

Project 4902—"Correlation Of Absolute Entropy"

—J. M. Duncan, Leader

This investigation is an attempt to obtain a generalized empirical correlation between the absolute entropy and the physical properties of hydrocarbons. This correlation would provide a very rapid method of obtaining from minimum data entropy values of sufficient accuracy for preliminary design calculations. The form of the correlations has been established. A considerable amount of repetitious calculations remains to be done in order to extend the range of application.

Project 4916—"The Development Of Lightweight Aggregate From Florida Clays"

—A. F. Greaves-Walker, Leader

Clays from practically every section of the northern half of the State were investigated to determine their suitability for the production of lightweight aggregate. No lightweight aggregate is produced in Florida.

The investigation, the results of which were published in Bulletin No. 46, indicated that deposits of clay which would produce acceptable light aggregate are rather widely distributed.

Project 4918—"Recovery Of Fluorine Compounds"

—R. C. Specht, Leader

—J. H. Simons, Co-ordinator For Fluorine Research

The object of this program of research is to do those preliminary items that can be accomplished with presently available staff and facilities that would be of value when and if additional funds and man power were provided.

As about 2,000,000 pounds per day of fluorine are currently mined in the State of Florida and are then irretrievably lost, some effort toward recovery should be made. Before any intelligent approach to this utilitarian aim can be made, it is essential that a scientifically sound basic study be made of fluorine-containing minerals on a scale of sufficient size to give promise of results of value within a reasonable time. A preliminary study of fluorine analysis as applied to mineral substances has been made to date.

Project 4924—"Reduction of the Sulfur Content of Certain High Boiling Petroleum Fractions"

—H. E. Schweyer, Leader

The purpose of this investigation was to determine the effect of crude oil source

on the catalytic desulfurization by hydrogenation of gas oils having physical characteristics suitable for the manufacture of lubricating oils. The gas oils were desulfurized over a cobalt-molybdate catalyst at a temperature of 650°F, a pressure of 200 pounds per square inch gage, a hydrogen circulation rate of 4000 cubic feet per hour per barrel of product, and a liquid hour space velocity of 0.5. Before and after desulfurization the gas oils were separated into their paraffinic, naphthenic, and aromatic fractions by chromatographic adsorption on silica gel.

It was determined that the source of the crude is not a factor in the low pressure desulfurization of a gas oil when a cobalt-molybdate catalyst is used. The aromatic portion of a gas oil has the highest sulfur content and the paraffin fraction the lowest. Although the sulfur in the paraffin fraction is the most easily removed, sulfur content reduction occurs in all three fractions simultaneously.

The study was carried out by J. H. Gary, who received the Ph.D. degree for this work, and a technical paper is now in press.

Project 4927—"The Production of Mineral Wool from Florida Minerals"

—A. P. Welch, Leader

This is a cooperative project with the Florida Geological Survey.

A pilot plant was constructed during the biennium and to date mineral wool which will meet specifications has been produced from eleven different batches. Due to differences in mineral composition there is a wide difference in the physical qualities of the products. Some are of very much better quality than others.

At the present time all of the mineral wool used for insulation in Florida is shipped into the State at a very high freight rate.

A bulletin on this project is now in press.

Project 4930—"Characteristics of Certain Oil Bearing Sands in Florida"

—H. E. Schweyer, Leader

The objective of this project was to study the permeability, porosity and oil content of the geologic structures in Collier County which are producing crude oil at the present time. The State Geological Survey cooperated on this project to supply the necessary core samples from the area in Collier County which is producing crude oil. It is expected that the results of this investigation will be a benefit in the geologic record of the State with regard to the oil content and water content of those oil sands in the particular area studied.

Project 5003—"Insect Tests on Louver Screening"

—S. S. Block, Leader

This research was sponsored by a company manufacturing a new, louver-type screening. The work included laboratory runs with mosquitoes and field trials where all types of flying insects were attracted to lights on the inside of screened cages. The louver screening was compared in this way with standard types of window screening. The results were analyzed and a report submitted to the sponsor. A technical paper describing the results will appear shortly.

Project 5007—"Consolidation of Phosphate Slimes"

—R. C. Specht, Leader

The investigation of phosphate slimes has indicated that the slow settling and low compaction characteristics of the slimes are due to the clay material present. The particles of clay are surrounded by water which is loosely bound to the clay and this water is not completely removed by settling.

This loosely bound water held by the clay particles can be removed by some means, such as evaporation, freezing, or filtration or by adsorption with materials such as dry bentonite or carboxymethyl cellulose, but these methods are economically unsound at the present time under the conditions of the tests that have been made.

The use of the slimes as a soil builder for the Florida sandy soils is suggested.

Project 5009—"Effect of Temperature on Mass Transfer"

—Mack Tyner, Leader

The work has resulted in one Master's degree thesis entitled "The Solubility and Diffusivity of Beta-naphthol in the Water System as a Function of Temperature." This material will be published in the technical press.

Project 5018—"Corrosion Resistant Protective Coatings For Iron and Steel Structures"

—A. L. Kimmel, Leader

This project is a study of paint systems for use on outdoor steel structures and is sponsored by the Florida State Road Department. Florida's long sea coast and warm humid climate provide conditions which are very conducive to deterioration of exposed steel structures. Therefore, protective coatings are of primary importance. Further, sunlight and moisture are the chief destructive forces that produce short coating life. In order that these forces may be controlled, it is important that protective coatings be designed to meet the conditions prevalent in Florida.

To date, a large number of paints have been prepared and tested along with a number of commercial finishes. A red lead metal primer has been developed which has unusual durability and protective value. This primer is now the accepted standard of the State Road Department for their bridges and outdoor metal structures.

A paper, "Studies of Corrosion Resistant Finishes for Iron and Steel Structures in Florida Coastal Areas" was published in January, 1952 in the Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Florida Highway Conference.

Project 5021—"Research on Fluorine-Carbon Compounds"

—J. H. Simons, Co-ordinator for Fluorine Research

This program is industrially sponsored in order to encourage basic research on fluorocarbons, under the supervision of Dr. J. H. Simons. The fluorocarbons and their derivatives constitute a new class of substances of great potential value both theoretical and utilitarian. The sponsor is obligated to Dr. Simons for its start in this industry.

This research program has enabled the University to initiate graduate work in this field and eleven graduate students are currently striving toward the Doctor of Philosophy Degree while using research in this field to demonstrate their worthiness for the degree.

Project 5023—"Study of Kraft Mill Odors"

—W. F. Brown, Leader

Some work has been done on the problem of minimizing or eliminating the odors inherent in the production of pulp by the kraft method. This problem is of interest because of the increase of the kraft pulping industry in Florida.

A thorough study of the literature on the subject was made because of the long standing interest in this problem. Methods suggested in the literature were tried but it was found that none of them was completely successful. Experiments were made in which the gas was absorbed in solutions of different chemicals without much success. Trials were made in which the odoriferous gas was passed over heated iron oxide in an attempt to effect a reaction, thus eliminating the odor. This trial showed promise and further work is indicated on the method.

Project 5024—"Separation of Bark From Wood"

—W. F. Brown, Leader

A study has been under way on the barking of turkey oak logs for use in the pulp and paper industry. Two methods have been studied: (1) standard drum barking, and (2) chipping logs with the bark on, followed by screening and separation of the bark and the wood by air-flotation.

One of the obstacles encountered in the use of Florida hardwoods for high purity pulps, such as dissolving pulps for fiber production, has been the complete removal of the bark. A good commercial method of bark removal would enable use of hardwoods for high purity pulps. The hardwoods now constitute over fifty per cent of the available wood supply.

The experiments showed that, under the prevailing conditions, the barking drum removed the bark satisfactorily when retention in the drum was two to three times that required normally for southern pine. On chipping logs with the bark on, it was found that approximately one-fourth of the bark was eliminated as undersize when the material was screened. The screened material, which was retained on one-quarter inch mesh, was air separated to a product of about 95 per cent wood content.

A paper was written and presented at the annual meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry in New York in February of this year. The paper was entitled "THE BARKING OF TURKEY OAK," by R. L. Harvin, W. J. Nolan, and Wilson F. Brown.

Project 5028—"Waste Wood From The Bahamas"

—W. F. Brown, Leader

A complete study was made on utilization of waste wood from the Grand Bahama. The wood was a hard pine similar to that which is known as Dade County pine. Since no pulp mill is available on the island, it was decided to evaluate the wood for its charcoal and wood tar value.

A small two cubic foot wood still was designed and constructed. Characteristics of the still were determined and a number of runs were made on the Bahama wood. It was found that an average of 0.3376 pounds of charcoal and 0.0934 pounds of wood tar were obtained per pound of dry wood. The charcoal, when made from wood with bark removed, was excellent quality and suitable for the manufacture of carbon bisulfide. The crude wood tar was distilled with steam to a 70 per cent yield of rubber compounding tar and about 20 per cent of pine oil. The pine tar was tested and found to be of good quality. The pine oil was also of acceptable quality as found by determining its characteristics.

Project 5031—"Development of Refractories from Florida Clays"

—A. F. Greaves-Walker, Leader

There is no firebrick plant in Florida. Ohio, Pennsylvania and Georgia supply the State's requirements. A survey of the demand in Florida indicates that cone 29-30 (2930°-3000°F) refractories would fill at least 75 per cent of the requirements. These would include fireplaces in residences, boilers in sawmills, furnaces in turpentine stills, heating plants in hotels, building and factories, etc. Deposits of refractory clay have been located at Campville, Lady Lake and near Clearwater. To date, pyrometric cone equivalent tests have been made on clays from the above-named deposits which indicate cone 29-30 fusion points.

Laboratory work on this project is continuing.

Project 5032—"Development of a Low Temperature Porcelain"

—A. F. Greaves-Walker, Leader

In this project a white body with a fitted glaze will be developed which will finish at a temperature within the limits of the kilns in the numerous small potteries of Florida. The maximum temperature they can reach is approximately 1850°F. The Thorngate body (see Bulletin #11) and glaze finishes at 2300°F. It also is planned to use in this body the maximum amount of Florida kaolin.

A survey of the literature on the subject has been completed.

Project 5102—"Effect of Sulfur On The Separation Of Hydrocarbons By Chromatography"

—H. E. Schweyer, Leader

The objective of this research was to study the effect of sulfur in a hydrocarbon molecule upon the chromatographic separation of mixtures of hydrocarbons. Known mixtures of aromatics, naphthenes, and paraffins were subjected to selective adsorption on silica gel to serve as a control in the experiments. Mixtures containing similar hydrocarbon types but with sulfur in the molecule were then analyzed by the same procedures to ascertain the effect of sulfur. Sulfides, di-sulfides and mercaptans were used as the sulfur bearing type of molecule. A special adsorption column was designed to permit regeneration of the silica gel in place.

Project 5103—"Study of the Improvement of the Insecticidal and Fungicidal Properties of Products"

—S. S. Block, Leader

This sponsored project had for its purpose the improvement of commercially-produced household insecticide so that they would have fungicidal as well as insecticidal properties and be stable in the bottle, non-corrosive to the metal containers, and be effective both as an insecticide and fungicide.

The work led to the modification of the formula of this type product to one which satisfactorily performed as requested. Numerous formulations and ingredients were investigated until a satisfactory combination was developed. In addition to the work on the liquid product, further work was done on an aerosol product which the sponsor was planning to produce. The work was completed and a report given to the sponsor.

Project 5120—"Further Studies on Reconstituted Wood"

—R. L. Harvin, Leader

The object of this investigation is to obtain physical test data on the various types of reconstituted wood which can be made from scrub oak fiber. This information is to be assembled and published.

Previous research on this project has shown that hard boards of a variety of properties and of high quality can be produced from the scrub oak. A plant set up to manufacture such a product from scrub oak would be of great value to the State since this wood is not used commercially. The existence of a large supply of scrub oak has been shown in various published articles.

The process developed for the manufacture of the scrub oak boards consists of first mechanically defibering the wood chips and then forming a board on a screen using a mixture of wood fiber and plastic. The wet board is then dried and pressed to final size.

Thus far, samples with properties varying from hard high strength boards with dimensional stability to low strength heat resisting board have been made. These boards could be used for paneling, flooring, furniture, interior trim, insulating board and shipping containers.

Project 5121—"Research, Studies and Delivery of Chemical Compounds"

—D. L. Emerson, Leader

—G. E. Greathouse, Consultant

This project calls for studies, research and investigations necessary to the (1) synthesizing of certain known and unknown chemical compounds with known and potential fungistatic and fungicidal properties with and without radioactive elements included in the molecular structure, and (2) investigations, employing radioactive tracer techniques, of the mode of action of these compounds in resisting the development of the fungi when applied to organic materials used in Corps of Engineer equipment (paints and varnishes, fabrics, cork, leather, wood, etc.).

Three radioactive preparations have been completed during this period. These compounds are S³⁵-labeled sodium dimethyl-dithio-carbamate, C¹⁴-labeled 2,2'-methylene bis (4-chlorophenol), and C¹⁴-labeled 2, 3, 4, 6-tetra chlorophenol. A satisfactory procedure for the semi-micro preparation of C¹⁸-hydroxyquinoline has been completed. Methods for the preparation of the various uncommon intermediates needed in the synthesis of the new compounds are in progress. The fungicidal activity of several potential fungicides has been investigated. During the course of this investigation several significant facts have been revealed relative to the mechanism of fungicidal activity.

Project 5122—"Investigations on the Physical Testing of Pulp"

—W. J. Nolan, Leader

Size Classification of Wood Pulp Fibers: The operation of the Bauer-McNett Fiber Classifier has been studied. The results indicate that the degree of separation of an original charge into fractions of different fiber lengths is a function of the time of operation of the equipment, the initial size distribution of the charge and the weight of charge. Degree of separation was considered poor; accordingly modifications to the equipment have been designed and are now being constructed.

Measurement of Fiber Length: A Bausch and Lomb Euscope micro projector has been obtained and used to measure the distribution by length of fibers in dilute suspensions of wood pulps. Beaten and unbeaten pine and standard sulphite pulps have been studied from which it has been found that from a statistical standpoint, the distribution of fiber lengths follows a Pearson Type III curve. A study has been initiated in conjunction with Dr. H. Meyer of the Mathematics Department to determine optimum size samples for the evaluation of fiber lengths.

Preparation of Wood Pulps: An attempt has been made to prepare wood pulps by very mild pulping reactions. Cooks have been made using butyl alcohol sodium xylene sulphionate, and chlorine dioxide as pulping agents. To date, satisfactory pulping has not been obtained.

Project 5123—"Dissolving Pulps From Florida Hardwoods"

—W. F. Brown, Leader

A beginning has been made on studies on evaluation of dissolving pulps from Florida hardwoods. Experimental work was begun on several scrub oak pulps prepared by the Florida Continuous Method of Kraft Pulping. The chemical purification was attempted using chlorine, sodium hypochlorite, and caustic soda.

It is important to Florida that knowledge be gained on the use of hardwoods for dissolving pulps. The preliminary work reported shows that the hardwood pulps prepared by the continuous method used but slightly more than one-third the normal amount of chlorine for bleaching when compared to pulps prepared by the conventional method. The data secured will be made the basis of a publication.

Project 5125—"The Correlation of Physical Properties and Heat Transfer Coefficients of Sulphate Black Liquor"

—R. L. Harvin, Leader

The object of this research project is to obtain hitherto unpublished heat transfer data on black liquor which will be of benefit to the Kraft Mills in this area. The application of such information can aid in the efficient use of heat in the Kraft Paper Industry and this frequently is the difference between profit and loss.

The main apparatus consists of a system for circulating the material to be tested from a steam heated storage tank, through a positive displacement gear pump, to a series of heat exchangers, into a weighing tank and finally back into the original storage vessel. By means of a number of thermocouples, the necessary heat transfer data can be taken. Other apparatus to be used includes equipment for the determination of thermal conductivity, specific heat, and viscosity of the black liquor.

The physical properties and heat transfer coefficients are to be correlated through the use of dimensionless ratios such as the Reynolds and Prandtl numbers.

Project 5133—"Study Of Mechanism Of Action Of Cellulolytic Microorganisms On Specifically Labeled Radioactive Cellulose"

—E. G. Rietz, Leader

—G. E. Greathouse, Consultant

"The Study of Mechanism of Action of Cellulolytic Microorganisms on specifically labeled radioactive cellulose" was undertaken to discover knowledge relevant to the process of deterioration of cellulose products. While the project has no direct application to Florida industry, it is of great significance to the economy of Florida and similar sub-tropical areas where the disintegration of cellulose by mildew, etc. is an economic problem.

To date about ten compounds have been prepared for research purposes. It is intended to subject these compounds to bacterial action and observe whether cellulose is formed. Work is also under way in determining conditions for cultural action. No publication has resulted to date but it is believed that two new compounds have been prepared. The constants of these compounds are being determined and when they have been characterized and analyzed, they will be reported in the technical press.

Project 5134—"Utilization of Bagasse for High Alpha Pulp"

—W. J. Nolan, Leader

This project was undertaken as a preliminary investigation into the possibilities of Philippine bagasse as a source of dissolving pulp.

The material was pulped over a wide range of concentrations and temperatures. It was found that 50-80 g.p.l. alkali, at constant concentration, reduced pentosan content to the desired range. Promising pulps were obtained at 80 p.s.i.g., and 5 minutes cooking time.

Two pulp samples of 3 pounds each were purified by the DuPont method and sent to the sponsor for evaluation. At their request a third sample of 10 pounds was prepared and sent to them.

This completed the preliminary work and a final report was sent to the sponsor.

Project 5201—"A Chromatographic Study of Asphalts"

—H. E. Schweyer, Leader

This investigation has for its objective the study of chromatographic techniques applied to asphalts. The specific objectives are to separate asphalts into groups of compounds of similar chemical constitution, and to ascertain if asphalts from different sources

can be characterized by the amounts or chemical nature of these compounds. The fractions obtained by chromatographic will be studied for absorption of ultra-violet and infra-red radiation in order to determine variations in chemical composition.

Project 5205—"Pulping Tests on Southern Hardwoods"

—W. J. Nolan, Leader

The work covered the pulping of six southern hardwoods. These woods were Turkey Oak (*Quercus Cates Baei*, not *leavis*), hickory, red oak, sweet gum, swamp white oak, and high land ridge white oak.

A final report on this project was submitted to the sponsor.

Project 5214—"Pulping Research on Woods of the Southeast"

—W. J. Nolan, Leader

Woods pulped were post oak, red oak, suppressed growth long leaf pine and natural growth long leaf pine. Cooking and bleach data for each specie and a mixture of the two pines were determined.

A final report on this project was completed and sent to the sponsor.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

Ralph W. Kluge, M.S., Department Head

Project 4301—"Limerock Concrete"

—S. L. Bugg, Leader

This project was first activated in 1943 to establish fundamental facts to guide in the use of limerock in plain and reinforced concrete. The study is of particular importance to the construction industry of the State because of the scarcity of other suitable aggregates for concrete. With its widespread distribution and large deposits, limerock would relieve this scarcity if it should prove satisfactory in paving and structural concrete.

Long time observations of the durability of limerock concrete when exposed to septic sewage and when used in highway pavement are under way. Bulletin No. 36 entitled "Properties of Plain and Reinforced Limerock Concrete" was published. A paper concerning the engineering properties of limerock concrete and a five-year performance survey of a limerock test road was published as a part of the 1950 Proceedings of the Highway Research Board.

Project 4706—"Foundation Investigation For Engineering and Industries Building"

—L. J. Ritter, Leader (on leave)

—W. H. Zimpfer, Acting

This project was initiated in 1947 with a sub-surface exploration for the Engineering and Industries Building. Since then the steps which have been completed include preliminary and final exploration of the site, laboratory evaluation of samples obtained and a settlement analysis for selected points in the building foundation.

During this biennium, observations of the settlement of five established points in the building foundation have been made. Although the settlement has been very small in magnitude, the values obtained thus far appear to be justified. The results of this portion of this investigation will be published during the coming year.

Project 4810—"Studies on 'Diatomite-Type' Filters"

—J. E. Kiker, Leader

This project was started at the request of the Florida State Board of Health to determine the performance, efficiency, operating characteristics and weaknesses of diatomaceous earth filters, with the view of reaching a decision concerning their suitability for the treatment of water under Florida conditions. The initial studies were conducted over a period of three years.

The results indicate that the filters offer many advantages for swimming pools where the water being recirculated has low turbidity. The data now available are considered sufficient to warrant the approval of certain makes of the filters for swimming pools on an equality with rapid sand or gravity filters.

The project has been continued with the view of comparing the performance and efficiency of different types of filter septa in the clarification of turbid water and sewage effluents. While the filters have been found effective for the latter purposes, the results do not indicate that these types of filters are as efficient as other types of treatment units. It appears that the cost of installing and operating diatomite filters, either for the treatment of water that is highly turbid or for the final treatment of sewage, would be prohibitive under normal circumstances.

The following publications have described the results accomplished to date:

"Diatomite Filters for Swimming Pools" (Technical Paper No. 37) and "Studies on Diatomaceous Earth Filtration", Jour. A.W.W.A., July 1951.

Project 4823—"Florida Rainfall Patterns"

—D. B. Smith, Leader

Since 1935 there has been no recorded attempt to investigate the rainfall characteristics of the State of Florida. The basic rainfall data have been accumulated at various rainfall stations throughout the State, but no individual or group has reduced these data to a usable form. It was the purpose of this project to analyze the data and to present the pattern of rainfall trends as it exists in this State.

An analysis of the short-duration, high-intensity rainfalls of record has been completed and the results presented for publication. The information contained in this paper is of interest to the engineer, agriculturist and others whose work is directly affected by climatic conditions.

Project 4907—"Industrial Waste Study"

—G. R. Grantham, Leader

This study was made in an effort to find a suitable method of treatment of an acid industrial waste resulting from the destructive distillation of pine wood. The study was divided into two parts; those involving biological methods and those involving chemical methods. It was found that the raw waste was inhibitory to biological action when dilutions were less than 20 to 1. Neutralization of the waste decreased the toxic properties and allowed better biological growth, but increased the color and turbidity. High rate biological filtration with a recirculation ratio of greater than 100 reduced the strength (measured by oxygen consumed from permanganate) by 68 per cent. Chemical treatment of the waste for possible reduction of pollutional qualities was also tried. Recovery was found impractical due to low concentrations of constituents and difficult separations. Chemical treatment required such a quantity of chemicals as to be economically impractical.

Project 4911—"Fatigue Characteristics Variable Cyclic Loading"

—C. D. William, Leader

This project was initiated in 1949 in cooperation with the Bethlehem Steel Company and was originally proposed to establish the fatigue properties of structural rivet steel when subjected to a variable cycle of stress. The experimental work was completed in early 1950 and a thesis presented by Mr. Thomson for the Master of Science degree in June 1950.

A similar study for various types of wood used for structural purposes was started immediately thereafter. The wood specimens, of which there were approximately 100

in number, were subjected to a constant cycle of stress. S-N curves were obtained and endurance values established for Redwood, Fir, Ash, and White Oak. This work was completed and reported in a Master's Thesis by Mr. Barker dated June 1951.

Project 4913—"Utilization of Coquina In The Construction Of Road And Street Bases"

—L. J. Ritter, Leader

The purpose of this project was to develop a low-cost pavement utilizing local materials, such as coquina, either singly or in combination with other local materials. Results of laboratory investigations narrowed the selection of the type of material to a coquina-asphalt mixture and indicated the proper proportions of these materials suitable for the pavement under consideration. The locations of test sections of pavement were selected in the City of Jacksonville Beach in November 1950 and actual construction began on December 14, 1950. A paper describing the work appeared in the April 1952 issue of *American Highways Magazine*.

Project 4929—"Preparation Of County Engineering Soil Maps"

—W. H. Zimpfer, Leader

—L. J. Ritter (on leave)

The principle objective of the project was to prepare an accurate engineering soil map of each of a number of the more important counties in Florida. As a result of early investigations it was decided to establish as the basis of mapping, a program that would utilize much of the available U.S.D.A. soil survey data.

Alachua County, Florida was surveyed under this program. Numerous soil samples were obtained, tested in the laboratory and classified. Upon completion of the field and laboratory investigation the soils were classified and grouped as to their engineering properties. A vertical soil profile was prepared for the significant soil series of Alachua County, along with descriptive information and laboratory test data.

Technical Report No. 1 "Engineering Soil Survey of Alachua County", May, 1952, was prepared to present a general discussion of the topography, geology and soils, and a detailed description of the classification, mapping and engineering soil survey performed in this county. A general engineering grouping and evaluation is presented, along with a detailed description of the numerous soil series. Although this report is primarily a factual presentation, the information presented should facilitate the location, design, and construction of Florida highways.

Project 5002—"High Rate Chemical and Biological Treatment of Sewage"

—T. Jaffe, Leader

A single unit has been developed for sewage treatment by the sponsors of this project. The objectives of the research program are to determine the efficiency and operational characteristics of the unit.

If a unit type of treatment is satisfactory, the results would be of significance—especially for Florida communities—for several reasons. A single treatment unit requires much less space than conventional methods. For towns situated along a coastal area, as many separate, individual units as required could be built close to the source. This would reduce the number of pumping stations needed and possibly permit additional savings on the sewerage system. Further, a unit of this type will allow various degrees of treatment. In seasonal resort towns, the amount of treatment given the sewage could be adjusted to the population.

To date this project has shown that —

1. Reductions in B.O.D. (biochemical oxygen demand) can be achieved by this unit (as much as 95%) with a somewhat lower air input than that suggested for con-

ventional methods. This is accomplished by an aerobic biological action in the course of which a type of "activated sludge" is formed.

2. The addition of water treatment plant sludge (consisting mainly of calcium carbonate) stabilized operation of the unit and enabled further reductions in the amount of air required.

3. This unit can be loaded at twice the design capacity and still perform satisfactorily (81% of the B.O.D. was removed).

4. The digestion of sludge containing calcium carbonate (in the amounts used) presented no unusual difficulties.

As a result of the research conducted on this project a paper has been published in the February 1952 issue of *Sewage and Industrial Wastes Journal*.

Project 5022—"Biology and Ecology of Sewage Filtration Thru Sand"

—W. T. Calaway, Leader

This project is a fundamental study of a sewage treatment process. The intermittent sand filtration method yields the finest results of all biological methods and it is especially applicable to Florida where large expenses of sandy areas exist. There is, however, practically no understanding of the biology and of the biochemical reactions in such processes. There is also a lack of knowledge concerning the effect of temperature, moisture content, reaction and other similar factors on the processes. The biological phenomenon is being studied particularly with regard to the effects of one group of bacteria upon other groups and upon the food stuffs in the sewage.

A thorough understanding of what animals are predominant in the filter has been obtained. Work toward complete identification of these forms is progressing. Observations have led to a partial knowledge of the feeding habits of many of the forms. This work is continuing. A survey has been made of the aerobic heterotrophic bacteria of the bed. These bacteria which utilize materials ordinarily classified as foodstuffs were correlated with progress of purification. A paper on this phase of the subject as well as on some of the bacteria of sanitary significance appeared in the May 1952 issue of *Sewage and Industrial Wastes Journal*.

A survey of anaerobes in the bed is now substantially complete. Work is progressing on the action of single species of bacteria on sewage materials.

Project 5025—"Prestressed Concrete Highway Bridges"

—S. L. Bugg and C. E. Cutts, Leaders

This project operates in cooperation with the Florida State Road Department for the purpose of developing techniques, designs and studying the economics of constructing prestressed concrete beams to be used in replacing deteriorated timber beam type bridges. A sizable bibliography has been prepared, the laboratory has been equipped for prestressing operations, and seven prestressed concrete beams weighing approximately one ton each have been fabricated in the laboratory for measurement of the plastic flow and shrinkage characteristics of concrete containing typical Florida aggregates combined with high early strength, air entrained and regular Portland cements. Data on the ultimate load carrying capacity and deflections of prestressed concrete girders are being obtained from full scale field test members at the Tampa Bay Bridge. Equipment is being installed on six of the prestressed girders in the Tampa Bay Bridge for long time measurements of plastic flow and shrinkage.

Project 5105—"Transportation Shock and Vibration Studies"

—D. A. Firmage, Leader

The purpose of this project was to gather and evaluate known data on shock and vibration encountered by military supplies and equipment while transported by all

forms of common carriers. From this information the E.R.D.L. will determine the future research necessary to give a complete picture of the shocks and vibrations that packages will receive during shipment. When this information is available, it will be possible to design better packaging so as to reduce to a minimum the present large losses from transportation damage.

This work was completed and two technical reports were prepared.

Project 5108—"Rapid Determination of B.O.D."

—E. R. Hendrickson, Leader

The present standard B.O.D. test requires that a period of 5 days elapse before results are obtained. It is the purpose of this research to develop a test which will give results within an hour or two. In addition to the advantages of a short-time test in plant control, the use of a larger sample should improve the reliability and reproducibility of the results. Sewage treatment plant operation and control should benefit considerably from such a test. Industrial waste treatment for certain types of wastes should also benefit.

Project 5110—"Anti-Pollution And Sewage Disposal For Florida Communities"

—T. deS. Furman, Leader

The purpose of this project is to study the economic and technical problems involved in the safe disposal of sewage from Florida communities. It is anticipated that this research will result in a reduction in the overall cost of sewage treatment in Florida by re-evaluating accepted design standards to take advantage of Florida's higher year-round temperature, and by using native Florida materials which can be adapted to the field of sewage treatment. This work is being partially sponsored by the Winn-Lovett Grocery Company of Jacksonville, Florida in the interests of public service.

The following research is now in progress: (1) A study of primary sedimentation as it is affected by air and sewage temperature, influent concentrations, detention time, surface loading and overflow rates; (2) A study of sand filters using native Florida sands; (3) A study of trickling filters using native Florida material as media, at intermediate loading rates and at various depths; (4) A study of sludge digestion and (5) A study of sludge drying beds.

As a result of this research the Florida State Board of Health has seen fit to: (1) Reduce by one third the area required for sludge drying beds; (2) Permit the use of Brooksville Limestone, a Florida material, as a trickling filter medium, replacing Birmingham slag which was shipped into the State; (3) Reduce the required trickling filter depth from 6 to 5 feet.

It is estimated that these reductions will reduce the cost of sewage treatment to Florida communities by 10 to 15 per cent.

Technical Paper #50 has been issued during this biennium as a result of this project. Three other papers are in press.

Project 5111—"Campus Soil Exploration Program"

—W. H. Zimpfer, Leader

This project was initiated to perform a comprehensive soil exploration program for areas of the campus not presently occupied by permanent buildings. The programs included both preliminary and final phases of exploration and detailed examination of specific building sites.

Project 5112—"Penetration of Star Rays Through the Atmosphere"

—A. N. Winsor, Leader

This project involves research in (a) the cause and effect of the sunlight atmosphere

on star rays, (b) the development of optical lens systems to overcome the effect of the sunlight atmosphere. The successful outcome of this research would benefit those who require accurate position or line azimuth in the process of mapping, surveying, exploration or navigation.

Due to the relatively low land elevations in Florida and the accompanying dense atmosphere, any positive results here would indicate equal or superior results when the same experiment is demonstrated in localities of higher elevation and less dense atmosphere.

In addition, this project has been instrumental in the development of a small telescope which has certain unique qualities. This telescope is effective in the sighting of the second magnitude star, Polaris, at noon on clear days. Literature studies and advice from observatories indicate that the above described telescope is one of the smallest ever developed for this purpose.

Project 5115—"The Control of Breaded, Frozen Shrimp Processing By Chlorination"

—T. Jaffe, Leader

The shrimp processing industry is one of growing importance in the State of Florida. Shrimp are brought into port, cleaned, breaded and then frozen. The question has been raised as to whether a possible public health problem might be associated with the processing, as now conducted.

To seek an answer to this question, a study is underway to determine whether a health hazard is involved, and if so, to determine the effectiveness of chlorination of all processing waters. Examinations of the shrimp product are being made both chemically and bacteriologically.

The project is being jointly conducted with the Florida State Board of Health. The data available at this time are insufficient to warrant any conclusions.

Project 5118—"Stream Sanitation In Florida"

—E. B. Phelps, Leader

A bulletin, "Stream Sanitation in Florida", was prepared in 1949 and issued as Bulletin Series No. 34 in March 1950. It was thought desirable to prepare a new edition of this Bulletin incorporating the population data of the 1950 Federal Census and bringing up-to-date the data on industrial wastes in Florida. A new classification of water-shed areas (based on the Federal system) has been adopted and the necessary drainage area maps prepared. The industrial waste material has been provided by Mr. Wakefield, representing the participation of the Florida State Board of Health, as a co-sponsor in the project.

Project 5204—"Synthetic Sewage Standardization"

—D. B. Smith, Leader

The motivating reason behind this research project is the need for a standardized synthetic medium for use in sewage research. Variation in strength and composition of domestic sewage is a marked characteristic of water-borne waste. The results obtained from research on sewage and sewage treatment processes quite often fail to produce specific conclusions because of this variation. The development of a satisfactory synthetic medium which duplicates the characteristics of an average natural sewage will be of value to the experimental work in the field of sewage treatment now being conducted on other projects.

Project 5207—"Torsional Properties of Closed Structural Steel Sections"

—C. E. Cutts, Leader

This project is an experimental as well as analytical study of the structural members

fabricated in the form of a closed section. These members consist of 2 angles or 2 channels welded together to form a hollow box member. The resistance of this section is many times more rigid and many times stronger when subjected to torsional forces than other structural shapes of equivalent area.

The object of this project is to determine experimentally and compare analytically the following structural properties: (a) Torsional rigidity: (b) Torsional strength: (c) Torsional rotation: (d) Warping stresses due to torsion.

Project 5208—"Bridge Protection Devices (Restricted)"

—D. A. Firmage, Leader

This project is sponsored by the Department of Defense. The purpose of this project is to develop a device or method for protecting military bridges from waterborne enemy attack.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

M. J. Larsen, Ph.D. in E.E., Department Head

Project 4512—"Electronic Instrumentation"

—Paul M. Tedder, Leader

This is a classified project devoted to research problems received from the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, D. C. As such, it is entirely supported by Federal Government funds. The purpose of the project is to develop electronic systems to include (a) electronic circuit design, analysis and evaluation, (b) test equipment design and development, and (c) electronic device (test models) construction.

During this biennium significant contributions have been made to the overall problem and an effort is being made to de-classify some of the work for possible commercial application. The project leader was invited to attend an international conference to discuss the results achieved on this program.

Project 4523—"Testing Electricians Rubber Gloves"

—W. S. Wood, Leader

During this biennium the Station tested 1531 rubber gloves for both private power plants and cooperatives in Florida and Georgia.

This service was rendered to the Industries at a minimum cost as a public service and is not competitive with any commercial laboratory within the State.

Periodic testing of rubber gloves used by electric power lineman and others engaged in working on high electrical potentials is a vital necessity and a genuine contribution to the safety of the workers. This is a good example of the cooperation between the University and the Electrical industries within the State of Florida who have made the greatest use of this service.

Project 4922—"Space-Charge Wave Study"

—W. W. Harman, Leader

This project involves the theoretical and experimental study of certain phenomena which take place in clouds of electrons in vacuum tubes. These phenomena are useful in high frequencies. The project was started primarily because of the need for more basic research activity in connection with the graduate program. An additional consideration was the fact that vacuum tube construction is a most suitable light industry for the State of Florida and the training of graduate engineers in electron tube research is an important step in fostering the growth of such industry.

Compression waves may travel in a cloud of electrons in somewhat the same fashion that sound waves travel through the air. These are called "space-charge waves." These space-charge waves differ from sound waves in several respects. One of the most

important differences is that under certain circumstances these waves will get larger and larger as they travel. A small radio signal can be used to start space-charge waves down an electron beam and a much larger signal can be taken off the far end. A portion of the output power may be returned to the point at which the waves are started, and the device then becomes a generator of high frequency radio signals. Thus these space-charge waves may be used either to amplify or to generate radio waves at frequencies thousands of times higher than those used by broadcast stations and many times higher than those in use for television. The devices for making use of these waves are called magnetrons, traveling-wave tubes, electron-wave tubes, and so on, the various names indicating to the initiated the particular form which the tube takes and the manner in which the waves travel.

This project is concerning itself particularly with space-charge waves in hollow, cylindrical, rotating clouds of electrons. The work is to a large extent theoretical. When, however, computations indicate that a certain form of electron cloud or tube structure may yield useful or interesting properties an attempt is made to verify the theory experimentally. Several interesting new types of microwave amplifiers and generators are currently being studied.

Technical reports have resulted from this work and one technical paper by Dr. L. A. Harris entitled "Instabilities in the Smooth-Anode Magnetron" has been published.

Project 4926—"Weather Radar Studies"

—M. H. Latour, Leader

Recent developments in electronics have given meteorologists a new tool for obtaining better weather information than possible heretofore. This new device is radar, and although much research has already been done, there still remains much more to be completed before the instrument will be used to its fullest extent.

The purpose of this project has been to study through radar the many various weather conditions over Florida, such as hurricanes, thunderstorms, tornadoes, cold fronts, squall lines, and rainfall intensities. When sufficient data have been obtained on each type of storm, there is every reason to believe that all interests in Florida subject to the weather will be benefited.

During the past two years, the project has located and tracked all tropical disturbances within 200 miles of Gainesville. Radar positions of hurricanes, cold fronts, squall lines, and severe thunderstorm conditions are given to the U.S. Weather Bureau for their use in providing more accurate forecasts to the people of Florida.

In the past year a radar unit was installed by the Station for the Weather Bureau at Tampa to give the residents of this area the benefit of early warning radar storm location.

The utility of the radar equipment was tremendously increased by its relocation on the campus on a 120-foot tower, increasing its range to a full 200 miles in all directions. Two papers have been published during the past biennium. These were: Bulletin #49, *Florida Hurricanes of 1950* and a technical paper, *Weather Radar Studies in Ohio*.

Project 5001—"Design and Construction of A Vertical Component Seismometer"

—W. F. Fagen, Leader

A continuing study of the relation between minute earth motions and storms, in particular hurricanes, is being made. A study of the literature has indicated that improvements in instrumentation are vital to a successful solution to many of the problems encountered when tracking hurricanes at distances up to 1500 miles by means of earth motion. These improvements in instrumentation involve not only the actual electrical and electronic portions of the system but the conception of the overall system itself.

The creation of basic new means for studying microseisms is intimately related to an understanding of the phenomena itself. This project is concerned therefore with electrical instrumentation and with earth physics with the projected result of improving methods for tracking hurricanes at great distances. The importance of accurate knowledge of the location of hurricanes is well known to the residents of the State of Florida.

Project 5114—"Noise Study, Fabrication of Noise Measuring Equipment, and Data Collection and Collation Program"

—A. W. Sullivan, Leader

The primary objectives of this research are to determine electro-magnetic noise parameters, fabricate noise measurement equipment and collect data for use in determining requirements for present and future range instrumentation and guidance systems for missiles. It is imperative that the communication systems used in the test of guided missiles function properly, and do not fail as a result of the extremely high atmospheric noise levels encountered in this region.

The following publications have resulted from this project during the biennium: "Atmospheric Noise Levels in the Range 10-500 kc as Observed at the University of Florida," by A. W. Sullivan, H. M. VanValkenburg and J. M. Barney: "A Nonlinear Statistical Filter", by A. W. Sullivan and J. M. Barney: "Low Frequency Radio Noise Levels in Florida", by A. W. Sullivan, H. M. VanValkenburg and J. M. Barney: "The Ogiver-A Radio Noise Meter", by A. W. Sullivan.

Project 5129—"A Study of Negative Gaseous Ions"

—E. E. Muschlitz, Leader

—J. H. Simons, Consultant

The objectives of this program are to study the formation of negative gaseous ions produced by collisions of slow electrons with gas molecules, and to investigate the forces and possible electron exchange between these ions and uncharged molecules. This research is expected to contribute new information which will be of considerable value in furthering an understanding of the nature of electrical discharges in gases, and, in particular, electrical phenomena taking place in the upper atmosphere.

About half of the necessary special equipment and apparatus for this research has been constructed. Much of this is of original design, developed here. It is expected that final assembly of the apparatus will take place in about two months.

A review article of past work in a closely allied field of investigation has been written and will be published in the October issue of the Journal of Physical Chemistry: "The Measurement of Electron Exchange in Gases at Low Pressure"—E. E. Muschlitz, Jr. and J. H. Simons.

Project 5116—"Aircraft Structures Heating Studies"

—J. N. Thurston, Leader

The general purpose of this program is to make possible the more rapid development of supersonic aircraft and missiles. Any structures test facility must be able to match rather accurately, on the test floor, as many as possible of the conditions encountered in actual flight. One important condition is that of surface heating due to air friction.

Work to date has been divided into three parts. The first, an analytical and experimental study of high-frequency induction heating has been completed. The second phase was an analytical study of heating methods exclusive of that considered in phase I. This has also been completed.

As a result of the work reported above, it was decided to pursue further the study of induction heating, since this method seemed to offer the greatest promise for a universally satisfactory heating system. The present project is therefore continuing the detailed study of induction heating.

ENGINEERING MECHANICS

W. L. Sawyer, M.S.E., Department Head

Project 4705—"Water Conditions and Conservation in Florida"

—C. G. Edson, Leader

The primary objective is a bulletin setting forth the essential problems of water conservation in Florida. Although the bulletin is intended for the general reader, care has been taken to avoid over-simplification. It is felt that the entire matter should be presented as clearly as possible to assist establishment of intelligent legislation toward the continued growth of the State.

Project 4727—"Investigation of Rox Timber Connectors"

—T. O. Neff, Leader

This project was a comparison of Rox Timber Connectors with bolted connectors and with Teco Connectors. It was found that Rox Connectors are much superior to bolted joints and compare quite favorably with the Teco Tooth Connector. Since these connectors are easily stamped out, they could be produced in many of the metal smith shops throughout Florida.

Project 4823—"Rainfall Patterns in the State of Florida"

—C. G. Edson, Leader

A statistical analysis is being made to determine ways in which rainfall may be anticipated from year to year. This information would be highly valuable in the design of highways, airports, and storm sewers. More significantly, it would provide a working basis for water conservation.

The work on this project is essentially complete and the final report is being written.

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING

E. P. Martinson, A.M., Department Head

Project 4925—"Work Simplification and Standardization"

—R. J. Cummings, Leader

The objective of this program was to develop, through research, a work simplification and standardization training program which would be suitable for use in industry or colleges in the training of methods and time study engineers for industry. There is a shortage of time and methods study engineers and this project should give Florida students and industries a better chance to obtain the benefits of cost reduction techniques.

Project 5109—"Adaptation of Industrial Management Techniques to Small Florida Industries"

—J. O. P. Hummel, Leader

This project was started to investigate the needs of smaller Florida industrial plants for training in and information on the use of advanced technique in plant operation. Its purpose is to publish in booklet or pamphlet form papers covering the phases of plant management which the small Florida plant manager needs information on but usually is not specifically trained in. Material has been assembled and the first draft for some pamphlets has been written for study and criticism.

Project 5135—"An Investigation into the Design of a Dual Purpose Solar Energy Absorber"

—E. P. Martinson, Leader

This work was undertaken because it is believed that Florida has a tremendous source of solar energy which should be tapped for the benefit of its citizens. No specific advances had been made in the design of solar energy absorbers for a number of years. Six sample absorbers of new non-standard designs have been made and are now being tested as to their performance. Their efficiency will be compared with the commercial type of absorbers now being used.

Considerable progress has been made on this project and the construction work has been done. The tests are now in progress.

Project 5136—"An Exploratory Research Program with Reference to the Human, Natural and Material Potentialities of the Bahama Islands"

—E. P. Martinson, Leader

This program is being done through contract with the Bahamian Government. The reason for doing this work is based on the proximity of the Bahama Islands to Florida and opportunity for increased commerce between these islands and Florida.

Considerable time and effort have been expended on this research, both in literature research and on the islands' observation. A large amount of information, data and statistics has been gathered. A number of specialists has been consulted and a program of research and investigation has been formulated. It is expected that this research will benefit Florida by increasing trade between the Bahamas and Florida manufacturers and merchants.

Project 5202—"An Engineering Study of Retirement Village Planning For Florida"

—E. P. Martinson and J. C. Reed, Leaders

This project is a cooperative venture with the Florida State Improvement Commission. Certain engineering aspects of Retirement Village planning needed attention, and it was felt that the Industrial and Mechanical Engineering Departments could do research in this area for the benefit of the retired residents of the State.

A large amount of literature and data on the needs and desires of retired people has been gathered. Especial emphasis is being put on the layout of a village, the design and layout of the necessary housing so as to be economical enough for retired persons and to be safe and non-hazardous for older people. The program of study is intended to cover such phases as: (1) Acceptability and Need, (2) Location Factors, (3) Village Facilities, (4) Village Layout, (5) Building Layout Design, (6) Building Specifications (General), (7) Selection of Standard Equipment, (8) Choice of Utilities, and (9) Design of Special Equipment, Etc.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

J. C. Reed, M.E., Department Head

Project 4513—"Low Velocity Stream Flow Meter"

—N. Bourke, Leader

The purpose of this program was the development of a recording meter for measuring the rate of flow in streams and canals. This information is needed in the study of ground water conditions in the southern portion of the State.

During the biennium, the meter previously described was tested by the Geological Survey in a typical canal location. The test indicated certain relatively minor deficiencies

in design and construction, which can be corrected by redesign, but also revealed to the Geological Survey the need of a slightly different approach to the problem and a revision of their specifications for a meter. In consequence, it has been decided to discontinue the present project and initiate a new one which will be done next biennium.

Project 4714—"Development of Agricultural Machinery"

—H. B. Williams, Leader

During this biennium research, design and development work has been done on Watermelon Seed Harvesters, Portable Pecan Harvesting Aprons, Watermelon Maturity Testing, Spanish Moss Picking, and on a new type Pasture Mowing Machine that will be especially valuable for the preparing and maintaining of improved pastures in Florida.

Watermelon Seed Harvesters were further improved and many inquiries answered following an article in "The Florida Grower," that was reprinted as Station Leaflet No. 23.

Several experimental models of a new automatic elevation control pasture mowing machine have been made and tested. This new rotary blade mower has independent elevation control to each blade, will cut pasture brush and weeds and pass over uneven ground and obstacles at a relatively high speed.

An experimental pecan harvesting apron was made and tested and work done on a complete mechanical harvesting process including the shaking, collecting, cleaning and bagging of the pecans.

Project 4725—"Gas-Side Sulphate Deposits"

—G. E. Remp, Leader

Research on this project developed a method of injection of finely ground limerock or lime into the furnace, either with the fuel oil or separately. The object of this method was to provide a diluent for the sodium sulphate scale which would produce a nonfused coating on the tubes and which would be removable by the normal methods of soot blowing and lancing. This method was proven to be practical by tests conducted by the Babcock and Wilcox Company and the Inglis Plant of the Florida Power Corporation.

Project 4802—"Periodic Heat Transmission"

—F. M. Flanigan, Leader

The air conditioning and heating industry has been in need of more information concerning the manner in which heat travels through building materials when such materials are subjected to variations in temperature of a cyclic nature. This problem is especially acute in the State of Florida where buildings are subject to a wide temperature fluctuation throughout a twenty-four hour period; i.e., it is not at all uncommon for the top surface of a black roof to vary from a low of 60 degrees at night to a high of 165 degrees at some period during the afternoon in a twenty-four hour period. Mathematical solution of this problem is cumbersome and beyond the abilities of the average practicing engineer or contractor. Inasmuch as the basic equations for certain types of fluid flow and heat flow are analogous, it was decided to construct a machine which would cause fluid flow to imitate the flow of heat and solve these problems.

During the year the machine has successfully solved two problems involving heat flow of a periodic nature. These problems were selected because the results had previously been obtained by actual tests and mathematical analysis. It is hoped that a series of curves covering a variety of conditions can be obtained and be made available to the building contractors in the form of a Station bulletin.

Project 4904—"Nitriding of Stainless Steels"

—W. T. Tiffin, Leader

The particular purpose of this project was concerned with the producing of hard surfaces by nitriding material that is inherently resistant to corrosion. One of the objectives of the project was to produce the nitrided surface in a period of time that is relatively short compared with the time taken by conventional nitriding procedure. To date it has been possible to cut the time required to a period of about twenty hours as compared with fifty to seventy hours normally required.

Continuation of the project will be dependent upon some proposed research that has to do with the ionization characteristics of gases. When more is known about how gases used in nitriding are ionized, how long they will stay ionized, and whether or not more effective results can be expected on the nitriding procedure, ionized gases can be used in a more effective manner.

Project 4905—"Roof Spray For Reduction Of Transmitted Solar Energy"

—G. E. Sutton, Leader

The project was initiated to evaluate the effect of temperature controlled spraying on a flat roof. It was thought that this might offer a low-cost means of reducing the heat flow through roofs. The results of the project have borne out this contention, and considerable interest has been displayed. Technical Paper #54 gives the results on the present work. Further study is anticipated in cooling pitched roofs.

Project 4915—"Cooling Rates Of Commodities"

—J. T. Leggett, Leader

One of Florida's greatest industries is the growing of fruits and vegetables; many of which are shipped to northern markets. In order for these to reach the market in a prime condition, refrigerated transit must be used. Precooling before shipment offers several advantages over the common method of straight refrigerated transit.

Basic data on the cooling rates of various fruits and vegetables were not available. It was to supply these data that the project was initiated.

The first phase of the work was completed and a Bulletin #43, "Precooling of Citrus Fruits" has been published.

Project 4921—"Ice Air Conditioner"

—J. T. Leggett, Leader

The high initial cost of mechanical refrigeration air conditioning systems has largely reduced the application of air conditioning to buildings which are used infrequently. This has resulted in a great deal of interest in ice air conditioning systems. One of the advantages of such a system is the low first cost which varies from one-third to one-half the cost of an equivalent mechanical system.

An ice air conditioner of rather unusual design was constructed and tested under this project. The work was done by a graduate student and published as a thesis.

Project 4932—"Air Entrainment In Hot Water Heating Systems"

—J. T. Leggett, Leader

This project was originated to study the possibility of constructing hot water heating systems without the architectural difficulties accompanying pitched pipes. It was felt that, if the proper velocity were maintained, any air in the system would be entrained and carried to the expansion tank.

A thesis by John D. Simonds entitled "Air Entrainment in Hot Water Heating Systems" has resulted from this work.

Project 5019—"Construction of Refrigerators and Freezers"

—J. T. Leggett, Leader

Freezing is rapidly becoming accepted as one of the most important methods of preserving fruits, vegetables, and meats. With the extension of electric power lines to areas not heretofore served, the number of farm homes which can be equipped with freezing and refrigerated storage facilities has greatly increased.

For several reasons many people may wish to construct their own refrigerators and/or freezers. Many farm and home owners are handy with tools and are capable of constructing storage and freezing rooms or cabinets. Frequently, it is more economical for them to do this, especially for the larger sizes.

This project was initiated to supply the necessary information so that an intelligent approach could be made to the problem by the average person.

A bulletin has been prepared and will be published shortly.

Project 5020—"Central Heating and Power Plant Design"

—G. E. Remp, Leader

This project covered the design and supervision of the installation of a 1000 kw turbo-generator in the heating plant of the University of Florida. The purpose of this installation was to use the turbo-generator as a reducing valve between steam pressure in the boilers and steam pressure in the heating lines, thus the heat that would normally be wasted in a conventional pressure reducing valve is converted to electrical energy and a net saving is made on the power bill for the University.

This installation merely furnishes a portion of the power needed by the University and operates only during the times when heat is required on the campus. Preliminary calculations indicate that sufficient savings will be made to pay for this installation in five years. This installation was completed and power has been produced during the winter of 1951-52.

Project 5106—"The Design of Simple Molds and Erecting Mechanisms For Casting Concrete Blocks For Low Cost Buildings"

—E. S. Frash, Leader

A survey was first made of the present local conditions in the pre-cast lintels and like forms for residential use. The second step was to condense the method of operation to the very simplest movements, while the third step consists of converting some of the hand operated methods to mechanical movements.

The project now covers mechanical methods of manufacturing items such as door frames, window frames, lintels, ribbons, and window stools. The mechanical difficulties of manufacture have been investigated and solved by preliminary drawings.

Project 5107—"An Investigation of the Strength of Bond Formed By Casting Metals to Their Refractory Coatings"

—W. T. Tiffin, Leader

A study was made on the bond characteristics of stainless steels and a ceramic composed principally of titanium-oxide. The study showed that a successful bond between these materials could be accomplished under very carefully controlled temperature, pressure and atmospheric conditions. Moreover, the titanium-oxide coating proved to have certain corrosion and temperature resistant characteristics that would permit the use of

such materials in applications where high temperature and corrosion conditions were to be encountered.

At the present time applications of this method, although not developed here, are being used in the production of parts for jet engines. Numerous requests for information have been received and a contribution to the available knowledge and information in this field has been made.

Project 5124—"Classification of the Spectrograms of Metals and Alloys"

—W. T. Tiffin, Leader

During the biennium a large Bausch and Lomb Littrow type spectroscope has been purchased and installed in an air conditioned laboratory. The spectrograms of several different materials have been obtained and placed on file for reference purposes. At the present time spectrograms of several different ferrous alloys and specimens that were furnished for this purpose by the Bureau of Standards are being obtained. This work will continue until a fairly representative library of reference spectrograms is available. With this library available, it will be possible to identify similar materials in a minimum of time.

A symposium of spectroscopy is proposed for the latter part of 1952. The leader of the symposium will be Dr. Cyrus Feldman of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Project 5127—"A Study of the Effect of Vibration On Bearing Alloys"

—W. T. Tiffin, Leader

Three different bearing alloy compositions have been prepared and cast in a specially designed furnace and mold equipment. During the casting the alloys were subjected to ultra-sonic frequency vibrations. Three frequencies have been used, 200 k.c., 400 k.c., and 600 k.c.

At the present time these specimens are being subjected to physical and metallographic tests. These tests will be used to determine whether or not any improvement in the distribution of constituent characteristics to alloy matrix has been achieved.

A new ultra-sonic generator has been designed and is nearing completion. The new generator with auxiliary equipment and several new crystals will make it possible to conduct further studies in the field of ultra-sonic vibration.

Project 5128—"Vapor Power Cycle Fluid Studies"

—G. E. Sutton, Leader

Certain of the new fluorocarbons, by means of their high molecular weight, show promise of being superior working fluids for vapor power and refrigeration cycles. Thermodynamic data for these compounds are either extremely sparse or totally lacking, and this project is intended to investigate these properties. If it is possible to find a better fluid for use in power cycles it would result in a more abundant and cheaper supply of electricity which would have a favorable effect on Florida industry and the lives of most Florida residents.

An effort was made to obtain the thermodynamic properties by mathematical analysis using a basic equation of state. These calculations were not successful, and, at the present time, plans are being made to fabricate equipment and obtain the thermodynamic properties by experimental means.

Project 5137—"Hulling Machine For Tung Nuts"

—C. H. Wolowicz, Leader

The objective for this project is to design a portable tung fruit hulling machine capable of hulling green and also dried tung fruits without cracking the nuts. Such a

machine, if successful, would be of considerable value to tung growers in that: (1) storage problems would be simplified, (2) the hulls would be returned to the orchards for mulch, (3) cost of transportation to the mill would be considerably reduced, and (4) processing at the mills would be simplified, and the capacity thereby increased.

Detailed drawings have been completed for the main frame, hulling rotor, and part of the concave mechanism. Progress is being made toward completion of the drawings for the final portion of the concave.

Project 5213—"Pressurized Shelters"

—F. M. Flanigan, Leader

The material covered under this project is classified and the type of work involved may not be disclosed.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph A. Morgen
Director

APPROVED

Joseph Weil, Dean
05:27:52

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

To the President of the University

Sir: The most significant development in the graduate program of the University of Florida occurring during this biennium has been the reorganization of its administrative machinery. As a result of careful study and recommendations by several committees and the Graduate Council, the Graduate School has been made responsible for the overall university standards for graduate work and coordination among the programs of the various colleges and divisions of the university. The responsibility for the details of the graduate programs is vested in the respective colleges and divisions through their deans and established graduate administrative devices.

In April of 1950, the Graduate Advisory Committee was appointed as a representative group of faculty members to study the graduate administrative procedure of the University of Florida and to evaluate the graduate program. This committee reported on May 17, 1950 and the Academic Council of the university agreed that the report be implemented on a trial basis for the year 1950-51. The Graduate Council approved the final report of the Graduate Advisory Committee on July 20, 1951, and the recommended changes were made through Presidential memoranda numbers 49, 50, and 52.

The Graduate Advisory Committee report, as approved by the Graduate Council, established the duties of the Graduate School, Graduate Council, and the Graduate Dean. It set up intra-college organizations to handle many of the duties previously centralized in the Graduate School. The report provided for a graduate faculty and established a policy relative to such matters as staff loads, appointment of the Graduate Council, supervisory committees, budget, admission, registration, and candidacy.

Under the new plan of organization, the Graduate Dean and the Graduate Council has been relieved of many of the routine tasks and duties which previously took so much of their time. It should now be possible to devote attention to a more thorough evaluation and direction of our graduate studies and to effect their development and

extend their influence both within and outside the university. As the standing and reputation of a university depends to a great extent upon the quality of its graduate work, this reorganization—to the extent that it is basic—is justified.

Special mention should be made of the establishment of a graduate faculty as a part of the graduate re-organization. A graduate faculty was proposed as early as 1948, but did not come into being until a trial-run Graduate Faculty was appointed by the President on March 1, 1951 and made permanent on August 15, 1951. We hope that the Graduate Faculty will assume the roll of a deliberative body or a senate on graduate policy, thus giving the program the benefit of the graduate experience of qualified university personnel and establishing an informed and enthusiastic group for promotion of graduate aims and objectives.

Enrollment for graduate study continued to expand during the first year of the biennium with 2683 students in the year 1950-51 and 1629 students in the summer session of 1951 taking graduate work. The second year of the biennium showed only a slight decline in enrollment with 2257 students registered for 1951-52 and 1274 registered for the 1952 summer session. During the period there were granted 922 Master, 11 Doctors of Education, and 47 Doctors of Philosophy degrees.

No new degrees were authorized on the master's level. However, after careful study, the following areas were approved to offer the degree of Doctor of Philosophy: agricultural economics, Inter-American Area Studies, pharmaceutical chemistry, plant pathology, sociology (Latin American), and soils. The doctoral program in speech and business administration has been expanded to include new areas; and a proposed program in agronomy is under consideration by the Graduate Council.

The task that remains to be done in our current effort to improve graduate education at the university is to work with the various colleges and schools to help them perfect their graduate administrative machinery set up through the Graduate Advisory Committee reports. Many of the colleges have assumed these obligations in a satisfactory manner; others are only now in the process of taking over.

The Graduate Faculty must be stimulated to a more active participation in graduate matters, especially those involving educational policy and evaluation. In the last analysis, it is only through the integrity, interest, and cooperation of the faculty that graduate standards can be kept at their present high level and be raised to even higher ones.

Funds should be made available for allocation to staff members of small grants to aid in their personal research. The development of contract research at the university is a necessary aspect of our graduate program, but it should not be permitted to discourage all personal research. Additional graduate fellowships are needed to meet the ever-increasing demand for graduate student subsidy. At present the Graduate School has 14 such fellowships. This number should be materially increased.

A publication fund should be established to enable the Graduate Council to publish two or three outstanding doctoral dissertations a year. The need for the inclusion of this project to supplement the graduate fellowship and research-aid program is very real.

Finally, in discussing the development and needs of the Graduate School over the last two years, acknowledgment must be made of the outstanding direction, wise counseling, and constructive efforts of Dr. Thomas Marshall Simpson who retired

as Dean of the Graduate School on July 1, 1951 after serving in that office since 1938.

Respectfully yours,

C. Francis Byers,
Acting Dean

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

Sir: The ultimate objective of the School of Journalism is to prepare its young men and women graduates for leadership. The field of journalism is recognized as one of the most fertile fields in which genuine contributions can be made to the progress of our nation and the well-being of modern society.

This School, as a unit of the College of Arts and Sciences, has just completed its first full biennium. It was created as a School July 1, 1949.

Its first year was devoted to the re-examination of the needs of the state and a re-evaluation and revision of its curricula to meet these needs. Highlight of this program came a year later when the American Council on Education for Journalism recognized the School as meeting its high national standards and voted it full accreditation.

It was the only School accredited that year and only one school has been able to meet these standards for accreditation in the succeeding two years.

The biennium just ended is marked by two significant steps forward in the School:

1. Growing state and national recognition reflected by calls for, and uses of, the services of the School.

2. An expanded faculty and curricula and better facilities for serving the state.

National recognition came in the election or appointment of members of the journalism faculty to four national offices and committees.

A Style Book was compiled in the School at the request of the Florida Daily Newspaper Association. Shortly after its adoption as the state's official Style Book, it became the first national newspaper style book when the Associated Press adopted it for its nation-wide teletypesetter circuits.

The School conducted three readership studies of a daily paper, and, at the request of the Florida Associated Press Managing Editors Association, is printing findings of these surveys for distribution to Florida's daily papers this summer.

The Florida Press Association turned to the School for guidance and help. First its state-wide annual contests were turned over to the School for revision and direction.

In the early spring of 1952 the association requested the University of Florida, through its School of Journalism, to assist in the reorganization of the association under a permanent manager.

The association voted to locate its state headquarters at the University. One faculty member of this School is spending this summer working with the individual editors of Florida's newspapers in formulating plans and recommendations for improvements and mutual service within the framework of a stronger association. On the basis of this summer's study, a secretary-manager of the association is expected to be named this Fall.

A Market Data Survey, undertaken two years ago at the request of the Florida Press Association and since broadened to serve all of the major commercial interests of Florida, is in the final stages of preparation for publication early this Fall.

The School brought more than 500 high school students to the University campus in the last biennium for three publications conferences and workshops. The Florida Scholastic Press Association in December 1951 chose this School to designate one of its faculty members as Executive Director of the Association. More than 200 students attended the state convention in Daytona Beach in May, 1952, under this School's direction.

Preliminary plans were started in the Spring of 1952 for the first Freedom of Information clinic in the state to be held on the University campus next December. It will be sponsored by the School of Journalism, the General Extension Division in co-operation with the state's working newspapermen, and will bring to the campus nationally-known leaders in the field of communication.

The School participated in three state advertising conferences during the last year and in April of this year joined with the University Lecture Committee in sponsoring the address here of a foreign correspondent for Time Magazine.

The School co-sponsored or its faculty participated in three Public Relations clinics in the state and in four state meetings on the campus, exclusive of those previously mentioned in this report.

The journalism curricula was expanded and strengthened in response to changing conditions in the state and to better serve students and the press.

Complete revision was made in the advertising courses and a new sequence setup correlating work in this school with courses in many departments in the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, Business Administration, and Architecture and Allied Arts.

A year ago a professional man from the field of advertising and public relations was added to the faculty to head up the advertising sequence. Incidentally, nearly half of this year's graduates were prepared for careers in this field.

Another sequence, also leading to the degree Bachelor of Science in Journalism, was added for those students preparing for careers in radio and television news and advertising.

For more effective teaching, the typography laboratory was moved to a larger room where new composing tables and a new press was installed. This move made it possible to convert the old typography laboratory into a radio news and advertising laboratory.

Response to these activities and the expanded teaching program has been most re-assuring. Enrollment increased by 25 per cent this last year, and professional groups in the state began to call on the School for assistance.

After only three years as a School, the quality of its graduates was reflected this June when there were five to one more offers of jobs than there were graduates to fill them. These requests came not only from Florida, but from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas.

Recommendations

The growth of the School of Journalism and its established and recognized leadership in Florida are reflected in the biennial budget for 1953-55.

Philosophy behind the direction of this School is that it has two basic responsibilities:

1. Education of young men and women for good citizenship and professional training for those seeking careers in the field of journalism.
2. Service to the state as a whole and in particular to the many interests in journalism and its related fields.

While other schools of journalism were showing a drop in enrollment in September 1951, this School had a 25 per cent increase. This brought new interests and greater demands for training in related fields. In the face of this increase, the requests for graduates of the School far outnumbered our graduates this June (1952).

There is no reason to believe this situation will change in the next two years.

The expansion of television in Florida opens new fields for those trained in radio news and advertising.

At the same time it emphasizes the need for additional facilities.

One need is more substantial quarters for the School of Journalism. Little or no more equipment can be added to the typography laboratory because of the weakness of the floor in this temporary building.

Offers of jobs and requests for our graduates have pointed up the crying need for training in journalism photography. As the professional trade journal, *Editor & Publisher*, pointed out May 3, 1952:

"After dragging its feet during the major development of journalism education, photography instruction is now putting on a spurt. Things are changing . . . fast. The news of journalism education is full of photographic doings. Boston University's division of journalism announces it has just taken over \$20,000 worth of photographic equipment and will wade into full-scale instruction in photo journalism."

Incidentally, Boston is the only journalism school in the nation to attain accreditation since Florida's accreditation in 1950.

Our School is in need of facilities where it can train its students in photo journalism along with its present sequences. Consideration of this program now is urged, but on a realistic basis and not patterned after Boston's large expenditure.

By its very nature, journalism offers a wonderful opportunity for the use of visual aids in its teaching. The School now has many of these aids and equipment for their use, but needs a room free of posts where they can be used to better advantage.

Part of this education program is reflected in the budget items for educational equipment and supplies and remodeling of buildings.

The quick and enthusiastic response from throughout the state to the School's efforts to serve them has been re-assuring.

The Florida Daily Newspaper Association requested a style book and special studies in newspaper readership. The Florida Press Association turned to the University, through this School, for guidance and help in reorganizing its association under a secretary-manager and with its headquarters here. This, too, may require additional space in the School next year.

A Market Data Survey, originally requested and planned for the state's press, has now been expanded to serve all of the state's major commercial interests, will be ready for publication this fall. The state directors of Agriculture and the Advertising Commission are interested in the survey as a valuable promotion piece for national circulation.

The School was chosen as Executive Director of the Florida Scholastic Press Association and has sponsored four state conferences.

These are highlights of the School's services to the state and are reflected in budget items for printing, postage and travel.

The foregoing are responsibilities of the School. They also represent a great opportunity for public relations for the University.

To further enhance this program, this budget proposes the appointment of lecturers. It is intended these be outstanding Florida editors, advertising men and radio reporters for lectures to journalism classes.

This contact between professional groups and the university would be invaluable. In addition to the educational benefits, the opportunity for these thought-leaders to see the university first-hand is not to be minimized.

Execution of this ambitious program requires a first-rate faculty.

In my estimation, we have one of the outstanding teachers of journalism on our faculty. Professor John Paul Jones is an inspirational teacher, a counselor in whom students place their confidence and a willing worker in the interests of the University.

He continues to win new honors. His last textbook has been widely adopted throughout the country and selected as one of four American journalism books for translation into Japanese. He is co-author of another textbook, now in the hands of the printer.

Members of the Florida Press Association are enthusiastic about his work this summer in their behalf. These are some of the factors contributing to my recommendation for his raise in salary.

Building for the future and to inject new blood into the School, Edward C. Hanna was brought in as an instructor last September. Coming as he did from industry, this was his first teaching position. He has done a very satisfactory job.

Recommendation for his increase in salary is not to be interpreted as final judgment. He has made marked improvement in his two semesters and gives every indication of developing into the kind of faculty member we want.

The Board of Student Publications was pleased with his work last year and will continue to pay \$1000 of his salary per annum.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW

To the President of the University

Sir: I have the honor to submit to you the following report for the College of Law covering the biennium ending June 30, 1952.

The past two years have been a period of continued progress towards the objectives set forth in the Six Year Plan appended to your 1948 biennial report to the Board of Control.

In April, 1951, the College was inspected by John G. Hervey, Adviser to the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association. Mr. Hervey's general conclusion as submitted to you was: "Dean Fenn . . . and the administration are to be congratulated on the effective work being done. The teaching is excellent, the scholarship standards are satisfactory, and the objectives and the curriculum have undergone continuous study" Mr. Hervey's specific comments will be mentioned under the appropriate headings in this report.

Student Personnel

Enrollment in the College has continued to decline during the biennium. In the 1950 spring semester, for example, 417 students were enrolled; in the corresponding semester of 1952 there were 253. This decline has been accentuated by withdrawals for military service; only a few students have been forced to resign during a semester,

but many have withdrawn at the end of a semester. In addition, many new students have undoubtedly failed to enter the College because of the imminence of a call to service. Since the increased admission standards, discussed in my last report, become effective in September, 1952, a further decrease in enrollment is expected for the 1952-53 academic year. Thereafter our enrollment should increase with the return of old and new students from military service and the financial assistance afforded such students by the Federal Government.

The pre-law academic training of our students has improved very substantially during the biennium:

	Total Entrants	Baccalaureate		Pre-Law Training Combination		2 to 3 Years	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1948-50	341	111	32.5	67	17.7	163	47.8
1950-52	286	153	53.5	63	22.0	70	24.5

The increase in non-resident students and out-of-State college representation in our student body suggests the prospect of future student bodies with more diversified backgrounds:

	Total Entering Students		Non-resident Students		Out-of-State College Student Representation	
			No.	%	No.	%
1948-50	341		13	3.8	46	19.4
1950-52	286		21	7.4	50	23.0

The placement of our graduates deserves particular mention. During a period when the national average for placement of law school graduates available for positions has been less than 85%, all except one of our graduates available for positions have been placed. Primary credit for this splendid showing is due Professor Miller, Chairman of our Placement Committee, and his associates, Professors Black, Clark, and Yonge.

Curriculum

The curriculum reorganization, begun four years ago, has been substantially completed and a revised and enriched curriculum will be announced for the 1953-54 academic year. A "core" course of study consisting of 71 semester hours, augmented by 80 semester hours of specialized and advanced courses will assure a well-rounded basic legal education for all students and permit a degree of specialization for students desiring it. Over a thousand faculty man-hours have gone into the planning and implementation of this curriculum. I wish to take this opportunity to record my appreciation of the unstinting efforts and imaginative and creative thought that Professor Day, Chairman of the Curriculum Committee, and all other members of the faculty have devoted to this major objective of the College. It is recognized that further changes may become desirable within a few years, but it is believed that the proposed curriculum, when completely implemented by several additions to the faculty and the introduction of new teaching materials now in preparation, will be equal, if not superior, to any Bachelor of Laws curriculum in the country.

Faculty Personnel

The biennium has been marked by an internal strengthening of the faculty rather than by an increase in size. Added teaching experience, intensive consideration of

objectives, and careful experimentation with materials and methods have improved the caliber of instruction and the educational status of the faculty as a whole. During the past two years, the faculty has written, revised, or supplemented twenty five sets of teaching materials. The faculty has published, or has had accepted for publication, approximately 15 articles and 10 book reviews. Professors Krastin and Macdonald have been engaged in completing their doctoral theses. Professor Maloney was granted a leave of absence for the 1950-51 academic year to accept a University Fellowship at Columbia University School of Law; his year of graduate study is reflected in our curriculum revision at many points. Professor Scoles has been granted a leave of absence for the 1952-53 academic year to accept a University Fellowship for graduate study at Columbia University School of Law, and Professor Yonge has been granted a leave of absence for the same period to accept a Sterling Fellowship for graduate study at Yale University Law School.

In September, 1950, Albertus J. Cone, a recent graduate of our College, and Robert B. Mautz were appointed Assistant Professors of Law. James R. Richardson was appointed Associate Professor of Law in September, 1951. For the spring, 1952, Armand J. Brissette was appointed Interim Assistant Professor of Law and T. E. LaGrone was appointed Interim Associate Professor of Law.

During the biennium the following promotions were approved: Associate Professor to Professor: Kenneth L. Black, Dexter Delony, William D. Macdonald, Frank Maloney, Eugene F. Scoles; Assistant Professor to Associate Professor: Karl Krastin, Robert B. Mautz, Richard B. Stephens and Philip K. Yonge.

Professor Smith was called to active military service in September, 1950, and returned to the faculty in May, 1952. During his tour of duty his principal assignment was in the Office of the Judge Advocate, European Command. In February, 1951, Professor Hunter was recalled to active duty in the Air Force as Delay Board Officer; his recent reassignment to the position of Group Commander of an Air Force Training Group makes it uncertain when he will return to the College.

The sudden death of Professor Robert F. Tomlin on December 23, 1951, was a very real loss to the College.

Effective February 1951, Charles V. Silliman resigned as Assistant Professor to enter private practice and in June, 1951, Albertus J. Cone resigned for the same reason.

We have been indeed fortunate not to lose more members of our faculty during the biennium. In my last report I pointed out that the inability to recognize intensive work with appropriate salary increases had posed a difficult psychological problem with the faculty. Mr. Hervey, in his comments to you concerning his inspection of this College, stated the matter as follows: "It is my considered judgment that your staff cannot be retained without substantial increases . . . my observation has been that the best of the law teachers in our state universities have been attracted to private schools at higher salaries. It is time for a change. The state universities need not be the proving grounds for aspiring law teachers. This condition should not be permitted and I sincerely hope Florida can meet the competition and retain and continue to build a superior staff. If so, it would have a salutary effect throughout the South."

It speaks well for the vitality of our program that no member of our faculty has resigned to accept appointment in another law school, although in at least two instances such offers at higher salaries have been received, and it is certain that several others could have been obtained if members of the faculty had sought them.

Mr. Hervey also commented: "Your faculty is a young one. Some two or three

additions of effective teachers and able scholars in the middle age bracket would appear to be in order. The Dean is aware of the problem." Constant efforts during the biennium to find men meeting the qualifications stated by Mr. Hervey have proved futile because of the salary situation and the policy of appointing on a twelve-months basis and requiring summer teaching without additional compensation.

Law Library

During the biennium 6,210 volumes were added to our library, bringing the collection to 38,586. At the current rate of accessions, our present shelf space will be filled in approximately three years.

This year has seen the completion of an analytical card index of the treatises and textbooks in our collection. This index will greatly facilitate use of the library for definitive research by students, faculty and members of the Bar. By arrangement with Mr. Stanley West, Director of the University Libraries, our library is now in position to furnish to lawyers throughout the State, at a nominal cost, photostatic copies of any material in our library.

On March 1, 1952, Mrs. Betty Smith Pryor resigned as Assistant Law Librarian, and Mrs. Nadine Neil Reed, a graduate of this College, was appointed in her place.

Law Review

During the biennium the University of Florida Law Review continued its very substantial contribution to the educational program of the College. In 1951 it became a quarterly and, in spite of the increased amount of student work required and the decrease in size of our student body, the caliber of the student work has been fully maintained. Sincere appreciation is due J. Nixon Daniel, Jr., Jack Bissell, Robert Trask Mann, Stephen H. Grimes, C. Harris Dittmar, and Albert P. Schwarz, who acted as Editors-in-Chief during the biennium, and to Professors Miller and Mautz for maintaining the standards and increasing the prestige and circulation of the Law Review during this difficult period.

Recognition of the *Review* as a worthy addition to the legal literature of the State of Florida has continued to come explicitly in the form of citations to it in the opinions of the Supreme Court of Florida, and implicitly in the contribution of articles for publication by Florida judges and outstanding attorneys. Requests for permission to reprint all or portions of articles and citation of the *Review* in casebooks and other legal publications provide tangible evidence of the increasing acceptance nationally of the *Review* as a scholarly and original journal.

The publication of a symposium issue on the subject of the Extraordinary Writs of Florida, and of an issue consisting entirely of student work contributed by member schools of the Southern Law Review Conference, marked major departures from the previous course of the *Review*. The symposium has been exceptionally well received by The Florida Bar.

On April 4 and 5, 1952, the Law Review and this College were hosts of the Sixth Annual Southern Law Review Conference, which was attended by more than one hundred representatives from twenty southeastern law schools. Professor Miller was elected chairman of the 1953 conference.

National Inter-Law School Moot Court Competition

The College was honored to accept the request to act as host for the first southern regional elimination round of the National Inter-Law School Moot Court Competition,

sponsored annually by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The eliminations were held in our courtroom on November 26 and 27, 1951. Teams from this school, and the law colleges of Emory University, the University of Mississippi, John B. Stetson University and the University of Miami competed. The first and second prizes for the best briefs were won by the two teams representing this College. The final round of oral argument between the John B. Stetson University team and the University of Miami No. 1 team was won by the University of Miami.

The Florida Bar provided the prize for the winning oral argument, and book prizes for the "runner-up" in oral argument and for the best briefs were provided by the Harrison Company, Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company and West Publishing Company. Social activities provided by the University Administration and the Eighth Judicial Circuit Bar Association completed a highly successful competition. We are indebted to Justice B. K. Roberts, of the Florida Supreme Court, and to the following Florida attorneys who served as judges and graded the briefs: James D. Bruton, Jr., William H. Chandler, Erwin A. Clayton, Horner C. Fisher, J. Thomas Gurney, Henry L. Gray, Charles Cook Howell, Jr., J. Robert McClure, Giles J. Patterson, Paul Ritter, Byron T. Sauls, Sigsbee L. Scruggs, Marion E. Sibley, Harold B. Wahl, William H. Watson, Jr., John T. Wigginton, and J. E. D. Yonge.

Extra-University Activities

One of the most gratifying developments during the past two years has been the pronounced increase in faculty participation in the legal activities of the State. Our Seminar in Legislative Drafting has been conducted with the active and very helpful participation of Attorney General Richard W. Ervin and Assistant Attorney General Charles Tom Henderson. Many of the problems used in the seminar were submitted by the Attorney General's Office and much of our students' work is presently reflected in the statutes of the State. Professor Scoles was active, in his capacity as Adviser to the Juvenile Courts Committee of The Florida Bar, in the drafting of the new Juvenile Court Act, enacted by the 1951 Legislature.

Members of the faculty have spoken on professional topics at approximately sixty bar association meetings and legal institutes during the biennium. Professors Black, Miller and TeSelle have been particularly active in this respect—each has spoken on ten or more occasions. Members of the faculty acted as advisers to eight committees of The Florida Bar during 1950-51; and in 1951-52 served as advisers to sixteen such committees. Such activities have not gone unnoticed—in March, 1952, the Board of Governors of The Florida Bar adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, that the Board of Governors of The Florida Bar extend to Dean Fenn the appreciation of the Integrated Bar for the great amount of time and help that the University of Florida Law College professors have given to the Bar's various committees. The Law College has been most unselfish and has aided the Bar in its various projects."

We are indebted to Attorney General Ervin and Presidents John T. Wigginton and John M. Allison of The Florida Bar for making possible this increased participation in the legal activities of the State. We look forward to our opportunities for continued service during the coming year.

Needs

It is with regret that I must report that the needs of the College as set forth in my last report remain unsatisfied. Two years ago I stated:

"In spite of the substantial growth of the College during the past biennium, much is needed for the full fruition of the envisioned program.

"The balance of the new wing, as originally projected, is badly needed to provide additional library space and several large seminar rooms. At the present time there is no seminar room in the building which can accommodate twenty to thirty students. Until these can be procured, our program cannot reach full fruition, since the heart of the program is in the seminar work. Air conditioning for the entire plant is equally essential to the continued improvement of work hours and study habits of the students, as well as increased efficiency of the faculty. The third floor of the old building must be divided into faculty offices for additional personnel. Additional office furnishings for the faculty offices as well as the new offices will be needed. Seven additions to the faculty are needed to bring it to full strength. Additional stenographic personnel will be needed for new faculty members.

"In addition it has been necessary to reduce the library budget for accessions for the coming year, which further delays building up the library to the standards needed for the envisioned program. Specifically the lack of library funds and funds for new personnel have created the problem of whether we can implement the Legislation program during the year, and have made it impossible to consider the addition of International Law and Comparative Law programs, with particular emphasis on Latin-American Law. The inability to recognize intensive work with appropriate salary increases for the coming year, has posed a difficult psychological problem with the faculty. Continued uncertainty as to financial support of the program and recognition of faculty efforts will undoubtedly create within the next biennium a skepticism as to the future of the College and a tendency to seek more challenging and financially attractive positions elsewhere.

"The foregoing are immediate needs; before the College can attain its maximum stature, the remaining two sides of the law quadrangle are needed to provide living accommodations for students, a student lounge room, and a larger and more efficiently arranged administration suite."

These statements are equally applicable today, except that the Legislation program has been partially implemented by the introduction of the Seminar in Legislative Drafting.

Respectfully submitted,

Henry A. Fenn
Dean

July 31, 1952
haf:ej

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

To the President of the University

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report on the College of Pharmacy for the biennium ending June 30, 1952, and recommendations for the coming biennium.

Although fewer significant developments took place than were reported for the previous biennium, I am pleased to advise that the College has experienced a further growth in enrollment and staff and that the faculty has continued its good teaching,

and has accelerated its research and productive scholarship. In addition, much service was rendered to the professions of pharmacy and medicine in our State.

A new and improved curriculum became effective for all students entering the University in September, 1951, and thereafter. Requiring a total of 151 semester credit hours for the degree of B.S. in Pharmacy, it has been favorably commented on by many pharmaceutical educators. In co-operation with the College of Physical Education and Health, senior pharmacy students are now being given some training and experience in the compounding of prescriptions under the supervision of registered pharmacists in the new dispensary in the Infirmary. Seventy juniors and seniors were taken on an educational trip to the Parke Davis Laboratories in Detroit.

The enrollments during the biennium taxed physical facilities. In September, 1950, the College enrolled 403 sophomores, juniors, and seniors and 22 graduate students. In September, 1951, there were 396 sophomores, juniors, and seniors and 30 graduate students. During both years the enrollments were the third largest compared to seventy-four schools and colleges of pharmacy in the United States. A recent count revealed that among the undergraduate students there were 23 who hold degrees in other fields, 30 women, and 7 from foreign countries.

During the past two years the number of degrees granted has reached an all-time high as follows: 174 B. S. in Pharmacy; 15 M. S. in Pharmacy; 5 Ph.D. The demand for graduates continues to exceed the supply.

The faculty was increased by the addition of three instructors and one teaching assistant. However, the number of graduate assistants was reduced from six to three. Faculty members have carried heavy teaching loads, directed research, and continued to publish scientific and professional articles. As far as limited travel funds permitted and by correspondence they have taken an active part in several state and national professional and scientific organizations. Dr. L. G. Gramling was elected Grand Alchemist of Gamma Sigma Epsilon, national honorary chemical society. Dean P. A. Foote was elected national president of Rho Chi, honorary pharmaceutical society. Twenty-five per cent of the faculty are listed in the latest edition of Who's Who in America. Several faculty members lectured in two refresher courses for Florida pharmacists.

For the improvement of physical facilities, little can be reported because of inadequate funds. The incinerator and manufacturing equipment which were purchased in the previous biennium were placed in operation in September, 1950. Graduate students in pharmacology have constructed some experimental apparatus at a saving. A perpetual inventory system for equipment and expendables was completed.

The graduate program has had the largest enrollment in its history of twenty-six years. The majority of the students have been from other states and such foreign countries as Canada, Puerto Rico, and Egypt. A professor from the University of Chile came to the College for three months of post-doctoral research and study. National recognition of the program was further evidenced by five grants-in-aid, total \$10,650, which were given by Eli Lilly and Company, Merck and Company, and the United States Army Chemical Center. The American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education has continued to support eight to ten fellows with annual total grants of about \$15,000. Several new graduate courses were offered and a major in pharmaceutical chemistry was approved.

Research during the biennium covered many subjects such as toxic plants, poisonous mushrooms, extractions of drug principles, local anesthetics, Spanish moss, rodenticides, stabilization of drugs, imitation flavors, vitamins, emulsions, and the use of citrus pulp

and ground sponge as tablet disintegrating agents. Two discoveries were found worthy of patenting by the Research Corporation under the contract with the University.

In the medicinal plant garden the Egyptian plant, *Anani visnaga*, which is used for cardiac disorders, was successfully grown as a possible new crop for Florida if costs of production can be reduced. The quality will be ascertained in comparison to the Egyptian product and samples grown in other parts of the United States. After prolonged effort Citronella plants were obtained from Puerto Rico. New strains of *Datura stemonium* were received from other institutions.

Student organizations have been very active. The Florida Chapter of Kappa Psi established the first professional fraternity house on the Campus. A year ago the students began publishing Q.S., their quarterly magazine. During its short life it has been well received by Florida Pharmacy Alumni and drugstores in the State. Adequate funds were obtained by the sale of advertising.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Florida State Pharmaceutical Association continued to donate \$50 annually for the purchase of books and journals. During the period this organization assisted ten pharmacy students by loans. The Duval County Ladies Auxiliary established a fund of \$400 which has assisted many pharmacy students by small loans for short periods of time. The Hillsborough County Auxiliary donated a 16 mm. movie sound projector. The Gainesville Branch of the Ladies Auxiliary of the F.S.P.A. gave two dances for students and two buffet suppers for the graduating students and friends.

Publicity, governed by University policy and conservatism, seemed to be adequate. Special attention is called to an article, "Florida's College of Pharmacy in Review" which appeared in the January-February, 1952, issue of the trade magazine, *TILE AND TILL*. This journal has a circulation of 70,000 in the United States and 52,000 in 54 foreign countries. For the latter it is translated into French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and German.

Bureau of Professional Relations

The Bureau of Professional Relations began its second decade of service to Florida pharmacists and physicians assisted by two annual grants of \$5,000 from the Florida State Board of Pharmacy. Many talks and exhibits were made before professional groups. Two refresher courses and a telecast were presented. The mailing list has increased 27%, reaching 3,435. The total number of pieces of literature annually mailed is about 125,000. With the help of committees of physicians and pharmacists, a revised edition of the Accepted Florida Formulary was published and distributed to all Florida drugstores and doctors of medicine. The Associate Director of the Bureau has continued to interview periodically members of both professions to assist in the solving of mutual problems.

Needs and Recommendations

1. A new building for the College is urgently needed to care for the large enrollment which has taxed all existing facilities. Although 100 temporary lockers in the hallway are still used, three and four students must be assigned to each locker. These lockers are a fire hazard and a definite handicap to efficient teaching. Laboratory sections in pharmacology must continue to be scheduled in a chemistry laboratory—a most unsatisfactory arrangement. More space is needed for offices and research laboratories for a larger faculty and graduate enrollment. It is strongly recommended that the new building requested previously for the College of Pharmacy be given a high priority rating on the University building program.

2. It is recommended that an assistant dean be appointed from the present staff and

that one assistant professor be added in order that an adequate counseling program may be inaugurated. Such a program should prove particularly valuable to the more than 75 students per semester who are not permitted to enter the College of Pharmacy because of low honor point averages. To strengthen the graduate program in pharmacology it is recommended that one instructor be replaced by an assistant or associate professor with a Ph.D. degree.

3. It is recommended that salary raises be permitted where justified by merit and by salary scales of other comparable institutions.

4. Expense budgets have been inadequate to maintain stocks of drugs, chemicals, glassware, and other expendables, and to purchase new equipment. More money is needed for travel to professional meetings, for a sprinkler system in the Medicinal Plant Garden, and, eventually, for a small greenhouse. It is, therefore, urgently recommended that these needs be considered and that the requested biennial budget be approved.

Respectfully submitted,

P. A. Foote
Dean

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION, HEALTH & ATHLETICS

To the President of the University

Sir: In compliance with your request of May 19, 1952, I take pleasure in presenting this report for the period beginning July 1, 1950, and ending June 30, 1952.

As in the year 1950 expansion once again marked the progress of this College. In cooperation with seventeen outstanding medical centers in the United States and several colleges on campus, we are now offering a curriculum leading to the Degree Bachelor of Science in Physical Therapy. The addition of this much needed area of training complements the work of our Departments of Health Service, The Professional Curriculum, Intramural Athletics and Recreation, Required Physical Education for Men and Required Physical Education for Women. A comprehensive and factual survey of the workings of each department points up clearly the need for the continued nurture and development of each of the integrated areas of education and service offered in this College.

The Professional Curriculum

The most significant progress made in this Department over the biennium has been the inclusion in the offerings of a curriculum in the area of physical therapy and the continued growth of the graduate program. The total program of teacher and technical training served some 4,523 undergraduate students last biennium and 290 graduate students.

Aside from the on-campus instruction, five courses were taught for the General Extension Division with a total enrollment of 185 students. The Bureau of Field Service of this College contributed to state, county and community projects, and presentations on 94 occasions.

Organized research has been conducted in the areas of physical education and health education. Six research studies have been completed and three of these have been published in professional journals. One study has been reviewed by the Office of Naval Research and it was recommended that further research be continued in the particular

area. Altogether three of the above studies have been submitted via the University Research Committee to the Office of Naval Research.

The program of teacher training for women has enlarged greatly until we now serve 58 prospective women elementary and secondary school physical education teachers as compared to 28 in the last biennium.

Student Health Service

The Department of Student Health comprises a staff of four full-time physicians, one part-time radiologist, 58 nurses, technicians, office and service staff that operated our modern well-equipped Infirmary 679 days during the past biennium. During that period this service cared for 2,964 in-patients and 83,679 out-patients, a monthly report of which is submitted to your office. In June 1951, Dr. Sanford E. Ayers assumed the position as Director and under his guidance a number of the following improvements have been effected:

- a. Elimination of the position of Superintendent and appropriate reorganization.
- b. Preparation of an outstanding Manual of Operating Procedures.
- c. Expansion and improvement of monthly reports to the President of the University and Board of Control.
- d. Inauguration of night transport service.
- e. Complete reorganization of the bookkeeping system.
- f. Addition of electro-cardiographic service.
- g. Inclusion of psychiatric service beginning in September 1952, administered by a fully-trained and experienced neuro-psychiatrist.
- h. Inclusion of a well-equipped physical therapy clinic beginning September 1952, administered by a registered physical therapist.
- i. The establishment of a pharmacy.

The work is accomplished by giving 24-hour service 7 days a week while school is in session. Clinic hours are from 8 a.m. until 12 midnight and a physician is always available at the hospital or on call. Regular physicians hours are 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily except Sunday when one is available upon request.

This operation is financed by student fees.

Department of Required Physical Education for Men

This program, designed to provide all male students with a well-rounded program of physical fitness and sports, experienced an increase over the biennium of approximately 813 students, serving during the biennium a total load of 8,450 students including 5,751 different students. Of this number approximately 10-14 per cent participated in a program of physical rehabilitation through adapted sports and corrective exercises. Evidence of the physical improvement of the entire group is expressed by the fact that in September of 1950 some 70 per cent of the students failed their regular Physical Fitness Test. That this group has shown a great deal of improvement is indicated by the fact that the most recent test showed less than 10% of the same group failing. The second year of the biennium, of a group that reported in September of 1951 some 66 per cent of the students failed the regular Physical Fitness Test. At the present time in this same group there were only 8 per cent failures. Since these tests are carefully planned and administered to indicate real bodily function, these figures are most gratifying. Sports ranged from those requiring little exhaustive effort such as bait casting to rugged team and individual games so that an activity may be found for all individuals regardless of their physical ability. Types of activities provided for current as well as

future needs of all students in every kind of physical condition and whether handicapped or normal.

Department of Required Physical Education for Women

A counterpart of the program for men, this unit has grown in numbers from 150 students in 1947 to 721 students at the present time. Over the biennium a total load of 1,876 students have been served including 834 different students. Outstanding progress has been made in areas of aquatics and the dance. The total program is designed to develop the girls physically and to promote an understanding of personal hygiene, grooming and poise. The therapeutic and adapted program has served 102 girls over the biennium.

Department of Intramural Athletics and Recreation

Long a University of Florida tradition and one of the most potent influences for good on this campus, the programs of sports and other recreational activities continue to serve our students with increasing effectiveness. The introduction of co-recreational sports and the inclusion of employee-faculty groups into the program have been developments of note. This program saw 750 students participate in the administration which in turn served 6,340 different playing students. There were 19 sports presented in 4,672 contests. Club and interest groups numbered 23 and served 1,460 students. The summer programs saw 39 teams and 2,050 students participate in 12 sports. The faculty and employee program served 560 over the entire biennium.

Summary of Highlights and Needs

THE PROFESSIONAL CURRICULUM

A. Highlights

1. Development of graduate program from its inception in 1950 to present enrollment of 290 students.
2. Inclusion of curriculum in physical therapy.
3. Increase in total class undergraduate program of 1,067.

B. Present and Future Needs

1. *Personnel*: One professor to provide for expansion of graduate offerings; one associate professor to teach safety education and serve as consultant for community and state school projects as well as industrial. Have had no additions to staff since September 1949.
2. *Financial*: Continued N & R at approximately same figure as present.

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

A. Highlights

1. Additional psychiatric service.
2. Additional physical therapy service.
3. Complete administration and operating revision.
4. Establishment of pharmacy.
5. Improved follow-up procedure, especially in cardiac cases.

B. Present and Future Needs

1. *Personnel*: At present none. If faculty-employee service is provided will need one additional physician.

2. *Financial:* At present the student fees cover the expense. Additional services and/or diminishing enrollment may increase need for state funds.
3. *Building:* One wing for increased laboratory and clinic facilities.

REQUIRED PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR MEN

A. Highlights

1. Raising physical fitness index so that only eight per cent cannot pass examinations.
2. Improved adapted and corrective exercise program. Returned eight per cent of students to regular program while 90 per cent participated in one or more of the activities of the regular program.
3. Overall increase of 813 students.

B. Present and Future Needs

1. *Personnel:* Need two instructors to provide for increased number of participants. Have had no staff increases in three years.
2. *Financial:* Continuance of N & R at same figure.

REQUIRED PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

A. Highlights

1. Increase of enrollment from 150 to 1,876 over the present biennium.
2. Programs of aquatics and the dance outstanding: Glee Club, Water Show and Television appearances featured the community and state dance activities while the Swim Fiesta was the highlight of the women's aquatic program on campus. These projects reflected the training in swimming and the all around organizational ability achieved by the students in these programs.

B. Present and Future Needs

1. *Personnel:* One instructor and one equipment room attendant for the Women's Campus Recreation Unit.
2. *Financial:*
 - a. Continued N & R at same figure.
 - b. Development of areas and facilities as outlined in March 16, 1952, letter to Budget Committee called "Women's Campus Recreation Facility."

INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS AND RECREATION

A. Highlights

1. Presentation of Intramural Open House.
2. Provided program of 19 sports for 6,340 different students both men and women, which is an increase of 1,080 over the biennium.
3. Emphasis placed on sportsmanship with rating scales established and results published at students' request.

B. Present and Future Needs

1. *Personnel:* One secretary on state budget. Otherwise the unit can continue self support with student fee revenue.

Respectfully submitted,

D. K. Stanley
Dean

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

To the President of the University

Sir: For several bienniums our report has been concerned, in main, with some outstanding accomplishment or feature of our college unit. Four years ago the problem of handling our unprecedented enrollment received major consideration. Two years ago we reported our part in the National Evaluation of General Education as conducted by the American Council on Education. This work has moved along in a desirable way. We are sending six faculty members to the national workshop this summer. The first preliminary measuring tests have been given to our 1951-52 freshmen. We are looking forward to the achievement of the objectives mentioned in the 1948-50 report. In the midst of our re-examination of materials of study, it appears desirable in this report to indicate the creative work that has come from members of our staff. In main, we shall list only the books and textbooks that they have contributed during the biennium of such import that they have been published by the leading publishing companies of the country.

The Social Science staff, under the able leadership of its Chairman William G. Carleton, has published thirty or more articles concerning the work of this area in leading periodicals the country over. The other staff groups also have published many articles. Dr. Carleton and Dr. Hanna are under contract with the Dryden Press for a social science textbook for college use in 1953. Dr. Carleton is also under contract with the same publishing firm for an American cultural and anthropological history. The Lewis Historical Publishing Company of New York has just completed a two-volume, 500,000 word, history of Florida by J. E. Dovell, a staff member. Arthur L. Funk, another staff member, has just completed editing a source book in modern European history to be published this coming winter by the American Book Company. Dr. George C. Osborn has just published a book manuscript covering the life of James K. Vardamon of Mississippi. Mr. Samuel Proctor has published with the University of Florida Press a bibliography of Napoleon Bonaparte Broward. He is currently at work on a history of the University of Florida to be published in June 1953. Another staff member, Dr. Oscar Svarlien, has finished his manuscript of a textbook in international law, to be published this coming spring by McGraw-Hill Company. Dr. Clyde B. Vedder is currently at work on a textbook in criminology to be published by the Dryden Press.

Dr. L. W. Gaddum, the Chairman of the Physical Science group, with Dr. Knowles has completed the manuscript for a physical science textbook for publication by Houghton Mifflin Company in 1953. Dr. Elliott, a staff member of this group, has completed the manuscript for a high school text to be published by Harper Brothers Publishing Company in 1952. This staff too has a number of leading articles appearing in national journals.

Dr. J. Hooper Wise and his colleagues in our English division have just received (1952) from Harcourt, Brace and Company *College English: the First Year*. This monumental work of nearly 1,000 pages collects in one volume the materials for a complete course in freshman English. An exercise manual accompanies the volume. The University of Florida Press is publishing this year J. E. Congleton's book, *Theories of Pastoral Poetry in England*. Stephen F. Fogle of this same staff had *A Brief Anthology of Poetry* published by American Book Company in 1951. The University of Oklahoma Press published *A Petroleum Dictionary* by staff member Lalia P. Boone. Wise, Congleton, and Morris are completing the revised edition of *Meaning in Reading* to be published by Harcourt, Brace and Company in 1953.

Dr. Robert F. Davidson, Chairman of the Humanities division, has just received from the Dryden Press (1952) his new text for use this fall, *Philosophies Men Live By*. Professor A. D. Graeffe's text *Creative Teaching in the Humanities*, published by Harpers in 1951, has been highly praised and widely discussed.

The new revised text *Man and the Biological World* by Rogers, Hubbel, and Byers published by McGraw-Hill in 1952 will be ready for class use the coming semester. We should mention here that two members of this biology group, Dr. Berner and Dr. Carr, are on leave working for the British Military Government on an entomological problem in the Lake Ngassa region of East Africa.

As a result of this creative work, all departments will present to the 1952-53 students new organizations of the materials of study. The new syllabi, some largely textual, will be ready for the fall term. National recognition given staff members means that they are in demand the country over as speakers and consultants in General Education.

We must not conclude this report concerning the creative work of the staff members without noting that their morale has been greatly strengthened by the significant improvements that have been made in buildings, classrooms, laboratories and equipment. The increases in salary levels have been most heartening. The staff as a whole is enthusiastic about the work here.

Respectfully submitted,

Winston W. Little
Dean, University College

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE GENERAL EXTENSION DIVISION

To the President of the University

Sir: As Florida grows and develops, the problems of her citizens change with the trends and direction of progress. Mr. Taxpayer knows that the University can use its specialized skills and resources to help him and he expects that help.

If the University is to be a continuous, integral part of the life of the State and furnish dynamic leadership to those who wish to keep abreast of the times in their work and thinking, the extension program must be constantly adapted to give the people now what they want and need. The General Extension Division of Florida attempts to do this, and during the past biennium all University personnel made available to it has been used in the program, as well as many specialists and consultants from other institutions and agencies. The major part of these resources has been absorbed by University credit courses and by established adult education programs.

Requests for new courses and programs based on problems of work, home and family, community, and government have been accelerated by the rapid increase in population, and have come to the Division with greater insistence. It has been impossible to respond adequately. But the Division has encouraged organizations throughout the State to put on their own programs, for which extension consultation service on organization techniques, program planning, and interest building was furnished, along with limited staff participation and all kinds of informational materials and visual aids. To facilitate this phase of extension, the Division is making every effort to develop community leaders in the various fields in which they are most apt.

-During the past biennium there were 41,922 enrollments in courses and programs

conducted by the General Extension Division: of these 11,393 were registered in extension courses for University credit; 28,238 were enrolled in short courses, seminars and institutes; 1,741 were entered in extension activities for high school youth. In addition there were 159,872 participants in programs conducted by organizations with the help of the General Extension Division. The Florida Film Library of the Extension Division booked 50,961 units of visual aid materials, and the State Extension Library had a circulation of 146,747 from its reference and children's collection.

The following tables and comments indicate the variety, spread and amount of work accomplished during the biennial period in these classifications.

Adult Education
Statistical Summary

TABLE I-A

*Short Courses, Seminars, and Institutes
Conducted by General Extension Division*

A. For Business		Enrollments
Advertising in Action (1)	43	
All Florida Art Conference and Exhibition (1)	82	
Automobile Insurance	295	
Broadcasters Clinic (1)	39	
Driver Education Short Courses (3)	91	
General Sanitariums Short Course (2)	191	
Milk Sanitariums Short Course (2)	181	
Motor Vehicle Fleet Supervisors Short Course (2)	93	
Motor Vehicle Top Management Conference (1)	41	
Parking Seminar (1)	71	
Pharmacists Refresher Course (2)	67	
Property and Liability Agents Short Courses (2)	386	
Public Relations Clinics (6)	334	
Retail Hardware Sales Clinic (1)	69	
Retail Salesmanship Course (1)	61	
Sales Clinics (2)	264	
Southeastern Business Conferences (2)	182	
Southeastern College Art Conference (1)	106	
Timber Cruising Short Course (1)	33	
	Sub Total	2,629
B. For Citizenship and Public Service		
Alien Training	583	
City Managers Short Course (1)	46	
County Tax Collectors Work Conference (1)	112	
Employment Counselors Short Course (1)	24	
Finance Officers Short Courses (2)	104	
Ice Manufacturing Short Course (1)	34	
Juvenile Delinquency Short Course (1)	92	
Park Executives Institutes (2)	139	
Recreation Leaders Short Courses (27)	1,447	
Water and Sewage Short Courses (2)	383	
	Sub Total	2,964
C. For Community Leaders		Enrollments
Audio-Visual Institutes (3)	583	
Community Resources Education (1)	87	
Discussion Leadership Instruction (3)	90	
Film Forum and Lecture Discussion Techniques (80)	5,848	
Hearing Clinic (1)	12	
Parent-Teacher Leadership Short Course (2)	1,483	

Visual Aids Clinics (40)	3,360
Visiting Teacher Institute (1)	358
Visitation and Promotion of Community Study	449
Sub Total	12,270

D. Family and Home

Family Life Education	
Adult Institutes (10)	899
*College Student Institute (1)	105
Garden Club Short Course (2)	306
Home and Family Living Short Course (6)	814
Workshops and Clinics (7)	1,233
*Youth-Adult Institutes (14)	3,169
Sub Total	6,526

E. International Understanding

Air Age Education	197
Film Classics Leagues—sustaining members	2,707
Unesco Study	995
Sub Total	3,899

TOTAL	28,288
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TABLE I-B

*Programs Conducted by Organizations
with Extension Division Assistance*

	Participants
1. Civic and Service	49,732
2. P.T.A.	22,671
3. Religious	17,543
4. Rural Interest	25,680
5. Safety	8,100
6. Women's	30,205
7. Miscellaneous	5,941
Total	159,872

During the planning, organizing and conducting of the courses listed in Table I-A, the following facts became increasingly evident:

A. Employers with expanding businesses are interested in idea courses for themselves as well as in-service training programs for their employees, particularly in the areas of public relations and merchandising techniques. These business people want help in their efforts to adapt themselves to new conditions, to take advantage of new situations, and to meet competition from the outside.

B. In common with citizens all over the country, Floridians have a new awareness of the necessity for economy and efficiency in government. Officials and public employees are seeking extension training to enable them to do a more effective job and to take care of an expanding operation.

C. There is marked increase in interest in community problems and their solutions. Schools, welfare, and resource use are commanding attention. Intelligent local leadership is emerging. This leadership requires additional extension programs providing information and guidance.

D. There is a statewide interest in the University family life education program. Men as well as women have participated enthusiastically in these and related courses offered to give assistance in understanding the complex relationships and the adjustments that must be made in the family and in the community.

E. In the total population there is a growing interest in international affairs. There is a vast amount of misunderstanding and mistrust which must be overcome. University extension programs for world understanding have been insignificant compared to the need. It is urgent that some means be found for extending instruction of this kind.

Table I-B shows the tremendous amount of work which can be done through aiding and enriching programs of voluntary organizations. Since the University will never be able to supply local instructors in all of the areas of community interest, it has been necessary to encourage community organizations to put on their own programs with the assistance of the General Extension Division. The success of the plan is shown by the number participating during the one year reported herein.

Youth Activities

TABLE II

	Enrollments
Debate and Declamation Contests (68 schools)	288
Leadership Training Clinics (79 schools)	313
Youth Forums (8)	935
Scholastic Press Conference	205
Youth-Adult Institutes*	
College Student Institutes*	
TOTAL	1,741

*See Table I-B

An effort is being made by the Division to revive youth activities in forensics, drama, and scholarship which once gained considerable proportions and involved all of the better schools of the State. There is evidence of resurgence of an interest which can be stimulated.

To train leaders in group activities, youth clinics have been held on student council, student publications, discussion and parliamentary procedure, and outdoor education. Others have been planned.

All of this work will be coordinated in a total, recognized University leadership program for high school youth. The importance of providing these opportunities for youth to become interested in higher education and in community service cannot be over-emphasized.

University Extension Instruction

TABLE III

	Enrollments
A. Correspondence Study	
College Registrations	3,953
High School Registrations	830
Sub Total	4,783
B. Teacher Training	
Classes (157)—Registrations	6,042
Workshops (14)—Registrations	1,068
Sub Total	7,110
TOTAL	11,893

The number of registrations in correspondence study and extension classes for University credit courses has decreased during the past biennium. An analysis shows only that old offerings no longer fulfill public needs and our Universities have not made available the new courses the people want. To illustrate: Ninety-five per cent of Florida teachers now have college degrees. They are asking for graduate courses, and ways and means have not been found to give an adequate number of courses on this level. At the other extreme we find that the junior colleges have not equalized the opportunity throughout the State for freshman and sophomore work. Since many employers now require two years of college training, there is demand for lower division courses which cannot be met because the University College does not offer work through the Extension Division.

In addition to Arts and Sciences and Education courses, adults as well as youth need extension courses, credit for which would apply on one- and two-year certificate programs in business administration, the practical aspects of engineering, and other fields. There is no better way for the University to help upgrade the men and women who are doing the work of the State. This program should be given most serious consideration.

Visual and Library Loan Services

TABLE IV

A. Florida Film Libraries (State and Cooperative)	
	Bookings
Films	48,571
Filmstrips and slides	2,390
TOTAL	50,961
B. The State Extension Library	
1. Reference	Circulation
Books	34,424
Package Libraries	38,219
Sub Total	72,643
2. Florida Children's Library	Circulation
Books	39,473

Prints and children's art	22,011
Records	9,142
Drama materials	3,478
Sub Total	74,104

TOTAL 146,747

The General Extension Division of Florida established the Florida Film Library and the State Extension Library more than thirty years ago. These loan materials, all of which have been purchased with money collected as fees and service charges, now have a replacement value exceeding \$140,000. The central location of the Division at Gainesville enables citizens of every county of the State to receive materials with dispatch.

Because of the widespread interest in, and enlarged use of, visual aids and printed materials of all kinds by individuals and volunteer organizations, as well as by schools, a direct State appropriation should be made to augment these libraries.

Certainly a centralized administration of these facilities would continue to be most efficient, and the resources of the State which are committed to these activities would be most economically channelled into the centrally located General Extension Division of Florida at Gainesville.

Conclusion

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee on General Extension of the Planning and Policies Committee of the University should be adopted and published in order that the General Extension Division may render a larger service to the people by strengthening the administration, broadening the program, enlarging the organization, and utilizing better the expanded facilities of all the institutions under the Board of Control.

Again we urge the construction of a General Extension Division building on the campus. This building, especially designed to house the departments of the Division and accommodate its programs, might be designated as the Citizens' Center. Until such a building is available it will be impossible to meet the needs of adult Floridians who wish to come to the University for information and instruction offered through the Division.

REPORT OF THE COORDINATOR OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

To the President of the University

Sir: The Army ROTC Department with its Professor of Military Science and Tactics and the Air Force ROTC Department with its Professor of Air Science and Tactics collectively are termed the Military Departments. Solely for University administrative purposes, the President designates one of the Professors as "Coordinator of Military Departments."

By the end of the biennium, all activities of the Military Departments had been concentrated into a single ROTC area. This concentration was made possible by the completion of a very fine three-story masonry building housing the offices of the two departments and providing a total of six classrooms. A portion of the old facilities was modified to provide excellent accommodations for the office of the University Military Property Custodian and for the storage and issue of all military property under conditions affording maximum protection from loss by fire, hurricane, or theft.

The overall facilities provided the University of Florida ROTCs most probably excel those of any comparable University in the South. At the beginning of the 1950-51 school year, the total enrollment in the departments was 2,728; for 1951-52, the total enrollment was 3,061. Each year the departments have markedly increased their enrollments; since 1948 the enrollment has increased about one thousand.

The Army ROTC

The Army ROTC includes three units: Infantry, Field Artillery, and Transportation Corps. In 1950-51 the total enrollment was 1,665. One hundred sixteen (116) Advanced Course students received their commissions in the Army Reserve. Under the Distinguished Military Graduate program, five cadets were proffered commissions in the Regular Army. In 1951-52 the total enrollment was 1,466. One hundred sixty-one (161) Advanced Course students received their commissions in the Army Reserve. Under the Distinguished Military Graduate program, fourteen cadets were proffered commissions in the Regular Army. Department of the Army Annual Formal Inspections and Technical Inspections have resulted in most favorable reports of this Army ROTC. At the end of the period fourteen Army officers and seventeen noncommissioned officers were for duty with the department.

The Air Force ROTC

The Air Force ROTC offered instruction in four options: Administration and Logistics, Flight Operations, Air Installations, and General Technical. In 1950-51 the total enrollment was 1,063. One hundred thirty-eight (138) Advanced Course students received their commissions in the Air Force Reserve and four were proffered commissions in the Regular Air Force. In 1951-52 the total enrollment was 1,595. One hundred fifteen (115) Advanced Course students were commissioned in the Air Force Reserve. Annual Inspection reports have classified this Air Force ROTC unit as comparing most favorably with other Air Force ROTCs. At the end of the period sixteen Air Force officers and fifteen noncommissioned officers were for duty with the department.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF MUSIC

To the President of the University

Sir: The Division of Music has enjoyed a continuing growth in stature and service during the closing biennium.

The major step in the Division's academic progress was marked by the action of the Board of Control in March, 1952: the authorization of the granting of the B. A. degree with a major in Music in the College of Arts and Sciences.

Student registration for credit in music courses during the biennium totalled 2,901, an increase of 1,187 over the registration in the preceding biennium. In addition, 1,343 enrollees studied and performed in ensemble music—bands, choruses, glee clubs, orchestras—without credit.

Faculty research and creative production included accomplishments by the sixteen members of the staff: sixteen music manuscripts (four published at this writing), twenty eight original arrangements for public concert, ten published magazine articles.

The Division's recognition in teaching, service and leadership has steadily grown, within and beyond the state's borders. National honors have been bestowed upon several members of the staff; appreciation tributes for service toward the advancement of music, state and national, have been received for organization work performed;

ensemble groups of the Division have participated, on invitation, at important public events—notably, the University Band's concert appearance at the three day National Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in New York City, August, 1951.

At the request of the Florida Music Educators Association, the Division launched a credit earning program within the structure of the annual Music Clinic sponsored by the Association. The Clinic-Credit-Conferences Courses herein provided are offered through the General Extension Division, with registration open to the teachers of (a) Elementary School Music, (b) Vocal Music in the Secondary Schools, (c) Orchestra, and (d) Band. These in-service courses, which began in January, 1951, have a four-fold purpose: (a) to encourage professional advancement, (b) to strengthen the teaching of music in our state, (c) to enable teachers to meet the school law certificate validity requirements, and (d) to assist teachers to advance their certificate rank.

An accurate measurement of the Division's contributions to the campus and state, in terms of musical or cultural advancement, would be impossible. The record does show that the faculty and students of the Division have given generously of their time and talents toward the goal of raising our state's musical literacy and enjoyment:

Faculty appearances this biennium—as concert performers, as guest speakers and lecturers, as adjudicators and conductors at festivals and clinics

Campus	147
Gainesville Community	119
State and National	275
	<hr/>
	541

Student appearances—as soloists and as ensemble performers in bands, orchestra, choruses

Campus	246
Gainesville Community	102
State and National	142
	<hr/>
	490

Beyond the tabulated statistics, the steadily increasing numbers of participants in the Division's ensemble courses, the constantly ascending standards of performance, the ever-widening professional and public interest in the Division's offerings indicate that progress is being made on a well-secured footing.

The number of Florida communities thus served during the biennium total 97; the recorded public attendance, 2,504,181.

If the Division's full potential in service to the University and the state is to be reached, the following needs call for consideration as soon as possible:

1. Large auditorium
2. Outdoor theatre
3. Permanent home for the Division
4. Authority to grant degrees in music education on all levels.

Respectfully submitted,

A. A. Beecher, Director Division of Music

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ALUMNI AFFAIRS

To the President of the University

SIR: The general nature of the Division of Alumni Affairs is to strive to maintain fellowship, fraternal spirit and to keep alive a sentiment of affection for the Alma Mater; to unite the graduates of successive years by a common tie of fellowship, foster the feelings of friendship and love toward each other, promote the welfare of the University, encourage education, issue magazines, periodicals and other methods of information pertaining to the University of Florida, and in every manner and means promote, foster and encourage the attendance at the University and aid in such attendance financially or in labor. The Alumni Association is empowered to own and operate such buildings as may be necessary for the use and perpetuation of the Association, to borrow money, to issue notes, mortgages or any other debenture of indebtedness.

The Division of Alumni Affairs has made considerable progress during the biennium beginning July 1, 1950, and ending June 30, 1952. On July 1, 1950, there were 54 University of Florida local alumni clubs and as of June 30, 1952, we have a total of 63 clubs. All clubs are on an active basis. Our local clubs have sponsored University programs including appearances by our faculty and staff before civic groups, high school audiences and Alumni groups, and have presented interesting programs pertaining to the University of Florida over their local radio stations.

The Division of Alumni Affairs publishes four issues each year of the FLORIDA ALUMNUS magazine and over 93,000 copies of this publication have reached our alumni during the past two years.

The Division of Alumni Affairs has worked very closely with the various colleges and schools as well as the student body in dissemination of information to our alumni and friends throughout the State and Nation. This Division has published and circulated to several thousand of our alumni and friends the "University of Florida Looks to the Future" brochures as well as the dissemination of football information to all of our alumni. In the files of the Division of Alumni Affairs we now have correct addresses for over 19,000 alumni with additional correct addresses being processed daily. Our alumni records are arranged in an alphabetical file by classes and by geographical location, based on a master 3x5 index file card. We also maintain an up-to-date biographical file on most of our alumni.

The Division of Alumni Affairs, in connection with the University of Florida Alumni Association, works with many important committees who have as their chairmen and committee of membership some of the most outstanding leaders of our State and Nation, enabling our Division to maintain a very close contact with our student body, alumni and other citizens.

The Division of Alumni Affairs is represented on many of the important University committees. The active membership in our Alumni Association compares favorably with all of our sister Institutions of higher learning, maintaining a 33% active membership list for the past biennium. Our Alumni staff is contributing to the welfare of the various civic organizations as well as having presented papers before our professional organizations.

Respectfully submitted,

LELAND W. HIATT
Director, Alumni Affairs

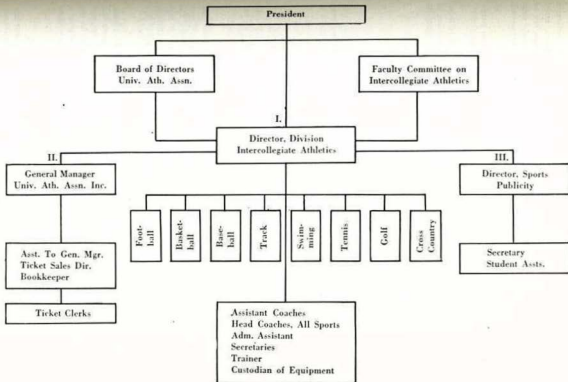
REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS

To the President of the University

Sir: In compliance with your request of May 19, 1952, I hereby submit to you the following biennial report of the Division of Intercollegiate Athletics for 1950-1952.

In February of 1950, the Division of Intercollegiate Athletics was established by the Board of Control for administering all Intercollegiate Athletic programs at the University of Florida. The Director of Athletics was recommended by the President and approved by the Board of Control at that time.

The Division of Intercollegiate Athletics has been organized as follows:



- I. The Division is representing the University of Florida in the Southeastern Conference and the National Collegiate Athletic Association and administers its programs under the rules and regulations set up by these two organizations. Our programs are set up to serve in the best way possible the University student body, to promote clean sportsmanship, and to maintain Intercollegiate Athletics as a part of the educational plan of the University. Toward this end, we have made excellent progress.

Our Division participates in the following sports as outlined on the previous page:

1. Football

Our staff consists of one head football coach, who is also director of athletics, and nine assistant coaches, one of which is head basketball coach and one of which is head baseball coach. The attendance for this sport in 1950 was 221,123 while the attendance for 1951 was 284,896.

The record for the past two years is as follows:

1950	Won - 5	Lost - 5
1951	Won - 5	Lost - 5

2. Basketball

We have one head basketball coach and one assistant. In 1950-51, we won eleven games and lost twelve, while in 1951-52 we won fifteen and lost nine. The attendance for our home games in this sport was 11,502 and 35,690 in 1950-51 and 1951-52 respectively.

3. Baseball

We have one head baseball coach with one assistant. During the 1951 season, we won sixteen games and lost nine while in 1952, we won twenty-one, lost two and tied two. During the latter we had an attendance of 2,947 for home games and won the Southeastern Conference Championship. In 1951 we had an attendance of 3,841.

4. Track

In 1951 we won four track meets and lost none, and in 1952 we hold the same record. We have one head coach in this department and much has been done to encourage this sport throughout the State in our high schools. The indication of this is made known by the increasing representation of high schools in the Florida Relays which is sponsored each year by the Division of Intercollegiate Athletics. Attendance in 1951 was 2165 and in 1952, 1825.

5. Swimming

We have one head coach and one assistant in the swimming department. During the 1950-51 swimming season, we won four and lost five meets and in the 1951-52 season, we won four and lost three. In 1951, we participated in aquatic events such as the Homecoming Water Show and a show for the High School Coaches Clinic in December. In 1952 we participated in a water show in Sarasota in February and presented a Spring Water Show in May.

6. Tennis

Our head coach in this sport reports that in the 1951 season we won sixteen matches and lost seven, rating fourth in the Southeastern Conference

Tournament and that in the 1952 season, we won thirteen and lost four with the same rating in the Conference Tournament. The average attendance for our tennis matches for both seasons is one hundred and there is no charge for admission. We have been host to the State High School Tennis Tournament for the past two years which has increased our public relations between the University and high schools over the State.

7. Golf

We have one head coach for this sport and our student attendance has been good as in other minor sports for which there is no charge for admission to the matches. We won the Southeastern Conference Golf Tournament and came in ninth in the N.C.A.A.

8. Cross Country

We are glad to report that due to encouragement of cross country in high schools throughout the State by the University, we are thus able to obtain better material for college competition and have in the past two years brought our ranking in the Southeastern Conference from the bottom up to third place. Attendance for cross country meets on our campus is very low, however, due to the fact that meets are held mostly during school hours.

During the past two years, the Division of Intercollegiate Athletics has been host to the following events: the State High School Basketball Tournament in 1951 and 1952 as well as the State High School Track Meet for the past two seasons; the Southeastern Conference Tennis Tournament in 1951 and the State High School Tennis Tournament for the past two years as previously mentioned; and the State High School Cross Country Meet in 1951 and 1952. This Department also sponsored a coaching clinic for Florida high school coaches in 1950, here at the University of Florida.

II. University Athletic Association, Inc.

The greatest improvement which we have to report is the addition to Florida Field Stadium. This addition increased the permanent seating capacity by 13,000 seats. The stadium, before the addition consisted of 22,600 seats, and with bleachers, could care for an attendance of only 26,000. The total permanent seating capacity of Florida Field is now 35,000, and by the addition of temporary seats, will seat a 40,000 attendance.

This addition has been more than justified by the following attendance figures:

Year	Game	Total Attendance
1950	Miami (Only game played in Gainesville after stadium completed in November, 1950).	39,700
1951	Citadel	21,000
1951	Georgia Tech	40,000
1951	Vanderbilt	30,000
1951	Kentucky	27,000

A new press box was constructed at the top of the addition, which now takes care of some 300 personnel from the press, radio, camera, and Western Union. This is a vast improvement over the old press box which had become more or less antiquated

from the standpoint of modern day football, crowded conditions and inefficient arrangement of the various radio and press boxes. We now have one of the best press boxes in the country.

The complete stadium addition costs are as follows:

Construction cost	\$670,247.57
Architect's fees	36,752.63
Grand Total of Cost	\$707,000.20

Revenue Certificates for \$550,000 to cover this construction were issued over a twenty-year period, with \$343,000 callable at 2.8%, and \$207,000 outstanding at 3%. Certificates 1 - 42 have been retired during 1950, 1951, and 1952, with a balance due on the principal of \$508,000.00.

The following income was received for the sports and periods indicated:

	<i>Gross Income</i>	
	1950-51	1951-52
Football	\$469,607.65	\$583,524.56
Basketball	4,719.40	7,327.65
Baseball	340.20	228.36
Track	566.92*	747.85*

Another improvement we have made is on Florida Field. An extensive program for improving grass, turf, etc. was worked out with our Agricultural Experiment Station in 1950, which has been followed since that time. As a result, we now have one of the best playing fields in the country.

*Includes income from Florida Relays

Plans for the Future

With the increasing enrollment, we feel that it is necessary to include in our future plans the following:

1. Office space for the entire Department
2. New Projection Room
3. New Track
4. Improved practice fields
5. Operate and maintain our own laundry and dining room
6. Dormitory space for athletes in new stadium

We feel that all of the above plans, with the exception of fields, can be established by the Athletic Association in the new stadium.

Respectfully submitted,

George R. Woodruff
Director of Athletics

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER

To the President of the University

Sir: A review of the 1950-52 biennium offers substantial evidence of continued progress in meeting the business management problems of a growing and expanding University of Florida. The two year period just completed has offered the first opportunity since the period of post-war expansion for self-appraisal and analysis in the field of fiscal management. The analyses of systems, procedures and fiscal policies served as the first step in a planned program designed to improve all phases of management.

The basic organizational structure of the Business Office, as developed and activated during the 1948-50 biennium, has successfully stood the test of actual use. The functional divisions originally established have not been basically changed; however, refinements will continue to be made to meet changing operating conditions. Real progress has been made in clearly defining areas of responsibility and lines of authority.

Fiscal Operations

We feel that progress of a substantial and lasting nature has been made in developing and installing improved accounting procedures and systems. The following items are representative of our major accomplishments in this field:

- (1) The internal audit program has been expanded in scope and importance and the surveys and reports produced from this activity have proven to be an excellent managerial tool. They have also provided a convenient method for the periodic evaluation of the financial position of our auxiliary enterprises.
- (2) The continued and expanded use of punched card accounting machines has permitted the accumulation and dissemination of operating data on a more current basis.
- (3) The accounting systems of the respective auxiliary enterprises have been improved materially, following accepted commercial standards, and providing more accurate and comprehensive financial statements and reports.
- (4) Developed and maintained an effective and systematic system of budgetary control.
- (5) Refined and expanded the central purchasing system to include all University activities, resulting in securing extremely favorable prices on all commodities and services required in the operation of the University.
- (6) Initiated a program of job classification for all non-academic personnel. Established grade levels for these positions and through the development and application of job standards provided for equitable treatment of employees in these categories.

Physical Plant

The failure of the Legislature to provide funds for plant additions has seriously curtailed the long range development of physical facilities necessary to carry out effectively the many programs of the University. This problem has been further magnified by the growth of the Graduate School and the corollary requirement of additional specialized research and classroom areas. The initiation of many research projects and

contracts with the various agencies of the Federal Government interested in our nation's defense has also contributed materially to this problem.

It has been necessary to continue to use all of the temporary buildings which total in excess of 900,000 square feet or approximately one third of the total floor area of buildings on the entire campus. We have been able to maintain these buildings in satisfactory condition, although the cost of maintaining these temporary structures is high and will increase at an accelerated rate as they grow older.

Offices, classrooms, laboratories and dormitories have been repaired, renovated and remodeled during this period. The new campus areas surrounding the new residence halls have been landscaped and new areas developed. Parking facilities have been improved and utility lines extended to serve these new areas.

Buildings and improvements authorized during this period include:

Name of Project	Amount Authorized or Expended
R. O. T. C. Building	\$ 209,668.11
Water Tower	130,000.00
Meat Products Lab (Univ. Portion)	20,341.00
Fraternity Row	65,155.93
Drainage System	47,700.81
Renovation Anderson, Bld. D and E	19,486.26
Extension of Utilities South of Stadium Road	24,623.03
Rehabilitation Temporary Dorms	15,000.00
Conversion Building R and Curtains for P. K. Y.	5,340.49
Air conditioning P. K. Yonge Cafeteria	10,000.00
Lab for Agronomy Dept. (Univ. Portion)	4,000.00
I. B. M. clock system	6,000.00
Garage and Lumber Shed	15,552.85
Renovation Science Hall	125,000.00
Special Drilling Equipment	5,000.00
Official Residence and Reception Center	125,000.00
Radar—Engineering & Industrial Exp. Station	20,000.00
Soda Fountain—Tolbert Hall	1,542.62
Rehabilitation Grove Hall	2,900.00
Repainting Interior of Grove Hall	5,200.00
1952 Student Hall Construction	2,106,000.00*
Grove Hall Sprinkler System	7,100.00
Rehabilitation Dorm I	814.12
Air conditioning P. K. Y. Library	7,500.00
Additional Facilities and Equipment Student Service Building	100,000.00**
Total	\$3,078,925.11

* Revenue in the amount of \$1,998,000.00 obtained from the sale of revenue certificates.

**This amount obtained from the operation of the University auxiliary activities.

The following parcels of land were acquired during the period.

Description	Date	Acreage	Est. Valuation of Cost
1. Experimental Timber Tract	1951	22.4	\$ 265.00
2. Residential Property	1950	0.3	3,500.00
3. Experiment Station	1950	400.00	8,000.00
4. Experiment Station	1951	320.0	12,800.00
5. Experiment Station	1952	1.5	80.00
6. Recreation Area	1952	48.5	5,000.00
7. Arboretum	1950	2.1	2,500.00
8. Medical Center Site	1951	15.0	22,500.00
9. Perry Property	1951	0.3	3,000.00
10. Experiment Station	1952	20.0	660.00
Total		830.1	\$58,305.00

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA STATEMENT OF CURRENT INCOME BY SOURCES YEARS 1950 - 1951 AND 1951 - 1952

SOURCE	1950	1951	1951	1952
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
State and County Appropriations	9,720,762.00	60.06	10,148,431.82	59.89
Federal Appropriations	598,963.53	3.70	762,745.57	4.50
Student Fees	1,886,314.55	11.65	1,426,096.98	8.42
Auxiliary Enterprises	3,053,619.39	18.87	2,933,282.69	17.31
Gifts and Grants From Private Sources	145,697.34	.90	457,897.53	2.70
Agricultural Sales	303,111.74	1.87	554,221.63	3.27
Sales and Services of Educational Departments	327,868.81	2.03	520,131.00	3.07
Endowment	8,548.13	.05	6,431.79	.04
Miscellaneous	141,115.20	.87	135,921.67	.80
TOTALS	16,186,000.69	100.00	16,945,160.68	100.00

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA SUMMARY OF FUNDS

FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1950, through JUNE 30, 1952

Balance	1950 - 1951			Reclassified	1951 - 1952		Balance
July 1, 1950	Additions	Deductions	Reverted	as to Fund	Additions	Deductions	June 30, 1952
\$ 534,973.08	\$4,841,049.75	\$4,829,410.43	\$546,612.40	\$	\$5,773,314.03	\$5,169,596.53	\$ 603,717.50
465,292.42	1,781,279.00	1,514,688.41	60,701.30	(671,181.71) ¹	1,365,000.00	851,057.73	513,942.27
32,411.00	130,227.95	32,638.95		(130,000.00) ¹			
442,072.56	1,975,807.17	1,923,379.84		86,759.01 ²	1,584,205.84	1,462,611.35	702,853.39
34,616.81	106,513.89	101,113.15		(40,017.55) ²			
	73,103.02			(73,103.02) ²			
(8.66)	1,988.13	2,736.21			1,856.25	505.13	594.38
19,597.21	71,419.62	54,621.71		(36,395.12) ²			
				815,385.64 ¹		592,627.60	222,758.04
\$1,528,954.42	\$8,981,388.53	\$8,458,588.70	\$607,313.70	(\$ 48,552.75)	\$8,724,376.12	\$8,076,398.34	\$2,043,865.58
\$ 8,467.19	\$ 146,620.00	\$ 146,623.19	\$ 8,464.00	\$	\$ 154,620.00	\$ 154,604.24	\$ 15.76
16,653.56	35,000.00	35,145.28	16,508.28		27,000.00	26,859.41	140.59
	20,000.00	5,740.34	55.73	(14,203.93) ¹			
17,442.82	273,766.18	286,379.70			438,742.49	402,716.76	40,855.03

	Balance		1950 - 1951		Reclassified		1951 - 1952		Balance	
	July 1, 1950		Additions	Deductions	Reverted	as to Fund	Additions	Deductions	June 30, 1952	
Agricultural Experiment Stations	\$09,519.49		2,818,446.23	2,683,140.07	258,923.16		2,965,448.44	3,113,088.58	568,192.55	
Agricultural Extension Service	146,914.20		891,248.18	796,574.76	140,673.22		837,246.18	808,526.74	39,523.84	
Forest Ranger School, Lake City	2,750.20		20,600.00	17,220.16	5,280.04					
American Legion Interest Fund			2,200.00	2,166.64			1,685.54	1,718.90		
Bankhead-Jones Federal Grant	1.20		20,828.00	20,828.00			23,820.13	23,821.33		
Morrill-Nelson Federal Grant			25,000.00	25,000.00			25,000.00	25,000.00		
Atomic Energy Research	703.07		16,005.94	14,899.05			8,629.60	8,633.18	1,814.88	
Cancer Research Grants	34,061.79		38,915.50	69,800.88			79,406.06	61,254.90	27,327.07	
Beaumont Fund	55,417.05		1,320.00	2,512.99			1,320.00	1,115.69	54,448.37	
Other Current Restricted Funds	31,110.18		46,328.87	46,689.29		(487.84) ^a	179,686.63	44,322.54	165,666.76	
						(9.25) ^b				
University of Florida Press			42,375.31	32,038.22		(10,337.09) ^c				
Total Current Funds --	\$1,123,040.75		\$ 4,338,063.41	\$ 4,178,849.57	\$ 430,224.43	(\$ 25,038.11)	\$ 4,742,615.07	\$ 4,671,682.37	\$ 897,924.75	
Restricted										
TOTAL CURRENT FUNDS	\$2,631,995.17		\$13,319,451.94	\$12,637,438.27	\$1,037,528.13	(\$ 73,500.86)	\$13,466,991.19	\$12,748,080.71	\$2,941,700.33	

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA SUMMARY OF FUNDS

FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1950, through JUNE 30, 1952

	1950 - 1951			Reclassified as to Fund	1951 - 1952		Balance June 30, 1952
	July 1, 1950	Additions	Deductions		Additions	Deductions	
AUXILIARY FUNDS:							
Bookstore	\$ 14,826.01	\$ 542,106.19	\$ 462,207.97		\$ 404,815.50	\$ 377,064.74	\$ 115,544.99
Cafeteria	1,713.25	728,645.37	767,970.03		799,779.67	732,247.17	84,926.79
P. K. Yenge Cafeteria	5,942.25	131,737.25	129,348.39		124,998.10	120,168.44	13,169.87
Student Housing —							
Permanent Dormitory							
Rental Fund	41,345.17	449,126.52	439,052.76		507,461.77	420,634.13	144,149.57
Dormitory Operating Fund	17,912.29	207,253.14	214,354.36		129,286.33	125,991.08	14,806.92
Temporary Dormitories	48,002.51	120,453.87	69,900.25		97,203.53	63,656.28	142,803.38
Michael and Lombard Halls	8,768.45	2,620.90	5,342.72	(\$ 6,046.63) *			
Patrick and Pierce Court	(922.88)	984.63	61.75				
Veterans Housing	292,105.97	225,480.12	194,146.76		231,478.34	202,060.85	352,958.92
Stengel Field Housing	17,713.56		17,713.56				
Soda Shop	14,442.79	162,177.95	158,703.36		172,642.24	169,168.33	22,390.79
Duplicating Department	7,156.50	103,547.08	100,957.80		110,483.85	97,829.75	22,399.88
Photographic Laboratory	606.39	14,160.37	11,391.84			3,374.92	
Laundry	(1,001.67)	26,711.17	23,420.33		23,655.15	17,920.04	8,314.28
Radio Station W.R.U.F.	29,780.36	103,611.30	112,723.56		137,418.79	107,027.36	51,459.23
Student Health Service				73,103.023	181,298.49	176,124.71	78,276.80
Florida Union				6,408.195	68,547.72	69,541.47	5,414.44
TOTAL AUXILIARY FUNDS	\$498,465.95	\$2,839,615.86	\$2,707,995.74	\$73,461.53	\$2,990,869.48	\$2,687,819.27	\$1,006,600.86
ENDOWMENT FUNDS:							
A. I. Dupont Memorial	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,360.00	\$ 4,360.00		2,810.00	2,810.00	4,000.00
Silent Holst and Crane Company					5,050.00		5,050.00
TOTAL ENDOWMENT FUNDS	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,360.00	\$ 4,360.00	\$	7,860.00	\$ 2,810.00	\$ 9,050.00
LOAN FUNDS	\$102,731.69	\$ 12,242.65	\$ 200.00	\$76,062.317	\$ 22,652.34	\$ 50.00	\$ 215,469.02

	Balance		1950 - 1951		Reclassified as to Fund	1951 - 1952		Balance June 30, 1952
	July 1, 1950		Additions	Deductions		Additions	Deductions	
UNEXPENDED PLANT FUNDS:								
Library Addition	\$ 75,419.97	\$		\$ 75,419.97				
First Unit, Engineering Group	304,782.04			304,801.55	\$	\$	750.49	\$
Classroom and Administration Building	272,414.52			272,587.50			750.49	1,777.51
Gymnasium	9,765.30			9,497.09				272.21
Stadium Construction Fund	417,076.77		10,100.10	417,077.30				
Cafeteria and Equipment	7,387.80		6,539.39	12,888.46			67,037.83	76,281.40
Dormitory Construction Fund	1,144,884.04		17,713.56	1,052,164.76				78.64
Dormitory Repair and Replacement Fund	23,417.38		50,686.80	516.06				40,400.31
Dietitians' Cottage	18,040.00		12,889.17	28,896.94			1,056.38	91,029.16
Stengel Field Rehabilitation	477.38			477.38			50,686.80	23,243.76
Revision of Utilities	18.75						1,992.22	
Advance Planning Expense	612.86							18.75
Furnishings — Infirmary	8.14						642.86	8.14
Student Exchange Building	161,243.98		135,037.52	284,292.42			3,021.03	8,968.05
Rehabilitation of Horticulture Area			11,700.14	11,700.14				
P. K. Yonge Cafeteria			89.42	89.42				
Library Stocks and Furnishings			17,919.92	17,919.92			196.05	(14.85)
R. O. T. C. Armory			160.00	160.00				
Purchase of Property Surrounding Campus	\$	\$	40,104.40	\$ 40,104.40			210.90	
P. K. Yonge Gymnasium Equipment			62.72	62.72				
Florida Union Annex			13,114.29	13,114.29				

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
SUMMARY OF FUNDS
FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1950, through JUNE 30, 1952

	Balance	1950 - 1951			Reclassified	1951 - 1952		Balance
	July 1, 1950	Additions	Deductions	Reverted	as to Fund	Additions	Deductions	June 30, 1952
UNEXPENDED PLANT FUNDS:								
(Continued)						\$	\$	\$
Renovation of Old Library Building		9,720.45	9,720.45					
Fraternity Row		67,944.89	67,944.89					
Heating Plant Addition		174,913.23	174,913.23			74,313.29	75,374.45	(1,061.16)
Drainage System		47,566.60	47,566.60					
Renovation of Anderson Hall		19,486.26	19,486.26					
Extension of Utilities		17,614.80	17,614.80			7,008.23	952.95	6,055.28
Rehabilitation of Temporary Dormitories		15,024.79	15,024.79					
Conversion of Building "R"		4,709.32	4,709.32					
Stairs for Horticulture Building		33,325.02	33,325.02			2,674.98	264.60	2,410.38
Air Conditioning, P. K. Yonge		9,472.49	9,472.49					
Athletes' Training Room		9,002.40	9,002.40			3,105.75		3,105.75
Garage and Lumber Shed		612.00	612.00			14,940.85	14,940.85	
Laboratory, Agronomy Department		4,977.96	4,977.96					
Renovation of Science Hall		38,018.20	38,018.20			86,981.80	72,064.71	14,917.09
Agricultural Experiment Station --								
Storage and Implement Shelter at Bradenton	1,449.12		1,448.45				.67	

UNEXPENDED PLANT FUNDS:
(Continued)

	Balance		1950 - 1951		Reclassified		1951 - 1952		Balance	
	July 1, 1950		Additions	Deductions	as to Fund		Additions	Deductions	June 30, 1952	
Interest and Sinking Fund —										
1938 Bond Retirement Fund	\$ 144,606.67	\$	25,425.00	\$ 28,129.20	\$	\$	25,175.00	\$ 27,313.80	\$	139,763.47
Dormitory	105,254.25		219,916.50	182,120.75	6,046.63		219,261.00	182,305.00		185,092.83
Stadium	2,579.57		42,976.80	35,889.00			44,556.80	37,288.00		17,136.17
Fire Replacement Fund	159.40		737.43	59.46			312.32			1,145.69
Rehabilitation of Grove Hall							2,000.00	2,620.48		279.52
Soda Fountain — Tolbert Hall							1,992.23	1,542.62		449.61
Repainting Grove Hall, Interior										
Special Building Project							5,200.00			5,200.00
Rehabilitation of Dormitory "I"							75,000.00	40,848.35		34,151.65
Miscellaneous Capital Additions							814.12	814.12		
Single Building Renovation							17,511.76	17,511.76		
Meat Products Laboratory							11,037.69	9,935.00		1,102.69
R. O. T. C. Building							20,341.00	18,923.14		1,411.86
Water Tower							209,508.00	205,233.85		4,274.15
Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station Radar Tower							130,000.00			130,000.00
1952 Student Hall Construction							14,203.93	11,166.10		3,037.83
1952 Student Hall Interest and Sinking Fund							108,000.00	1,008.05		106,991.95
Student Fee Building Fund							34,875.73			34,875.73
							9,936.78			9,936.78
TOTAL UNEXPENDED PLANT FUNDS	\$2,650,645.94	\$1,056,693.48	\$3,242,666.59		\$6,046.63	\$1,229,428.81	\$ 907,338.08		\$ 842,819.19	

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
SUMMARY OF FUNDS
FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1950, through JUNE 30, 1952

	Balance	1950 - 1951			Reclassified	1951 - 1952		Balance
	July 1, 1950	Additions	Deductions	Reverted	as to Fund	Additions	Deductions	June 30, 1952
AGENCY FUNDS:								
Student Bank	\$ 169,913.31	\$ 1,222,805.93	\$ 1,287,859.81			\$ 1,369,421.74	\$ 1,491,158.43	\$ 63,231.74
Brenkage Deposits	737.42	3,094.35	3,444.79			7,659.07	3,903.57	4,142.57
Fulk Memorial		1,659.09	1,809.09			1,700.00	1,500.00	50.00
P. K. Yonge Internal	3,145.73	2,661.67	5,759.76			2,558.00	2,601.14	4.59
R. O. T. C. Deposits	1,495.00	64,349.09	62,815.09			63,106.20	63,155.09	4,971.20
Housing Security Deposits	66,797.77	36,129.00	52,658.00			57,950.80	48,518.25	59,701.32
Scholarships	19,987.60	314,598.89	394,587.62		1,000.00 ^a	334,625.60	343,108.10	22,515.77
Ruge Loan Fund	19,290.15	41,604.84	49,220.12		(76,062.31) ⁷	55,287.44		
Student Activity	81,213.28	284,516.97	299,761.67		(6,408.19) ⁵	209,283.83	191,987.33	67,856.89
Veterans Security Deposits	7,920.00	8,629.09	6,419.00				9,239.00	
Walter B. Fraser Publication Fund		1,009.09					1,009.09	
Dade County Pharmaceutical Grant	1,000.00				(1,000.00) ^a			
Short Course Fees						295.00	16.00	279.00
Faculty Club						692.07	535.57	156.50
Campus Concessions						21,767.83	4,585.25	17,182.58
Florida Pest Control						612.55	38.39	574.25
R. O. T. C. Losses						3,943.90	2,728.41	815.49
Miscellaneous Unclaimed Refunds						15.20		15.20

	Balance		1950 - 1951		Reclassified as to Fund	1951 - 1952		Balance June 30, 1952
	July 1, 1950		Additions	Deductions		Reverted	Additions		Deductions
U of F Flag Design Contest						\$	\$	\$
Orientation Point IV Unallotted								
Cooley Jamaican Scientific Expedition								15,600.00
State Sales Tax Collection					487.84 +			487.84
Law Review Book Binding								501.59
Sorority and Fraternity Land Deposits								919.53
Contractors Bid								9,427.50
Agriculture Point IV								12,438.52
Parke-Davis Travel								212.46
National Teacher Exams								305.46
Hayes Student Faculty Relation								
Blue Key Homecoming — 1952								
TOTAL AGENCY FUNDS	\$ 369,699.65	\$ 1,981,021.65	\$ 2,065,397.68		(\$81,982.66)	\$ 2,180,287.12	\$ 2,106,378.18	\$ 280,889.91
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$6,317,558.41	\$19,213,374.61	\$50,657,968.28	\$1,037,538.13	-0-	\$19,911,698.94	\$18,452,506.24	\$5,294,619.31

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CANCER RESEARCH LABORATORY

To the President of the University

SIR: On July 1, 1949, we undertook to remodel the old photographic laboratory on the campus of the University of Florida into the Cancer Research Laboratory. U.S. Public Health Service Grant C-1309 defrayed the construction costs. On November 1, 1949, we moved into the building. At that time, the equipment was not complete nor was some of it in operating condition. By December 1, 1949, however, research was under way in all departments.

The Cancer Research Laboratory consists of the following individual laboratories: biochemistry, chemistry, pathology, physiology, and the developmental morphology laboratory. In addition, there are the physical measurements room, animal room, cold room, dark room, incubator room, operating room, feed room, and library. The animal, physical measurements, operating and dark rooms are air conditioned. Completely designed for cancer research, these laboratories are extremely efficient. Some of the more important equipment is listed as follows:

Three Geiger-Mueller Scalers, one with
computing rate meter and recording ma
meter.

Two Q-gas counters

One monitor with recorder

Beckman DU Spectrophotometer

Model G pH meter

Lead hood, 1 inch thick on all sides with
external controls

Hydrogenator, 1000 lbs. working pressure

Two Analytical balances

Micro balance

Sargent Polarograph, XXI, with Brown
Potentiometer.

Oscillograph

Pulse Generator

International centrifuge with 20,000
rpm attachment

Photomicrography outfit

Slide projector

Two Microtomes (rotary and freezing)

Two Incubators

Operating table

Cage sterilizer

Two Galvanometers

Potentiometer

Animal cages and racks for 1000
animals

Reflecting, phase, Ultrapak and dis-
secting microscopes

Automatic steam-electric autoclave

An infrared spectrometer is available on Campus, and it is expected that a mass spectrograph and an electron microscope will soon be available. Thus the most modern research tools are either available or in the offing.

Staff

In assembling our staff, we endeavored to secure research workers with widely varied training and experience. Dr. Tien Ho Lan (Ph.D., Rochester) was appointed biochemist, but before he could leave China the bamboo curtain had descended and he was trapped. His place was taken by Dr. Helmut Gutmann (M.D., Goettingen) who a year later accepted an appointment to the Veteran's Hospital and the University of Minnesota. He was replaced by Dr. Mary Argus who was trained in our laboratory and who was our first doctorate candidate. Thus, the continuity of endeavor was maintained. The three publications of which she is the author show unusual promise, while her experience in radioactive research is most useful to our program.

Dr. Perihan Cambel (M.D., Istanbul), a native of Turkey and a delegate to the 5th International Cancer Conference at St. Louis, was appointed pathologist and research

associate professor. She was of tremendous help in establishing the laboratory, and her broad knowledge of clinical pathology and her wide acquaintance with scientific literature contributed greatly to our intellectual progress. It was with real regret that we saw her return to her own country this year to resume her position with the Turkish Ministry of Health. The papers listed in the bibliography testify to her zeal while still others are in press and in preparation.

Dr. Siegfried Woislowski (Ph.D., Berlin) also has been with us since the establishment of the laboratory. As research assistant professor, he organized the chemical work and contributed substantially to our knowledge in his course on dyes and vital stains. His published work on the relation of physical chemical properties of dyes to their physiological properties has attracted international attention.

Dr. Olin Borum (Ph.D., N. Carolina), joined us for a short time to carry out research under an Office of Naval Research Contract. He was recalled to active duty as a Major in the Air-Force. His name will be found on one of the publications in the bibliography (30).

Dr. Michael Klein (Ph.D., Calif., L.A.), joined us as research assistant professor in 1951, after holding a post-doctorate fellowship at the National Cancer Institute for two years. His skill and originality in animal experimentation are making important contributions to our program. As a result of his work at the National Cancer Institute he published a number of significant papers. One paper (23) has already appeared and others are in progress from this laboratory.

It will thus be seen that by the selection of personnel with a wide difference in background we have a broad approach to the cancer problem and have avoided giving too much emphasis to a single viewpoint.

The senior staff is assisted by the following junior staff members: Mrs. Juanita Little, research assistant; Mrs. Dorothy Sawicki, Mrs. Lois Sumner and Mrs. Dorothy Bowland, technicians; Mrs. Alyce Beck, secretary; Andrew Breidenbach and Eugene Sawicki, fellows; and Burney Davis, animal caretaker. Several undergraduate assistants are employed on an hourly basis as the work warrants.

Finance

The establishment and operation of the Cancer Research Laboratory has been made possible by generous grants from the U.S. Public Health Service, The Damon Runyon Memorial Fund and others listed as follows. We express our deep appreciation to all for the help so given.

Public Funds

U.S. Public Health Service	\$127,500	
Office of Naval Research	5,000	
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission	12,744	\$145,244

Private Gifts and Bequests

Damon Runyon Fund	77,500
Sloan-Kettering Inst.	11,500
Order of Eastern Star (Fla. Div.)	5,103
Anna Fuller Fund	4,000
Am. Cancer Society (Fla. Div.)	2,000
Fight Cancer Inc.	1,846
William Klein Estate	1,747

Mary E. Keown Mem. Fund	1,240	
Memorials to: Sewell Brown, Mrs. G. P. Broomsliter, Goodman Bowes, Mrs. Ralph Kennedy, and M. A. Brannon	87	\$105,028
Grand Total		\$250,272

Results of Research

When this Laboratory was established in 1949, it was not to compete with the other well-established cancer research institutes and laboratories. Rather, we desired to enter a phase of cancer research that we felt was not being covered by any existing institution. It seemed to us there was insufficient fundamental work being done on gastric cancer comparable to the fine work being carried out, say on leukemia, on liver cancer, on some phases of mammary cancer, on cytology, or on genetics. It is true that gastric cancer was considered a rather difficult and unrewarding field. This seemed to us no reason for avoiding it.

Gastric Cancer. The impasse confronting workers in this field is the non-existence of animals bearing gastric adenocarcinoma. For some reason, for which we are still searching, animals do not get gastric cancer spontaneously. It is rather doubtful that any authentic case of spontaneous adenocarcinoma of the glandular stomach has occurred in animals. Thus, one of the first problems confronting us was the production of gastric cancer in animals.

A number of chemical compounds are known that produce cancer of the skin when applied to the epidermis. On oral administration, however, they fail to produce cancer of the glandular stomach. We proceeded on the theory that when carcinogens are fed, they do not actually come in contact with the glandular tissue which is protected by the mucus barrier. Now, if a carcinogen, injected into the blood stream, were then secreted by the stomach, it would come in intimate contact with the secreting glands and have a much better chance to cause neoplasia than when fed by mouth. It would be a case of boring from within. Fortunately, some preliminary work in gastric physiology by Ingraham and Visscher, and Dawson and Ivy, showed that certain dyes were actively secreted by the dog's stomach. They pointed out that most of these dyes seemed to be basic in character. On examining the basic ionization constants, we found a rather close relationship between these constants and the degree to which the compounds were secreted. We, therefore, set about to make derivatives of a known carcinogen, derivatives in which by a variation of chemical groups, we were to get a variety of basic ionization constants. On testing these, we found two (Compounds III and IV) that were secreted in amounts of 23-34% by the stomach within 15 minutes to 1 hour after they were injected into the rat. This work was published in the British Journal of Cancer by Ray and Jung and Ray and Peters (4, 7). To determine the carcinogenic potency of Compound III, it has been employed by Klein in conjunction with transplants of Strain A mouse lung, a susceptible organ. The tissues are now in preparation for histologic study.

Although Compound III is secreted by the rat's stomach, this does not appear to occur in the mouse or guinea pig under similar treatment. The reasons for this difference are under investigation for they may help elucidate the basic mechanism of gastric secretion.

Gastric Tumorigenesis. A new technic has been developed by Klein for the application of carcinogens directly to the stomach wall of experimental animals. A description of this will appear in the Journal of The National Cancer Institute. With the new

procedure, one is now able to attach a pad containing a chemical or physical carcinogen to the glandular mucosa and maintain a prolonged and intimate contact. Experiments by Klein and Argus are under way utilizing this technic with the carcinogens methylcholanthrene and radioactive sulfur, S^{35} .

Physical-Chemical Properties of Carcinogens. While studying gastric secretion, we found that although there was a general correlation between the basic ionization constant and the secretion of the dyes, some other factor was involved and this became important when the chemical nature of the dyes differed widely from each other. This has led us to a comprehensive investigation between the physical-chemical properties and the degree of carcinogenicity of a chemical compound. We have found that not only is the ionization constant of importance, but also the molecular dimensions of the compound must be considered. The length, the width, and the thickness of the compound seem to enter in. This is, of course, a modern application of Erlich's famous key and lock theory. With the advances in our knowledge of the size of molecules and groups, we are now in a position to give a rational basis for this theory. Even this is not, of course, the entire story. Physiological activity is too complex to be defined by one or even two physical-chemical properties. We hope, however, that before long it will be possible to give a rather good definition by three or four such properties. Several papers are in preparation by Sawicki and Ray on this subject (cf. publications 20, 22 and 30).

In order to understand the distribution and diffusion of compounds into the lumen of the stomach, we have studied the distribution of dyes between aqueous and non-aqueous systems. The diffusion of dyes and carcinogens in the presence of salts and body fluids is also being investigated. Although the results thus far are only preliminary, we feel we have uncovered an important scientific field. The classical theories of diffusion are completely inadequate to explain the results in even a simplified biological system. The first paper in this series was published in the Proceedings of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine by S. Woislowski (26). Others are in preparation.

Ascorbic Acid and Gastritis. In our study of untreated guinea pig stomachs in comparison with rat stomachs, we found the guinea pig much more susceptible to gastritis. Now the rat synthesizes its own ascorbic acid, while the guinea pig, like man, is dependent on its food for its supply of ascorbic acid. We wondered whether there is any connection between gastritis and ascorbic acid. Accordingly, we determined the normal amount of ascorbic acid found in the stomach of the rat, examining both the glandular and the forestomach independently, including the adrenals as a reference organ. We found that when the stomach of the rat was irritated by Eugenol (clove oil), the amount of ascorbic acid in the stomach decreased significantly. This effect might have been systemic. We, therefore, devised experiments in which Eugenol was injected directly into the stomach and directly into the intestines. If the effect were a systemic one, the results should have been the same no matter how the compound was administered. Actually, we found that in both cases the adrenals were affected, pointing to a systemic effect. On the other hand, the stomach of the animal in which Eugenol had been injected into the intestines had its normal complement of ascorbic acid; while the one in which the Eugenol was injected into the stomach had a lowered ascorbic acid content, distinctly comparable to those in which the animal was fed by mouth. These results are described in a paper by Breidenbach, Cambel and Ray in the Proceedings of the Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine (31). Further experiments, not yet published, seem to show that *in vitro* ascorbic acid slows down digestion. In gastric ulcer, it is often observed that the patient's stomach empties very rapidly and food must

be administered every few hours to prevent the intense pain that results when the hydrochloric acid acts on the raw surfaces of the ulcers. The report that ascorbic acid is effective in some ulcer cases now has a rational explanation. If the difficulty is due to the rapid emptying of the stomach, then ascorbic acid in large doses should provide relief. An x-ray examination of the stomach can readily determine if the difficulty is due to the rapid emptying of the stomach.

Problems of Aging. The problem of aging is one that is of considerable concern to us, located as we are in a state that has great attraction for retired persons. This is especially true because cancer also is predominately a disease of middle and advanced age. Experiments by Klein and assistants are near completion on the relationship of old age to ovarian tumorigenesis. It has been considered by various investigators that a hyperactive pituitary is responsible for the development of such tumors experimentally in mice and rats. Castration followed by the introduction of ovarian tissue to the liver or spleen is one means of attaining such a condition. It is believed that in aging animals, as ovarian secretion of estrogenic hormones declines, the anterior pituitary becomes hyperactive and secretes increased amounts of gonadotropic hormones. Under these conditions, one would expect a fair number of ovarian tumors in old animals. This has not been observed. We have shown, however, that the old ovary is capable of responding in a younger animal with subsequent development of tumors. Present investigations indicate that there are no apparent systemic factors in old mice which can prevent the development of ovarian tumors. Why these tumors are not seen in intact old mice may be due to a decrease in anterior pituitary activity following a similar decline in the ovary.

Pathology and Histochemistry. In the study of a "mastocytoma" by Cambel (17,18), and by Cambel, Conroy and Sgouris (23), considerable light was thrown on the function of gastric mast cells. By shedding their metachromatic granules into the surrounding tissues, mast cells may supply heparin or related substances. These could polymerize into polymucosaccharides which could conceivably counteract tumor growth. The mastocytoma was located adjacent to a fibrosarcoma and may have resulted from an overstimulation of the mast cells (cf. 23).

The application of the periodic acid-Schiff (PAS) reaction to the stomachs of guinea pigs and rats was made by Cambel (27) who studied the action of pectinol and pectin esterase thereon. It was found that less PAS-positive substances were removed by pectinol in the case of the rat. This points to an important difference in the chemical composition of mucoproteins and mucins in the stomach wall of the two species. This work will be extended to the human stomach in an attempt to determine why the animal stomach is so much more resistant to cancer than is the human stomach.

The first discovery of ectopic pancreatic tissue in the stomach of the rat was reported by Cambel (24). This lesion was grossly invisible in contrast with similar visible lesions in the human stomach. It is suggested that previous workers may have mistaken ectopic pancreatic tissue for carcinoma of the stomach.

Several improvements in histological technique have been worked out by Cambel and D. Sawicki (27), Cambel and Heisler (11), Cambel and D. Sawicki (33), and Cambel and Sgouris (15). An improved method for the quantitative administration of carcinogens has been described by Cambel and Ray (9). Woislowski has prepared a fluorene analog of the dye, Trypan Blue in high purity (34).

Chemical Carcinogenesis. 2-Aminofluorene is a carcinogen that is of considerable interest because of the wide variety and distribution of tumors resulting from its use. A recent publication by Ray and Argus (5), describes a study of the metabolism of a

radioactive derivative of 2-aminofluorene. The results substantiate our theory that 2-aminofluorene is the primary carcinogen and that only derivatives that are converted *in vivo* into this compound are carcinogenic. Evidence was obtained that it was not the concentration of the compound *per se* in the liver that is important, but the amount metabolized by that organ.

Gutmann, Keily, and Klein found (23, 29), that the liver is an important site for the metabolic process that results in the disappearance of the diazotizable amino group of aminofluorene. No appreciable effect of the depletion of the vitamin, riboflavin, on the metabolism of the compound was noted. New syntheses by Gutmann and Ray (12) of 2-Chloro-7-nitrofluorene and by Gutmann (25) of 2-amino-7-hydroxyfluorene have facilitated the studies now under way in this field.

Certain parallels may be drawn between the barriers to the passage of chemicals that exist in various species in the skin, brain and stomach. In joint papers from our Laboratory and the Cancer Research Division of Washington University (3, 8, 14) Cambel has described fluorescence studies in the skin of the monkey and the albino rat. It was shown that the barrier in the rats skin may be overcome by the use of the more powerful carcinogens. This leads to the hope that the barrier that protects the animals stomach may also be broken down by appropriate treatment.

A number of investigators including Klein of this Laboratory have demonstrated that one painting with a carcinogen is sufficient to induce a change in the tissues of the mouse which persists and which may be permanent. Some believe the change is a somatic mutation. Although a change has occurred, this is not evident even microscopically unless further stimulation in the form of more carcinogen or of a non-carcinogenic irritant such as croton oil, is applied. Results with the promoter croton oil in this Laboratory indicate there is no rapid change associated with tumor promotion such as is apparent with tumor initiation. It also appears that repeated painting with the non-carcinogen, croton oil, may involve a cumulative action on the skin.

Transplantation of Fetal Mouse Tissues to the Liver and Spleen. Results indicate the spleen is a more favorable transplantation site than the liver. Following transplantation of skin and muscle with crystals of methylcholanthrene, many more tumors of these tissues were observed in the spleen than in the liver. The reasons for this are not yet apparent. Fetal stomach also was transplanted. This tissue did poorly in both sites. These experiments are being continued in the hope of improving the growth characteristics of fetal stomach tissue.

Localization of Compounds in Tumor Tissue. A systematic investigation is being carried out to determine the properties of a compound that will cause it to localize in tumor tissue. This compound will then be made radioactive so that the tumor will be irradiated from within. In preliminary work it was found by Argus that 2,7-fluorene-disulfonic acid, although not ideal, was superior to compounds previously reported in the literature. New compounds will be built up group by group and the effectiveness of each step will be determined. In all this work it became important to differentiate between various fluorene derivatives. E. Sawicki (20), has worked out a new and useful test that will facilitate the work with these compounds. He has also prepared a number of new derivatives of 2-tosylaminofluorene (16). A paper describing new nitrogen derivatives of dibenzoselenophene will appear shortly (22) in the Journal of the American Chemical Society.

National Meetings. The Cancer Research Laboratory has been well represented in national scientific meetings. In 1950, Ray presented a paper before the American

Chemical Society at Philadelphia. In 1951, Ray and Argus presented a paper before the American Association for Cancer Research and Cambel presented a paper before the Federation of American Biological Societies. In 1952, Klein and Ray each presented papers before the American Association for Cancer Research and Cambel and Gutmann each reported their findings to the Federation. In addition, Ray spoke by invitation before the 2nd National Cancer Conference at Cincinnati. He also testified by invitation before the House Select Committee of the 81st Congress to investigate the use of chemicals in food products.

Collaboration with other Laboratories. The fruitful collaboration with the National Cancer Institute has been continued. Many compounds, some containing radioactive or inactive isotopic elements, have been prepared and Dr. H. P. Morris of the Biochemistry Division of the National Cancer Institute and his collaborators have found them of great value in their study of carcinogenesis. Special mention may be made of papers by Argus and Ray (10) on carcinogenic derivatives of fluorene containing isotopic nitrogen, and by Little and Ray (32) on the synthesis of the radioactive compound, 2-methylaminofluorene-N-methyl- C^{14} .

Arrangements have been made to collaborate with the Sloan-Kettering Institute of Memorial Hospital, N.Y. in the search for chemotherapeutic substances. Mr. Eugene Sawicki, who will receive his Doctorate in August, 1952, has been awarded a post-doctoral fellowship for this purpose. Our affiliation with these two great centers of cancer research, together with our association with the Oak Ridge Institute and the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, is assurance that we are in touch with the main currents of cancer research and that we have adequate clinical outlets for our discoveries.

Teaching. The Cancer Research Laboratory is, of course, primarily devoted to research, but because of the need for trained researchers in the medical sciences we accept a limited number of graduate students. In our cooperative research it is possible for a student to acquire a variety of skills. More important, he can acquire a broad and critical research point of view. America can no longer look to Europe for basic research and be content to develop and exploit foreign discoveries. If fundamental research is not to shrink to perhaps a fatal degree, we in America must be prepared to make a substantial contribution. It is with this in mind that we have established our teaching program.

Our students draw heavily on the many excellent courses in biochemistry, biology, chemistry, pharmacology and physics given by these departments. This is supplemented by courses in chemical carcinogenesis, biochemistry of cancer, chemistry of dyes and vital stains, pathology, oncology and biophysics. Every Saturday morning in term we meet in seminar. Here the entire staff listens to accounts of research in progress, discusses it at length, and offers criticisms and suggestions.

A candidate for an advanced degree must present a thesis that represents an original contribution to knowledge, suitable for publication in a standard scientific journal.

During the period from July, 1949, to June, 1952, the following have earned Masters Degrees in this Laboratory: Martha G. Adams, Andrew W. Breidenbach, Cecilia E. Conroy, Mary L. Jung, Gladys E. Keily, John H. Peters and James T. Spouris. The Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Mary F. Argus in February, 1952.

Summary and Conclusion. In less than three years it has been possible to establish a new and important center of cancer research at the University of Florida. The members of the staff have described the results of their research in over two dozen scientific

papers and in various national scientific meetings. Requests for reprints of these papers have come from all over the world. The Laboratory has been liberally supported both by public and private sources of funds, most of which have come from outside the State. There is every prospect that such support will continue. Many problems in the operation of the Laboratory remain to be solved but the pathway is now clear before us. We can confidently look forward to an ever increasing effectiveness in our efforts to conquer this malignant enemy of mankind, cancer.

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Respectfully submitted,
Francis E. Ray, Director

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

To the President of the University

Sir:

I. Background

The School of Inter-American Studies, as presently constituted, came into existence during the biennium just closed. Accordingly, it is appropriate that we sketch briefly the origin of this new division and describe its organization.

In the summer and fall of 1950, the President of the University of Florida, motivated by the challenge to see the University render greater service to the cause of inter-American understanding, took the first step to create what is today the School of Inter-American Studies. At that time he secured the services of Doctor A. Curtis Wilgus, then

Professor of Hispanic-American History on the staff of the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., as director for this new division. Since the new director was unable to sever his connections with that university until the following spring, he was retained in an advisory capacity until the date of his formal separation, June 30, 1951. During the interim, beginning in September, 1950, Mr. C. David Hellyer, subsequently named Assistant Director of the School, acted as an administrative coordinator in Doctor Wilgus' absence.

At first, the division was known as the Graduate School of Inter-American Studies. Later, because it was felt that both graduate and undergraduate areas should be served, the School of Inter-American Studies was formally given its present name by action of the Academic Senate. At that time the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, which had come into existence about 1930, was absorbed by the School. The title of the Institute was discontinued because there are several other institutions with the same name now operating in the United States, the principal one being the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, a branch of the U. S. Department of State, in Washington, D. C. Accordingly, all inter-American activities of the University were combined under the School of Inter-American Studies.

II. Organization

As provided in the University Constitution, the program of the School shall aim to foster intelligent understanding and mutual appreciation among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. The School also shall stimulate specific studies on subjects common to the Americas; hold conferences and institutes on inter-American affairs; encourage research projects and publications dealing with Latin America; stimulate interchange among the Americas of lecturers, professors, and other specialists; and advance inter-American interests in all fields of human endeavor.

The School is a service division of the University, having its own administrative officers, but having no faculty on its payroll. The faculty serving the School includes those members of the line faculties of the various departments and colleges who are engaged in teaching courses having inter-American content. Since the School has no faculty of its own, it does not itself offer course work in area studies. Rather, the School seeks to encourage the offering of such courses by the various disciplines in the University. To date, special master's degree and/or doctor's degree programs with inter-American emphasis are available in many disciplines, including architecture, art, business, economics, geography, history, international affairs, language and literature, Latin American area studies, political science, sociology, Spanish, and certain areas of agriculture, animal industry, biology, education, and engineering. Other areas in which regular graduate programs also are offered and in which one or more courses having specific Latin American content or application are available are anthropology, botany, journalism, pharmacy, public administration, and zoology.

The School of Inter-American Studies annually awards two graduate assistantships to candidates for degrees in area studies. For Latin American students there are also available a number of room scholarships as well as waiver-of-tuition scholarships.

The School is aided in formulating its policy by an Inter-American Committee, consisting of members of the University staff appointed by the President. In addition, an Honorary Advisory Committee, which includes the Ambassadors of all the Latin American republics in the United States, and an International Advisory Committee, composed of leading citizens of the United States and Latin America, are both available for

counsel. Because of their interest and special qualifications, the members of these groups have been invited to assist the School in formulating and executing its program.

III. Financial Assistance

The total budget of the School of Inter-American Studies for 1951-52 consisted of \$3,000 for expenses and \$25,885 for staff salaries, part of which included those of a part-time stenographer and of Mr. John F. Martin, whose resignation became effective on January 31, 1952. The present budget for the School, during 1952-53 is comprised of \$4,250 for expenses, and \$24,400 for salaries, including the \$7,500 salary of Professor Raymond E. Crist, an item which will be transferred subsequently to the budget of the College of Arts and Sciences.

Financial assistance for the December, 1951, Caribbean Conference came from the Aluminum Company of America through the Alcoa Steamship Company, in the amount of \$2,000. For the December, 1952, Conference the same source has provided the sum of \$3,000.

Two grants were made to the School of Inter-American Studies by the Rockefeller Foundation: one amounting to \$11,412 for the use of Dr. Raymond E. Crist to enable him to carry on studies and research in the Near East, and a second fund of \$30,000 to be utilized by the College of Agriculture to pay the salary and expenses of a staff member to be appointed at the rate of \$10,000 a year. Also, a grant of \$10,000 was received from the Werner-Gren Foundation for helping the government of the Bahamas develop certain items of local manufacture for the tourist trade and export. This sum was assigned to the College of Engineering.

IV. Activities of the School of Inter-American Studies

Annual Caribbean Conference

The Aluminum Company of America through the Alcoa Steamship Company has actively cooperated with the School of Inter-American Studies since 1950 in helping to support the Annual Conference on the Caribbean. In 1950, the Conference theme was "The Caribbean at Mid-Century", and, in 1951, the Conference was concerned with "The Caribbean: Retrospects and Prospects". The 1952 Conference, scheduled for December 18, 19, and 20, will embrace the theme of "Current Trends in the Caribbean". Proceedings of these conferences are or will be published by the University of Florida Press. This annual program attracts a large number of eminent scholars, businessmen, government officials, and others whose interests lie in the field of inter-American affairs. It provides an opportunity for an interchange of ideas and opinions and serves as a spring-board for proposals which in some cases find expression in policy making.

Point 4 English Language Orientation Program

Beginning in October, 1951, the School of Inter-American Studies was given the responsibility of organizing and administering, under the direction of Assistant Director David Hellyer, a special program of English language training and cultural orientation for Point 4 grantees coming to the United States from the Latin American republics. Under a grant made by the Technical Cooperation Administration, United States Department of State, the School employed special personnel to teach English to these grantees and to provide them with cultural orientation. Grantees, most of them en route to Washington or other points throughout the United States, stopped off in Gainesville for a minimum of four weeks training, proceeding thence to their designated

bases. The contract for this service extended from October, 1951, to February, 1952, and was renewed from February to June, 1952. In general, the program was highly successful, and it is hoped that it will set the stage for similar programs in the future.

Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association

The headquarters of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association was located for many years in the Library of Congress. The Director of the School has been president of this organization for a number of years, and it seemed advisable to move the headquarters to the University of Florida Library, where such a program might share in the activities of both the School of Inter-American Studies and the University of Florida Press, which would be able to distribute its publications. The Council of the Association, in June, 1951, gave its consent to this change. The purpose of the Association is to furnish investigators, research workers, students, writers, etc., with information on bibliographical sources on the subjects in which they are interested. The Association does not necessarily directly provide the information to the inquirers. It serves, however, as a clearing house for requests to such organizations, libraries, or individuals. The Association publishes three series of volumes, and for the three years, 1941-44, it published the *Inter-American Bibliographical Review*.

Center of Latin American Philately

The School was empowered by the President in 1951 to organize a Center of Latin American Philately, the purposes of which are to assemble and act as custodian of a collection of Latin American philatelic materials. These materials will eventually embody a considerable financial value as well as cultural value, and over the years their accumulation will represent to the University a very tangible asset. A rather widespread interest in philately among University staff and students encouraged the School to commence this work, feeling that these individuals would volunteer their services to carry the work forward.

Inter-American Speakers Bureau

As one of its services to the community and state, the School of Inter-American Studies organized in the fall semester of 1951-52, an Inter-American Speakers' Bureau. The School maintains a file of names of experts on its faculty who are available as speakers on inter-American topics, as a service to schools, fraternal and business organizations, and other groups. Applications for the services of a speaker may be made to the School.

Inter-American Center of Florida

With the cooperation of former state Senator Walter B. Fraser, the School of Inter-American Studies began actively to cooperate with the Inter-American Center of Florida in St. Augustine in further developing the "Grove of Educators of the Americas." In this grove, busts or statues of famed American educators have been dedicated—one for each of the republics in this hemisphere. To date, the following countries have presented busts or statues: Argentina, Ecuador, Cuba, Venezuela, the United States and Honduras.

Colonial St. Augustine, Incorporated

This non-profit corporation was created in June, 1952, for the purpose of promoting a program of restoration in St. Augustine. The incorporators were Walter B. Fraser, J. Hillis Miller, Colón Eloy Alfaro, Francisco Aguilera, and A. Curtis Wilgus. One of the functions of the corporation is to provide funds to be used by the School of Inter-American Studies in promoting its program. The headquarters of the corporation

will be in the Governor's Mansion in St. Augustine. The president of the association is Walter B. Fraser.

Awarding Citations and Honorary Degrees

During the first Caribbean Conference, in December, 1950, citations were presented to Mr. Harry F. Guggenheim, Mr. Edward G. Miller, Jr., and Dr. J. G. Harrar; while in the second Conference, December, 1951, citations were awarded to Mrs. Doris Stone, Mrs. Harriet de Onis, and Miss Muna Lee. At Commencement, on June 5, 1950, the University conferred honorary degrees on Dr. Benjamin A. Cohen, Dr. Wilson Popenoe, Captain Colón Eloy Alfaro, and Dr. Emeterio Santiago Santovenia.

Eloy Alfaro International Foundation

Captain Colón Eloy Alfaro, in the name of the Foundation honoring his father, provides a bronze medal to be awarded each year to the undergraduate or graduate student of the University of Florida who writes the best essay on some phase of the life of the former president of Ecuador. The award is granted through the School of Inter-American Studies.

Voice of America Broadcasts

The Voice of America has invited the School of Inter-American Studies to prepare a weekly broadcast to the Latin American countries from the University. The purpose of the broadcasts will be to highlight the activities of Latin American students in the University of Florida environment. These broadcasts, to be transmitted from New York City beginning in the fall of 1952, will be participated in by faculty members as well as students, and will include music, talks, roundtables, and discussions.

Commemorative Ceremonies

Each year the School of Inter-American Studies seeks to commemorate in an appropriate fashion both Pan American Day, April 14, and Columbus Day (*Día de la Raza*), October 12. On Columbus Day, in 1951, the commemoration took the form of the dedication of a bust of the Honduran Padre Reyes in the "Grove of Educators" in St. Augustine. A number of diplomats as well as several schools participated in this meeting, and the Voice of America broadcasted the entire program. In April, 1952, Pan American Day was celebrated with a banquet at which Ambassador Hernán Santa Cruz of Chile was the principal speaker. Other events of the day, in which both Latin American and North American students participated, included an open air fiesta, a marathon race, a soccer game, and a concert by the University of Florida band.

Publications

As noted above, the School, with the cooperation of the University Press, each year publishes the *Proceedings* of its annual Caribbean Conference. The School also published, in March, 1952, a brochure descriptive of the program of the School.

V. Activities of the Staff and Faculty

Administrative Staff

The Director, during the school year following his appointment on July 1, 1951, made several trips to Washington and New York to confer with leading business organizations and governmental agencies, with the object of acquainting them with the School's program, and of inviting their cooperation and financial assistance. The Director also paid a visit to the other colleges and universities in Florida to discuss the program. On another occasion he attended a meeting in New Orleans called by the

American Council of Learned Societies, for consultation with other directors of inter-American programs from selected United States colleges and universities. In December, 1951, he was present at a meeting convened by the UNESCO in New York City, and in July and August, 1952, he attended the Third Pan American Consultation in Geography in Washington. In June, 1952, he participated as a speaker before the International Institute at the State Teachers College of Alabama in Livingston.

The Assistant Director, Mr. David Hellyer, served in this capacity during most of the biennium. At the same time he was able to do some graduate work toward a doctor's degree. On July 1, 1952, he was granted a year's leave of absence to lecture in some ten Latin American countries for the U. S. Department of State on various phases of Journalism in the United States. He plans to spend the spring semester of 1952-53 in Mexico where he will collect material for his dissertation before returning in June to complete his degree.

During Mr. Hellyer's absence, Mr. Walter A. Payne has assumed the position of Interim Assistant Director of the School of Inter-American Studies. He comes to the School after three years of residence in Guatemala, Central America, where he taught and worked as organizer of the Summer School of the University of San Carlos. He will continue his doctoral studies at the University of Florida, having received the master's degree in the University of San Carlos.

During the biennium four individuals have served at one time or another as secretaries in the office of the School. At the present time, Miss Magdalen M. Pando, who was appointed to the position in February, 1952, is carrying on the innumerable details necessary to the smooth functioning of the School. Beginning July 1, Miss Pando's classification was established as Secretary III.

Appointments of Inter-American Experts to Faculty Positions

Raymond E. Crist of the University of Maryland was appointed as Professor of Geography in the fall of 1951. He was immediately given a leave of absence to do research in the Near East on a Rockefeller grant. He will assume his duties on the campus in September, 1952.

Richard F. Behrendt of Colgate University was appointed as Professor of Political Science to begin work September, 1952. Unfortunately, he will not occupy this position since he resigned in June, 1952.

William L. Schurz, former president of the Institute of International Trade at Thunderbird Field, has been appointed to the staff to begin work in February, 1953.

Mrs. Enriqueta Díaz-Thomé, of Mexico, was appointed to the Department of Political Science for the school year 1951-52, with financial assistance from the U. S. Department of State.

José Antonio Baquero, of Ecuador, has been appointed to the Department of Economics for the fall semester, also with financial assistance from the U. S. Department of State.

VI. Needs and Recommendations

The most pressing need of the School of Inter-American Studies is for a headquarters building, somewhat in the nature of an international house. The structure has been designed by Mr. Jefferson M. Hamilton, University architect. Various sources have been approached, and others are being considered, in the search for financial assistance in the construction of this building.

A second need arises from the fact that the activities of the School have grown so rapidly that it is physically impossible for one secretary to adequately perform all the required secretarial duties within working hours. The School needs a part-time stenographer to assist in the handling of the extra work connected with the office, especially just before, during and immediately after the Caribbean conferences. Heretofore it has been necessary to turn to the President's office for such assistance. A part-time stenographer could also serve to ease the pressure on the staff at various other times.

Our rapidly expanding graduate program is attracting widespread and favorable attention of graduate students both in this country and abroad. Therefore, it would seem desirable to have available at the graduate level at least two more graduate assistantships to supplement the two now in effect. Eventually we should have a comparatively large number of these grants-in-aid from various business sources, but until such time as this may be accomplished there is real need for at least a minimum of four assistantships.

A. Curtis Wilgus

Director

July 22, 1952

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

To the President of the University of Florida

Sir: I have the honor to present to you the report on the University Libraries for the biennium July 1, 1950 - June 30, 1952.

At the time of my last report the new additions to the Library had just been completed. During the two years since that time, the building and the arrangement of the reading rooms have proved to be very satisfactory. The browsing room and the divisional rooms in the humanities, the social sciences, and the natural sciences were established in 1950 in an attempt to overcome some of the barriers to reading which are so common in large libraries. Something over 40,000 volumes and 1,004 current magazines have been placed in these rooms. We are still in the process of transferring popular titles from the closed stacks to the rooms, but there is no doubt that having this number of volumes on the open shelves has meant much to the undergraduate student.

In a university as large as this it would not be feasible to allow everyone to enter the closed stack area. Traditionally only faculty and graduate students have had this privilege. Since September 1951, however, we have given stack permits to undergraduates when this would seem to facilitate their work. So far the experiment has been successful.

In addition to the divisional reading rooms and more liberal stack privileges, libraries have been established in the men and women's freshman dormitories and a reading room set up in the College of Health and Physical Education. These steps were taken after a rather careful study of the needs had been made by the Committee on University Libraries.

If an increase in the number of books used is an indication of the success of the plan to make books more readily available to undergraduates, we have reason to be encouraged. Although there has been a drop in enrollment, the circulation records indicate an increase in book use from 664,390 for the biennium 1948-50 to 771,181 for the past two years.

Cost Studies

Recent studies by librarians have indicated that since 1949 the average cost of periodicals subscriptions has increased by forty per cent. Depending on the type of book, the cost of in-print publications has increased from ten per cent to thirty per cent. The cost of binding has increased in the neighborhood of seventeen per cent. These cost increases plus the very necessary increases in salaries have made it imperative that there be a continual search for more economical ways of acquiring and processing books and journals. During the past two years the Catalog and Order Departments have made studies of their methods in an effort to reduce costs. This past year the Order Department, through the cooperation of the Registrar's Office, has been able to adapt their process so that the International Business Machines can perform an additional step in the order procedure. As a result of this and other measures, that department for the first time in many years has no backlog.

The Catalog Department has not yet made recommendations resulting from its study, but I should like to take this occasion to tell you that according to a recent study made by the Librarian of the University of Georgia, our cost of cataloging per volume was the third lowest among the twelve southern university libraries studied.

Special Collections

Collection of Creative Writings

In the report of 1948-50 mention was made for the first time of the Collection of Creative Writings, which was established with the gift by Marjorie Rawlings of the manuscripts of several of her books. Since that time Mrs. Rawlings has presented to the Library a number of books from her personal library. Many writers have given either manuscripts of complete books or representative fragments so that students can observe something of the methods of writing.

In addition to two of his manuscripts and copies of all of his books which were not already in the Library, James Branch Cabell has presented his lifetime collection of figurines, many of them sent to him by literary associates and each one having a special association with characters and incidents throughout the body of his writings.

The room that houses the collection has been used as a meeting place for the Poetry Club and for one of the graduate classes in creative writing. Every effort is being made to develop the collection not as one composed of rarities but as a place where students who are interested in learning to write may find guidance and stimulation to literary activity.

Florida Historical Society Library

In April 1951 the headquarters and library of the Florida Historical Society was moved to the University to occupy a room and stacks on the fourth floor, and Mrs. Alberta Johnson, the secretary and librarian, has become a member of the Library staff. The rare volumes and manuscripts in this collection constitute a very important addition to the materials on Florida history which are in the P. K. Yonge Library, and students have come to depend upon the collection, especially in the field of local history.

The University Archives

Almost since its beginning the Library has been the depository of correspondence and publications concerning the University. The collection of this type of materials

has gained impetus as Mr. Samuel Proctor has progressed in his history of the University, which is scheduled for publication in 1953.

In order to care for these records more systematically, the University Archives was created as a division of the Library in March 1951. The material is at present housed in a room on the fourth floor of the Library and is under care of Mr. Proctor. After the history has been completed the material will be arranged in permanent form.

Organization

In September of 1951 Mr. Raymond Dickison, Assistant Director of Libraries, resigned to become Librarian of the Colorado School of Mines. His chief task as Assistant Director was the organization of the branch libraries on the campus and the establishment of routines which would be uniform with those of the main library. In the four years in which he was here he accomplished this, and by the time he left, the Architecture, Chemistry-Pharmacy, Education, and Engineering Libraries were well established. By 1951 the problem seemed to be not how to administer these libraries but how to insure that there would be coordination and free exchange of all the bibliographical resources within the University. To this end the administration of the branch libraries was combined with that of the divisional reading rooms and the reference room in the main library under the Department of Reference and Bibliography so that the group of librarians who provide reference service in the University could work as a group. Under the leadership of Miss Margaret Knox real progress has been made in the interchange of ideas and bibliographical knowledge.

Mr. Robert Grazier was promoted from Assistant to the Director to Assistant Director to replace Mr. Dickison. In addition to other administrative duties, Mr. Grazier has served as chairman of the group of departments concerned primarily with acquisition and processing. These are the Order Department, the Serials Department, and the Technical Processes Department.

The Committee on University Libraries with the cooperation of members of the library staff has made two important studies of aspects of the Library's program: one on the purpose and scope of the audio-visual services of the Library and the other on the needs for books and special libraries by the new schools, bureaus, and laboratories on the campus.

The former has to do primarily with the use of films, filmstrips, and film projectors of various kinds. This method of teaching is growing so rapidly and has so many possibilities that it is difficult to prepare a plan which will be adequate for a period very far into the future.

I believe that the recommendations, however, will insure a sound realistic program for this University for many years to come. The Committee recognized that the choice of films, slides, etc., the occasion and manner of their use as well as the actual operation of the equipment are instructional matters and are the responsibility of the individual instructor or the instructional department.

The Committee believes, however, that it is to the interest of the University to have a central pool of equipment and technical knowledge concerning its acquisition, operation, and repair. This latter will be the responsibility of the Audio-Visual Services Department of the Library. The members of the staff of this department will also teach students and members of the faculty how to operate the equipment, and will borrow or rent films as requested, keeping a record of films and equipment belonging to the University wherever they may be located on the campus.

The second study of the Committee on the special library facilities for the new divisions of the University I feel is of the utmost importance for the future development of library service in the University. You are already familiar with the report and recommendations which were submitted to you, and I should like to take this occasion to express my appreciation to you for issuing the memorandum and implementing the recommendations.

Needs

So far this report has been mainly one of accomplishment. I would not be giving you an accurate account of the status of the libraries, however, if I did not call your attention to the two principal aspects in which I feel the service of the Library is unsatisfactory.

The first and the one of chief concern to the average reader is the length of time persons must wait to receive a book at the main loan desk. The average time during a winter or spring term is something over fifteen minutes and on occasion people must wait as long as thirty minutes. I should like to emphasize that this is through no fault on the part of the staff of the Circulation Department, except perhaps that many of the student "pages" must necessarily be inexperienced, but is primarily because of lack of staff and facilities both to get the books and to keep the shelves in order. Recommendations designed to remedy this situation are contained in the proposed biennial budget.

The other need to which I should like to call your attention is that for books and journals. In spite of the generous support which the Library has received, there is still a serious lack of research materials. This is especially significant in the case of the great national bibliographies without which we do not even have sufficient information to enable us to borrow needed books from another library.

There are also many sets of journals and foreign documents which are needed. For the most part these will be large purchases which will be non-re-occurring. Unless new instructional or research programs are undertaken by the University I do not foresee a need for any substantial increase in the Library's operating budget. I urge, however, that whenever it is possible, sizeable amounts be made available for the purchase of basic bibliographies, journals, and documents.

Respectfully submitted,

Stanley L. West

Director of Libraries

REPORT OF THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF THE FLORIDA STATE MUSEUM

To the President of the University of Florida

Sir: The following is an accounting of the general activities for the period of 1950-1952:

Among accessions worthy of special mention are the scale model of the U.S.S. Florida, lent by the United States Department of the Navy; the Peterson-Curtiss articles of Plains Indian bead, quill and art work, the choice items number over one hundred and were collected in the 1870's; the Higgs collection of potsherds, stone and metal implements; mound, beach and ship fragments which were used as subject material by three authors, lent by the Florida Historical Society; four hundred and fifty-nine Indian

shell hammers, collected by Frank H. Cushing in the Ten Thousand Island region, Florida, 1894-95, presented by the University of Pennsylvania; also, the Jackson Confederate National flag, together with letters and data, and a Confederate garrison flag captured in Florida by a Connecticut unit.

Statistical information for the biennium:

Accessions	60
Specimens catalogued	7,906
Catalogue file numbers assigned	1,019
Appraisal of specimens catalogued	\$25,241.32
Visitors	62,992

During the period there were 228 group visitations, accounting for 3171 visitors, predominantly teachers with classes. Lectures, demonstrations or tours were provided for most of the groups upon request. During July and August of 1951, our "Children's Summer Program" was inaugurated. Six events, held on consecutive Saturdays attracted a total of 1276 children. The Department of Biology and the General Extension Division contributed generously to the success of this project.

Grand totals tabulated since founding of the museum, 1917, including the biennium, 1950-1952:

Accessions	3,845
Specimens catalogued	404,730
Catalogue numbers assigned	92,298
Appraisal of specimens catalogued	\$520,379.30

Since the installation of an electric eye counter, May, 1939, 347,374 visitors have been counted. This devise is imperfect and undoubtedly the total is high.

The above figures pertaining to specimens and appraisal are gross. The withdrawal of items lent, exchanged, destroyed, or having obliterated catalogue numbers would alter the totals given. To correct this situation, and upon recommendation of the Business Manager, an inventory has been started. Such an inventory will probably require the time equivalent of two experienced people for two or more years. Also, we are informed by the Business Manager's office, inventory records would eliminate the need for duplicate files and records now being maintained.

During the biennium, numerous photographs were supplied and a total of 364 specimens were lent to teachers, students, historians and sister institutions for study, display or research purposes. Upon request of Mr. Wm. G. F. Harris over 500 egg data records were furnished for the last volumes of Mr. A. C. Bent's Life Histories. Space and facilities were provided for Mr. John W. Griffin, Archaeologist, Florida Park Service, and his assistant. Similar courtesies were extended to A. K. Bullen, Anthropologist, whose forthcoming publication, "Qualitative and Quantitative Theory as Applied to Body Build Research" is about ready for printing.

Our Hall of Ornithology is slowly being improved and four new habitat groups are nearing completion, the work being done by an artist engaged on an intermittent basis.

Recommendations

Since your Museum Committee has submitted extensive recommendations for future development of this museum, recapitulation would probably serve no purpose in this report. However, we feel that mention should be made of our greatest need for the

present, which is a lecture hall for the accommodation of class and group activities. Our school groups and children's programs are being handled entirely with improvised facilities. A well equipped lecture hall would permit many new and varied activities with consequent new interest and increased attendance.

July 30, 1952

Respectfully submitted,

Nile C. Schaffer

Acting Director

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA PRESS

To the President of the University

Sir: During the past two years the University of Florida Press has rapidly expanded its publishing activities in three directions: (1) It has become an increasingly effective medium for the dissemination of the research findings of a faculty alive to its scholarly responsibilities. (2) It has broadened its program of regional publications by adding several Spanish titles and a number of Floridiana to its list. (3) It has participated actively in the overall goodwill program of the University, which has succeeded so admirably in fostering better relations between the Americas, particularly during the past biennium.

Of the 109 manuscripts submitted to our Press during the last twenty-four months, 27 were accepted for eventual publication, and the following 15 titles were published:

Another Sheaf of White Spirituals, by George Pullen Jackson

Barcia's Chronological History of the Continent of Florida, translated from the Spanish by Anthony Kerrigan

The Caribbean at Mid-Century, edited by A. Curtis Wilgus

Commencement Addresses Delivered on June 5, 1950, at the University of Florida by J. Hillis Miller, Emeterio Santiago Santovenia, and Benjamin A. Cohen

Conference on the Caribbean at Mid-Century, sponsored by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the School of Inter-American Studies, University of Florida

Gardens of the Antilles, by John V. Watkins

Handbook of Latin American Studies: 1948, edited by Francisco Aguilera

Hemisphere Integration Now, by Harry F. Guggenheim

Here They Once Stood, by Mark F. Boyd, Hale G. Smith, and John W. Griffin

The Inter-American Program of the University of Florida, prepared by the Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the School of Inter-American Studies, University of Florida

Miranda: World Citizen, by Joseph F. Thorning

Napoleon Bonaparte Brouard, by Samuel Proctor

Our Atomic Heritage, by Arnold Grobman

Problems of America's Aging Population, edited by T. Lynn Smith

Quiet, Please, by James Branch Cabell

During the fiscal year 1952-1953, 12 titles are scheduled for publication, and the Press expects to publish at least 12 books during the second year of the coming biennium.

Three factors in the recent development of the Press are of especial significance: first, our designation by the Library of Congress as publisher of volumes 14 through 17 of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, the most important scholarly bibliography in its field; second, our contractual arrangements with the Inter-American Bibliographical

and Library Association for the distribution of its three series of Latin American publications; and third, the inauguration of our cooperative publishing plan, under which authors of certain types of books pay part of the costs of publication and share proportionately in the net returns from sales of their books. All these factors have enhanced the professional reputation of our Press, and have aided it financially by supplying desirable titles at much less than customary costs.

Through its alert and informed promotional facilities the Press has centered favorable attention on various aspects of our University's scholarly activities, not only through the reviews of Press titles in leading newspapers and periodicals, but through systematic direct mailings, carefully planned advertisements in national media, and numerous radio announcements, one of which was nation-wide. WRUF and the Press are now formulating plans for biweekly book broadcasts, and the splendid achievement of Major Garland Powell, Director of WRUF, with similar broadcasts augurs well for the plans. WRUF has, of course, cooperated magnificently over the years with the Press in promoting individual titles; the new venture is designated to publicize all our publications in systematic fashion.

In concluding this report, I should like to call particular attention to the success of our cooperative financial arrangements with the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials and with the St. Augustine Historical Society and Institute of Science. *Here They Once Stood*, which our Press published with the assistance of the Park Board, is selling steadily and has been uniformly well received from the standpoint of its content and appearance; and *Barcia's Chronological History of the Continent of Florida*, issued with assistance from the Society, has returned the financial investment of the Press, and has won wide acclaim in this country and abroad for its beauty of design and brilliance of translation.

The members of the Board of Managers have, as always, worked for the welfare of the Press with unflagging zeal; and their judicial determination of publishing policies has played a major part in the heartening progress of the Press. On June 30, 1952, the Board members were:

Rembert W. Patrick, *Chairman*
Ralph H. Blodgett
Pedro V. Fernandez
Lewis F. Haines, *Director*
George B. Hurff

Thomas Pyles, *Secretary*
Harry R. Warfel
Stanley West
A. Curtis Wilgus
Herbert S. Wolfe

Respectfully submitted,

Lewis F. Haines, *Director*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

To the President of the University

Sir:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the biennium ending June 30, 1952. The Division of Public Relations has undertaken to further the aims of the University in the following respects:

1. To develop a concept that every phase of the University's activities has its influence upon the public's attitude toward the University.

2. To see to it that every relationship of each department to the public will be productive of good will.
3. To assist in correcting every situation which might tend to create ill will.
4. To bring to the attention of groups locally, in the State of Florida, regionally, and nationally, the excellent services rendered by the University.
5. To make appropriate groups aware of the needs and services of the University.

In order to achieve these, the Division has used all media of communication available, to present information about the activities of the University to the people of Florida and the nation.

Newest of its efforts to carry the University to the people of Florida has been the employment of a television program each Monday from 6:00 to 6:30 from WMBR TV in Jacksonville, and several film productions to WTVJ in Miami.

A color-sound film, 16 mm., telling of the opportunities at the University, was prepared during the biennium. It is titled "Where Florida Prepares For the Future." University of Florida alumnus, Red Barber, narrated this twenty-three minute film. It has been shown extensively to high schools and service clubs throughout the state and has been shown nationally on television. Another film showing the University's services in areas of the state, other than Gainesville, is now in the making.

A program of campus tours for visitors has been developed and more than 1,000 individuals have been taken on these guided bus tours since the plan was inaugurated.

A faculty Speakers' Bureau has been established, and there are now 146 faculty and staff available on a total of 551 subjects.

The Director of the Division has done a good deal of trouble shooting on and off the campus, and has cooperated with other officials of higher education in the state and outside; public school officials; government personnel and alumni, as well as members of the University faculty and staff serving on many University committees and Gainesville committees.

A long range program which will employ all the techniques in molding favorable opinion for the University has been set up. Plans which will enable the University to tell its story through photographs and publications are being worked out. Files of engravings, postage meter indicia and the like are being brought up to date and catalogued.

Extensive plans for publicizing of the Centennial of the University in 1953 are engaging the attention of the entire Division now.

Respectfully submitted,

E. D. Whittlesey,
Director of Public Relations

REPORT OF RADIO STATIONS WRUF AND WRUF FM

With the lifting of the freeze on Television by the Federal Communications Commission and the Korean trouble, WRUF and WRUF FM have been confronted with as many difficulties as were faced in World War II, if not more.

We have lost many men to the armed forces and the end is not in sight. At the same time, the demands upon us by the other radio stations for WRUF trained men and

women have increased many fold. It is not possible to even begin to supply the trained personnel demanded by the radio industry.

The ever increasing cost of living and the loss of some national accounts to television, while the networks are reducing their payments to radio stations, have created many financial problems to the industry. But in view of all of this, WRUF and WRUF FM have managed to earn a fair profit and have maintained their program standards even against local competition.

WRUF fed the largest regional football network in its history in 1951, having at times twenty-eight (28) stations on the "University of Florida Football Network".

It is hoped that WRUF AM can increase its present coverage by going to 10,000 watts, thus better serving the people in our area of coverage with little additional cost to the station; and somewhat overcome the present interference from the Cuban stations.

WRUF through the cooperation of the Division of Music had recorded for the first time in the history of the University of Florida its music. The University records were manufactured by RCA Victor in albums of four 10" double-faced records. The organizations used for recording the University of Florida music were the Band, Glee Club and Mixed Chorus. The high quality of the records has caused many favorable comments as being one of the best University albums ever produced anywhere.

WRUF also directed two nation-wide broadcasts and participated in two others during this biennium.

The University of Florida's radio station has supplied many programs to other radio stations in the State about the activities of the University and the University of Florida Press. It has likewise cooperated with many State agencies in building programs for them as well as the University.

It has carried through special lines the monthly report of the Governor to the people of the State, and at the present time is preparing to build programs for the coming fall. The radio station has received no financial aid from the State since 1938, and it has in the meantime completely remodeled its technical plant without cost to the taxpayers, which is considered one of the best in the South.

At the time this report is written a thorough study of television is under way, and it seems inadvisable from a financial point of view to enter the field at this time due to the high cost of technical equipment and the tremendous overhead and operational costs.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

To the President of the University

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report for the biennium ending June 30, 1952.

The tables appended give analyses of enrollment for the various periods of the biennium and a summary of degrees and certificates granted. A significant item in these data is the increase in the number of graduate degrees awarded (those awarded in the summer of 1950 and subsequently).

The greatest percentage gain in enrollment categories is the increase in women registrants in the College of Education. Our graduate enrollment in all divisions has gained materially during the biennium even though a system of selective admissions of graduate students was inaugurated.

At the beginning of the biennium the Registrar's Office moved to the Administration Building and for the first time had sufficient space for efficient operation.

Respectfully submitted,

R. S. Johnson
Registrar

TABLE I
A. REGULAR SESSION ENROLLMENT FOR THE BIENNIUM

Colleges and Schools	1950-1951 ENROLLMENT			1951-1952 ENROLLMENT		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
College of Agriculture	413	8	421	512	11	523
College of Architecture and Allied Arts	279	32	311	257	41	298
College of Arts and Sciences	498	189	687	763	270	1,033
College of Business Administration	681	24	705	631	33	664
College of Education	215	349	564	513	739	1,254
College of Engineering	476	1	477	437	0	437
School of Forestry	67	0	67	58	0	58
Graduate School	1,239	622	1,861	#	#	
School of Journalism	33	8	41	40	17	57
College of Law	433	13	446	327	13	340
College of Pharmacy	210	8	218	225	19	244
College of Physical Education and Health	76	18	94	76	38	114
University College	4,504	1,261	5,765	4,094	1,441	5,445
*Less Duplicates	511	109	611	438	90	528
Net Total Enrollment	8,613	2,433	11,046	7,405	2,532	9,937

*Persons registered in one college or school the first semester and another the second semester.
Note: In 1951-52 students at graduate level were registered in their respective colleges. There were 957 men and 415 women pursuing work on graduate level. These figures are included in the appropriate column totals.

BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR 1952

TABLE I
B. SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENT FOR THE BIENNIUM

Colleges and Schools	1950 Summer Session			1951 Summer Session		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
College of Agriculture	247	5	252	152	8	160
College of Architecture and Allied Arts	167	11	178	116	7	123
College of Arts and Sciences	288	69	357	171	57	228
College of Business Administration	406	9	415	193	6	199
College of Education	144	305	449	72	222	294
College of Engineering	262	0	262	162	0	162
School of Forestry	49	0	49	27	0	27
Graduate School	1183	653	1836	1095	543	1638
School of Journalism	22	3	25	15	2	17
College of Law	261	9	270	252	5	257
College of Pharmacy	103	3	106	98	4	102
College of Physical Education and Health	25	4	29	23	10	33
Unclassified	119	216	335	115	128	243
University College	1291	298	1589	981	240	1221
*Less Duplicates	155	30	185			
Net Total Enrollment	4372	1555	5927	3472	1232	4704

*Persons registered in one college or school the first term and another the second term.

TABLE II

A. ENROLLMENT OF VETERANS BY COLLEGE AND SCHOOL
REGULAR SESSIONS OF THE BIENNIUM

	1950-1951			1951-1952		
	Students	Veterans	Percent	Students	Veterans	Percent
Colleges and Schools	Enrolled	Enrolled	Veterans	Enrolled	Enrolled	Veterans
College of Agriculture	421	224	53.2	523	272	52.0
College of Architecture and Allied Arts	311	169	54.3	298	120	40.3
College of Arts and Sciences	687	236	34.4	1033	379	36.7
College of Business Administration	705	327	46.4	664	247	37.2
College of Education	564	129	22.9	1252	371	29.6
College of Engineering	477	277	58.1	437	197	45.1
School of Forestry	67	48	71.6	58	37	63.8
Graduate School	1861	893	48.0			
School of Journalism	41	14	34.1	57	18	31.6
College of Law	446	298	66.8	340	189	55.6
College of Pharmacy	218	128	58.7	244	129	49.2
College of Physical Education and Health	94	40	42.6	114	42	36.8
University College	5765	1137	19.7	5445	669	12.3
*Less Duplicates	611	253	41.4	528	163	30.9
Net Total Enrollment	11046	3667	33.2	9937	2498	25.1

*Persons registered in one college or school the first semester and another the second semester.

TABLE II

B. ENROLLMENT OF VETERANS BY COLLEGE AND SCHOOL
SUMMER SESSION OF THE BIENNIUM

	1950			1951		
	Students	Veterans	Percent	Students	Veterans	Percent
Colleges and Schools	Enrolled	Enrolled	Veterans	Enrolled	Enrolled	Veterans
College of Agriculture	252	187	74.2	160	102	63.8
College of Architecture and Allied Arts	118	88	74.6	123	81	65.9
College of Arts and Sciences	357	193	54.1	228	90	39.5
College of Business Administration	415	269	64.8	199	115	57.8
College of Education	449	105	23.4	294	59	20.1
College of Engineering	262	197	75.2	162	90	55.6
School of Forestry	49	39	79.6	27	18	66.7
Graduate School	1836	918	50.0	1638	880	53.7
School of Journalism	25	12	48.0	17	9	52.9
College of Law	270	217	80.4	257	169	65.8
College of Pharmacy	106	76	71.7	102	64	62.7
College of Physical Education and Health	29	20	69.0	33	17	51.5
Unclassified	335	53	15.8	243	67	27.6
University College	1589	704	44.3	1221	439	36.0
*Less Duplicates	165	99	60.0			
Net Total Enrollment	5927	2979	50.3	4704	2200	46.8

*Persons registered in one college or school the first term and another the second term.

TABLE III
DIPLOMAS, CERTIFICATES, AND DEGREES CONFERRED SINCE 1905

	‡Number of Diplomas and Certificates	Baccalaureate	Professional	Masters*	Doctors*	Honorary Degrees
1905-1938*	1,730	5,054	53	467	23	21
1938-39	446	408	....	22	2	2
SS 1939	122	166	....	47	....	....
1939-40	457	437	....	22	1	....
SS 1940	83	170	....	41	3	....
1940-41	452	488	2	33	4	2
SS 1941	71	187	....	41	1	....
1941-42	381	386	1	22	4	2
SS 1942	116	140	....	17	2	....
1942-43	179	337	....	15	4	....
SS 1943	33	110	....	27	1	....
1943-44	39	162	....	11	....	3
SS 1944	16	69	....	24	....	....
1944-45	35	54	1	15	1	1
SS 1945	27	89	....	29	2	....
1945-46	205	136	....	13	3	2
SS 1946	294	112	....	39	....	....
1946-47	740	334	....	38	1	1
SS 1947	389	280	....	61	2	....
1947-48	883	799	1	71	....	5
SS 1948	265	455	1	87	1	....
1948-49	895	1,183	1	108	4	1
SS 1949	264	641	....	192	7	....
1949-50	920	1,744	....	95	11	8
SS 1950	239	621	....	266	12	....
1950-51	857	1,415	8	231	29	....
SS 1951	98	314	....	221	7	....
1951-52	696	1,191	....	265	22	3

‡In the column headed "Diplomas and Certificates" is grouped the number of all awards made upon the completion of curricula of fewer than four years' duration.

*For distribution by years see the Biennial Report for the biennium ending June 30, 1952.

EXHIBIT I
ENROLLMENT IN THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA FROM 1905 TO 1952

Regular Session	Number Enrolled	Summer Term	* Number Enrolled	Total
1905-06	135			135
1906-07	102			102
1907-08	103			103
1908-09	103			103
1909-10	186			186
1910-11	241			241
1911-12	302			302
1912-13	321	1913	140	461
1913-14	361	1914	269	630
1914-15	395	1915	402	797
1915-16	447	1916	539	986
1916-17	460	1917	434	894
1917-18	421	1918	434	855
1918-19	554	1919	612	1,166

1919-20	664	1920	743	1,407
1920-21	823	1921	783	1,606
1921-22	1,002	1922	895	1,897
1922-23	1,183	1923	1,028	2,211
1923-24	1,347	1924	944	2,291
1924-25	1,488	1925	987	2,475
1925-26	1,860	1926	908	2,768
1926-27	1,968	1927	1,269	3,237
1927-28	2,073	1928	1,686	3,759
1928-29	2,270	1929	1,613	3,883
1929-30	2,257	1930	1,480	3,737
1930-31	2,388	1931	1,530	3,918
1931-32	2,558	1932	1,746	4,304
1932-33	2,628	1933	1,086	3,714
1933-34	2,371	1934	1,310	3,681
1934-35	2,848	1935	1,602	4,450
1935-36	2,983	1936	1,706	4,689
1936-37	3,069	1937	2,126	5,205
1937-38	3,278	1938	2,631	5,909
1938-39	3,438	1939	2,591	6,029
1939-40	3,456	1940	2,805	6,261
1940-41	3,438	1941	2,622	6,060
1941-42	3,239	1942	2,463	5,702
†1942-43	2,710	1943	1,032	1,783
†1943-44	691	1944	1,042	1,840
1944-45	938	1945	1,023	1,961
1945-46	3,216	1946	3,506	6,722
1946-47	7,373	1947	5,711	13,084
1947-48	9,787	1948	6,278	16,065
1948-49	11,340	1949	6,643	17,983
1949-50	11,709	1950	5,927	17,636
1950-51	11,046	1951	4,704	15,750
1951-52	9,937			

*These figures include the enrollment in the demonstration school, except for the Summer Session of 1933 and after.

†The figures given are for civilian enrollment only. In addition to enrollments shown in the table during the period from March, 1943, to December, 1944, 2,961 trainees were given from 3 to 5 months' instruction for the Army Air Forces and 1,495 trainees were given from 3 to 15 months' instruction under the Army Specialized Training Program.

Exhibit 1

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF STUDENT PERSONNEL

To the President of the University

Sir: This biennium has been marked by important changes in the student body and by further development of Student Personnel services.

The decline in the proportion of veterans in the student body has resulted in a transition of student life toward a pattern more typical of the prewar years. Students of typical college age are rapidly assuming important positions of leadership in the student body. This trend will continue although a few veterans from the Korean War should soon begin study at the University.

This biennium has seen increasing calls upon members of the student body for service in the Armed Forces. Practically all of our men face a call to service. They are, however, very uncertain as to when they shall be called. It is our feeling that the uncertainty of calls to military service has been reflected in changed student morale and attitudes.

These forces will continue to affect college youth in the following ways:

- (1) There will be increased pressure on men students to achieve scholastic success in order to have their Selective Service deferments continued. In instances where men have low scholastic aptitude, or are otherwise unable to succeed, this is likely to produce negative reactions toward fellow students and toward the University.
- (2) For many college youth, choices such as early marriage versus prolonged postponement until after military service will continue to create serious personal problems. Unless satisfactorily resolved, these uncertainties will result in lowered student morale.

There is evidence of development in the Student Personnel program during the biennium in the following ways:

- (1) *Coordination and cooperation* among faculty and staff groups who work closely with students has increased. This has resulted in better services to students.
- (2) *Academic advisement services* have improved and increased. In some colleges marked increases in faculty time available for advisement have occurred. There has been an increase in emphasis placed upon student advisement throughout the University.
- (3) *The Residence Halls personnel program* has increased in effectiveness during the biennium. Favorable results are already evident.
- (4) *The social and recreational program* has increased in scope. A more diversified program has been developed for all students.
- (5) *The clinical services* of the University have been coordinated in a Center. Quality and quantity of these services have improved although many students were necessarily denied these services because of inadequate staff available.
- (6) Plans were completed for the employment of a *University psychiatrist* whose primary responsibility will be in the Student Health Service, but who will work cooperatively with the other clinical services.

Reports from the major units of the Office of Student Personnel follow. These include the Dean of Men, the Dean of Women, the Florida Center of Clinical Services, the Florida Union, the Director of Housing, Student Personnel Records, and the Counselor to Foreign Students.

Office of the Dean of Men

During the past two years there has been a transition from a predominantly veteran student body to a non-veteran student body. For the first time in six years a non-veteran, unmarried student has been elected to the presidency of the student body. Likewise, a large majority of the student leaders on the campus active in student activities are non-veteran students who graduated from high school since World War II. In spite of the fact that we have a non-veteran student enrollment, the effect of the war years and the war psychology is still reflected in the attitudes and activities of students. The present generation of students is facing a more real conflict with reference to their future in the world and with reference to military service than did the students entering in World War II. The lack of well defined objectives and goals in the present international situation and conflict has more or less frustrated and developed an attitude of futility toward life in general and toward the task of getting an education.

During the biennium the activities of the Dean of Men's Office have for the most part revolved around these major areas.

1. *Individual and Group Counseling.* During the past biennium there have been enrolled at the University an average of 3,000 men students each year. The Dean of Men's Office has had frequent and constant contact with the majority of these students both as individuals and as members of interest groups. An estimate of the amount of individual contacts taken from a partial record kept by the receptionist shows an average of 13,497 interviews during a year which consumed fifty per cent of our time.

2. *Student Government.* Time and effort has been spent with student government officials in an attempt to bring about some changes in the student body constitution and student government organization, changes which would make adjustments needed in an expanded student body made up of both men and women. A Men's Council has been set up in the Executive Council whose duty it is to give attention to matters pertaining to men students. The Dean of Men has acted as adviser and attended all meetings.

3. *Morale and Conduct.* In the case of men students, this office acts as liaison before the Honor Court and the Faculty Discipline Committee on cases appealed from the Honor Court.

4. *Fraternities.* During the past two years there has been a gradual but almost complete change in the type of student who constitutes the fraternity population. The veterans have virtually disappeared from the picture. In their places have come a much younger, much less mature group of students, fresh out of high school, to assume the leadership of the fraternities. While the present fraternity population requires more counseling and leadership, it is at the same time a bit more docile and willing to adopt suggestions made by this office for the improvements in the mechanics of operating the fraternity system on this campus. Certain very notable improvements have resulted from this cooperation. One of the changes still in the process of evolution is the increasing elimination of "Hell Week" and the increasing substitution of "Help Week" by about half of the fraternities. The fraternity row area is still in the development stage. Thirty-five lots have been laid out and utilities have been provided but although ten fraternities have purchased lots in the area, as yet no fraternities at the University of Florida have actually begun to build there. There are now twenty-six men's fraternities at the University of Florida as compared with twenty-five on July 1, 1950. Fraternities now have a membership of 1,729 or 31.1 per cent of the men on campus compared with 1,900 or 27.5 per cent in 1950.

5. *Student Housing.* Several worthwhile projects have been put into operation during the past biennium working toward improvement of dormitory life, especially in the four new freshmen residence halls. An inadequate staff of resident advisers has posed a serious problem in attempting to operate a counseling program.

6. *Orientation and Student Relations.* The Assistant Dean of Men is Chairman of the Committee on Orientation and Student Relations. The plan of the committee to streamline and consolidate the program of orientation has met with favorable student reactions. The booklet on orientation has received favorable comment throughout the State and nation. Florida students regard it as a valuable instrument for use in their adjustment to the new life on the campus.

7. *Subcommittee on Student Petitions.* The Dean of Men is one of the permanent members of the committee which passes on all student petitions for waiver of Senate regulations. In many instances, information about a student's needs and justification for

the petition comes from the Office of the Dean of Men. Numerous conferences are held with students who want to file petitions and advice is given as to the carrying out of the decisions of the committee.

3. *Parent and Alumni Relations.* This relationship involves the many daily contacts with parents, friends, relatives and alumni who write or come to the campus in the interest of students. This contact has to do with financial, academic or conduct problems. The Office of the Dean of Men serves as a focal point for such contacts on matters affecting the student outside of the classroom.

Student aid is administered by a Committee on Student Aid, Scholarships, and Awards, of which the Dean of Men is Chairman. A description of these activities follows.

Loans

The expiration of the G. I. Bill and present economic factors of living make it necessary for many students to borrow money for long and short periods of time, depending upon the reason or emergency.

Resources of this nature are not large. Students are counseled as to the wise use of funds, and how repayment affects their credit rating. Many students are careless about budgeting their money, or making ample provisions for the receipt of money from home.

It will be seen from the following figures that a major portion of the student body has at one time or another applied to the Dean of Men's office for some form of financial aid:

	Number	Amount
Loans made for the 1950-51 year	2,300	\$ 99,122.09
Loans made for the 1951-52 year	1,660	96,111.39
Total	3,960	\$195,233.48

Scholarships

During the biennium there were scholarships awarded as shown below:

1950-51	1,137	\$293,926.60
1951-52	1,176	353,179.31
Total	2,313	\$647,106.41*

*Of this amount \$235,662.15 was used for scholarships and awards in connection with our athletic program.

Among the new scholarship funds given during the biennium, the following are listed:

American Institute of Real Estate Appraisers	\$ 210
Architecture and Building Construction	1,500
State Forest Rangers School	1,420
William H. Bridges Fellowship in Pulp and Paper Research	1,000
California Veterans Institute	465
Callahan Scholarship	300
Florida Farm Bureau	50
Florida Gladiola Growers Association	1,200
Gulf Life Insurance Company	300
Jacksonville Claim Men's Association	250

John H. Perry	3,000
Property and Casualty Insurance Short Course	750
Riverside Lions Club	300
John Parker Welch Scholarship	250
Maude K. Towson	1,500
Buckner Scholarship	1,500
Idella M. Williams	100
H. A. Wyckoff	100
Clinton Foods, Inc.	2,000
W. R. and R. O. Crabtree	100
Dad's Club of Ft. Lauderdale	900
Pauline Dillenback	500
Senate Bill 944—Racing Fund	268,682
Total	\$286,407

Student Employment

The University is fortunate in being able to offer worthy students the opportunity of earning, through employment, a portion of their college expenses. The present high cost of living is reflected somewhat in the increase of the number of students who find such employment necessary.

The cafeteria work scholarships started in 1950 have met with outstanding favor with the high schools in the State. The response has been gratifying as it affords an opportunity to many young men and women to train and prepare themselves for responsible places of leadership in the State and community.

It will be seen from the following figures that a major portion of our students engage in some type of self-help:

No. of students interviewed for jobs	7,654	
No. of students on work scholarships		
A. Athletic	83	\$ 30,541.49
B. Cafeteria	790	358,800.00
No. of students employed as student assistants	5,268	1,336,000.00
Totals	6,141	\$1,725,341.49

Office of the Dean of Women

Continued growth and development in all phases of coeducation took place during the biennium 1950-1952. The number of women attending the University, particularly in the undergraduate field, has increased steadily. As was stated in the previous report the lack of adequate housing facilities remains the major problem.

A temporary structure, formerly a faculty office building, was converted into a residence hall for upperclass women and named Grove Hall. Though it provided more space for women, many problems were created in using it since it had not been designed for a residence hall. It was almost entirely through the efforts of trained Residents that morale was maintained and that students were comparatively happy there.

There is not sufficient staff to inspect and supervise off-campus housing, and the situation with regard to such living is generally undesirable, particularly for undergraduate women.

During the year 1951-52 an Assistant Dean was appointed to the Staff of the Dean of Women. Her specific duties have been: Adviser to Panhellenic Council and to the individual sororities and working with off-campus housing problems. In addition, she has relieved the Dean of some of the administrative pressures and substituted on faculty committees in her absence.

Women students have entered all aspects of academic and student life. They are represented in all colleges of the University and in all phases of extracurricular life. Their organizations, the Women Students' Association (representing all women and dealing with women's affairs), Trianon (honor society), Panhellenic (intersorority council), and Alpha Lambda Delta (freshman scholastic society) are highly respected by both men and women students. They have been called upon by Student Government and Blue Key for many services to the University. The Women's Glee Club and the Women's Recreation Association, departmentally connected, are now established and have a full program.

The Residence Hall program has been developed and amplified and student cooperation established between the Hall Councils in the women's halls and the Men's Residence Halls Association through a committee known as the Inter-Residence Hall Coordinating Committee. Staff personnel in the men's and women's halls work together on mutual problems.

The load of individual counseling carried by the Dean of Women has steadily increased and men and women students are referred by the Senate Sub-Committee on Petitions, the Student Employment Office, the Director of Admissions, the Scholarship Committee, faculty, and others. The Dean of Women with the Dean of Men has worked closely with Student Government and the Honor Court in their duties and programs.

The past biennium years have been gratifying ones in that coeducation has become really established at the University of Florida and women students have assumed citizenship responsibilities working with men students toward a greater university.

The Florida Center of Clinical Services

The Office of the Coordinator was established in September, 1950. Clinics and units now coordinating their efforts through that office are the (1) Bureau of Vocational Guidance and Mental Hygiene, (2) Speech and Hearing Clinic, (3) Reading Laboratory and Clinic, (4) Adapted and Corrective Exercises, (5) Marriage and Family Clinic, (6) Veterans Guidance Center, and (7) the consultative services of the staff of the Department of Student Health. Staff meetings of clinic heads are held weekly to staff cases and to consider operational procedures.

A Board of Directors composed of those directly related to the functions of the respective units serves as an advisory board and determines policy to be followed in the coordination of the clinics and the operation of the Center. There have been thirteen meetings of the Board of Directors in the past biennium.

The Florida Center of Clinical Services has four major functions:

- (1) extension of services in order that university students may receive adequate and professional services from the respective clinics. Other objectives of the Center as determined by the Board of Directors include:

- (2) cooperation of the clinics with departments and colleges in training teachers and specialists to work with those with problems and handicaps,
- (3) establishment of basic research programs, and
- (4) extension of the services of the clinics to the residents of the State of Florida in conjunction with private and public agencies now serving those with problems and handicaps.

A State-wide Advisory Committee of twelve members was appointed by President Miller and the list of outstanding citizens to serve on that committee was announced on May 21, 1952. This committee will act as a representative, informed group of citizens who can acquaint individuals and agencies with the functions of the Center.

University students pay no fees for the services of the clinics. A system of fees for other than university students with ability to pay was established beginning April 1, 1951. Since that date, \$8,724.16 has been charged for services. This is enough to add two more clinicians to the staff and to assist with the procurement of needed equipment.

The Bureau of Vocational Guidance and Mental Hygiene was a part of the Psychology Department until 1948. This unit was then moved to the division of Student Personnel and became a part of the Florida Center of Clinical Services. From September 1950 to June 1952 records indicate 1,092 university students and 425 off-campus subjects have made 3,836 visits for diagnosis, therapy or counseling. These figures do not include group testing in conjunction with vocational guidance and many other services provided by the staff to university students and to citizens of the State.

For ten years the *Speech and Hearing Clinic* has been actively engaged in the training of personnel to assist those with speech defects and hearing impairments. Speech and Hearing surveys are made of all incoming new students to the university. While three members of the staff of the Speech Department have given time to this program during the past year, the time for such service on their staff load leaves them less than the equivalent of the time of half a person full time.

From September 1950 to June 1952, records indicate 283 university students and 346 off-campus subjects have made 4,430 visits for diagnosis and therapy.

A secretary, a clinician (from fees) and one graduate assistant have been added to this unit by the budget of the Center in the past two years.

The Reading Laboratory and Clinic was established in September 1950 but did not get into operation until November 1950. This unit is sponsored by the Department of Freshman English (C-3).

From November 1950 to June 1952, records indicate 601 university students and 131 off-campus subjects have made 7,839 visits for diagnosis and therapy. This unit has done a great deal of field service with clinics and workshops in various parts of the State. It has had many more requests for such services than it could fulfill.

The Adapted and Corrective Exercises unit is an integral part of the College of Physical Education and Health. It is estimated that twelve per cent of the student body is in need of such a program. From September 1950 to June 1952, 233 university students and 30 off-campus subjects have made 3,513 visits for therapy.

The Marriage and Family Clinic was announced in May 1952. This clinic will deal with marital, pre-marital and family adjustment problems. It is an integral part of the

Department of Sociology in the College of Arts and Sciences. The Head and an associate from the staff of the Department of Sociology have time for this clinic which is equivalent to the time of less than one-half person. More staff will need to be added by the Center when specific needs and functions can be determined. The unit is so new that no figures of extent of service are available.

The Veterans Guidance Center. A contract with the Veterans Administration provides for a psychometrist (one-half time) to give psychometric evaluations to those referred to the unit. An average of thirty individuals per month receive this service.

The Department of Student Health is very cooperative and a psychiatrist will join the staff of the University in September 1952. While his office will be in the Health Unit, he will be partially on the budget of the Florida Center and will spend approximately one-fifth of his time with the Florida Center of Clinical Services.

During the biennium the structure of the Center has been strengthened. Policies have been established. Public relations have improved in the university and in the State. Some professional personnel have been added, but only by replacements and through fees. Much more can be done to more adequately serve the students of the university and the citizens of the State. The Florida Center of Clinical Services sponsors a program of habilitation and rehabilitation. It has been demonstrated beyond question that such services are needed.

The Florida Union

This biennial period was one of progress for the Florida Union. New facilities, new activity programs and increased student interest attracted more students to the Florida Union during this two year period than during any other similar period.

The importance the Florida Union plays in the life of the students and the campus is attested to by the fact that over 37,500 persons use the Florida Union each week.

In addition to the redecoration and refurbishing of many older areas of the building, the third and fourth floors of the Union were completed. The entire fourth floor area provides fifteen guest rooms available to official guests of the University, alumni, and guests of students, faculty and staff. During the first twenty months of operation, more than 2,800 persons used this facility.

Many organizations hold meetings in the Union and because of increased demand, two new meeting rooms, with capacities of 60 and 125 persons, were completed. During this two year period, 62,587 persons attended 3,289 meetings.

A barber shop was opened in June, 1951 to provide students with a more accessible facility of this nature. An elevator and a television set were installed for the convenience of all who use the Union building.

Two new program facilities were opened during this two year period. Three photographic darkrooms, completely equipped, were opened in February, 1951. This area not only provides a place for students to develop their own pictures, but a program of instruction in photography has been offered to more than forty students. Two sound-proof music listening rooms were opened in March, 1951. A collection of over 150 classical, semi-classical and jazz records and albums are available and more than 3,200 persons used this facility during the sixteen months period.

More than 200 different students served on the Florida Union Social Board as volunteer workers for the planning and execution of social activities for the student body. 106,454

persons attended a wide variety of 779 programs sponsored by the Florida Union. Other campus organizations sponsored 925 programs that attracted 77,406 persons.

Camp Wauburg, the University recreational park, continued to be a favorite spot for students and staff. The camp was open 533 days during the biennium when 126,430 persons, an average of 235 per day, enjoyed the facilities. The critical needs of the camp include more land and an adequate operating budget.

During the biennial period, a faculty and student committee worked diligently preparing a report concerning a new Union building. The present building is inadequate for the facilities and program which should exist. The student body, recognizing this need and desiring to lead the way to a new Union, voted an additional student fee of \$1.50 per semester toward the construction of the new facility. The problem of adequate space continues as the number one need of the Florida Union.

The second major need of the Florida Union is additional program staff. The increased emphasis and interest in activity programs has brought about this major need.

The need for staff and the increased social program brings about a third area for improvement—the operating budget. Additional revenue must be forthcoming if the Florida Union is to maintain its present operations.

Student Housing

During the period we (1) acquired five new, permanent halls and one large frame hall; (2) released off-campus facilities, reduced overcrowding on-campus, and revised application priorities; (3) inaugurated furniture maintenance and building redecoration program; (4) improved planning and refined operating techniques; (5) advanced personnel programs, resident relations, and student self-government.

Tolbert, North, South, and Weaver Halls, opened in September, 1950, represented our first new, permanent housing for men in eleven years. Simultaneously, Reid Hall, the third permanent hall for women, and Grove Hall, the faculty office building converted to women's residence, were opened. Continued high demand for rooms prevented reduction of overcrowding in older halls and led to converting all single rooms in the new halls to doubles. But Air Base facilities were closed and leases terminated on Lonilair and Michael Halls and Patrick and Pierce Courts off-campus.

In June, 1951, occupancy in the five older halls was reduced to 37% above normal capacity and in the frame halls to normal capacity. At the same time, Flavet Village application lists were opened to married, non-veteran students and, in June, 1952, to married faculty and staff members with incomes under \$4,000 per annum.

Increased permanent facilities brought increased emphasis on the personnel program in the residence halls. Construction delays, overcrowding in the men's halls, and using single rooms as doubles in the women's halls created some serious problems. However, during 1951-52, more satisfactory results were obtained. Allocation of the new halls exclusively to freshmen permitted concentration on guidance of new students. A Residence Halls Association was organized by men in the new halls, and a "Handbook for Freshmen" was published in 1951-52. Leaders of the men's association opened negotiations with the women's hall councils to establish an overall association to represent the general interests of all residents. Under leadership of the hall groups, resident-sponsored social affairs and worthwhile activities increased appreciably in all areas. Means of aiding and recognizing academic achievement received continuing attention

through study skills and course review sessions, Library sub-stations in two areas, and student-operated progress-test libraries. Group academic achievement was recognized by presentation of four different scholarship award plaques. One large and three small snack bars were operated in the halls for evening convenience of the residents. Continued improvement was made in selecting and training student counselors with a resulting general improvement in the attitude of the residents toward these executive leaders.

Transfer of the central housing office from Murphree Lounge and basement to the Administration Building in May, 1951, increased efficiency in many operations.

In the area of physical plant operations major advances have been (1) inauguration of a long-range program of internal improvement in the older halls, (2) establishment of a furniture repair and re-upholstery shop for daily maintenance of room equipment, and (3) completion of detailed equipment inventories and integration of the inventory records into the University-wide system. The first release from the repair and replacement fund set up under the financing arrangements permitted complete interior repainting of Sledd, Fletcher, and Murphree Halls (the latter two for the first time since their construction in 1939), establishment of the furniture repair shop, and other improvements. On the basis of annual releases from this fund, long-range plans have been started for repainting buildings, refurnishing older halls, and more adequate maintenance of equipment in all facilities. Furniture repair and replacement plans have been worked out for the Flavet Villages, also; and the first steps on this program were taken in purchasing electric refrigerators. Student reaction to the first steps on these improvement programs makes it increasingly clear that the personnel program and the physical plant program supplement each other continuously.

The new halls have enabled the University to invite and accommodate more short-course and convention groups on a hotel service basis, particularly during Summer Sessions.

The primary and immediate problem is reducing the high annual bond retirement payment under the financing necessary to construct the new halls in 1948-50. Overall operating margins are perilously thin without the income from the temporary facilities, and the temporary facilities are rapidly reaching the stage where upkeep may equal or exceed income. The second major problem is the apparent necessity for more housing for men and women, particularly in relation to the high demand at the beginning of each fall term. A new building, on which construction began in the Spring of 1952, will probably leave us no better than even with anticipated demand for September, 1953, even with continued use of the temporary facilities and the Buckman-Murphree group carrying its current 37% overload.

There is continuing need for low-cost housing for both men and women, and the anticipated deterioration of present temporary facilities will remove this type of housing from the University system unless a substitute can be provided. Inquiries into the possibilities of low-cost, permanent facilities should be pursued until the question can be settled. There is also need for minimum-accommodation facilities to handle the fall term overflow and special groups during the regular session.

Careful consideration should be given to replacing, in part at least, the Flavet Village apartments, whose use has already exceeded their original five-year expectancy.

Office of Student Personnel Records

At the close of the biennium, Student Personnel Records totaled 9,000 active folders and 48,000 inactive. These records contain information concerning social and academic

activities of each student and are available to qualified counselors who aid the student in making educational, psychological and vocational adjustment.

The Student Personnel Records are constantly being amplified. During the past biennium, counselors' reports, pictures of new students, and entrance and placement test scores were added to these records.

The microfilming of records prior to 1945 was begun in June of 1952. This will give us additional space which is urgently needed for new records.

The office is currently organizing plans to have the personnel record card, which contains personal information, completed before the student arrives, and to have a copy of the record cards sent to the dormitory counselors. The counseling of new students will be facilitated through this procedure.

Counseling With Students From Abroad

In March 1949, the Office of Student Personnel accepted responsibility for evaluating the University's program of guidance and counseling of foreign students when Dr. W. M. Wise became chairman of the "Committee to Study the Problems of Foreign Students." That committee was appointed by President Miller. The committee analyzed the University's program in relationship to alien students as it actually was functioning. It made a careful study of the University facilities as they related to the needs of the foreign students.

In its work over a period of nearly three years, the Committee to Study the Problems of Foreign Students accepted as its guiding philosophy the following:

1. Optimum benefits would be obtained by accepting the foreign student as a full-fledged member of the student body with all the rights, privileges, and responsibilities inherent in such membership. The objective for each foreign student should be the objectives of the University's guidance and counseling programs, as formulated by the several colleges and by the plan of student personnel services at the University.
2. The foreign student should be accorded individual attention to the degree that his or her unique needs make necessary such attention, just as a sound program of academic and personnel guidance recognizes similar needs for every college student, American and foreign.
3. The policy would be, wherever possible, to utilize existing University facilities and services to meet the individual needs of each foreign student. Thus the guidance program for foreign students would be an integral part of the University's plan of education and training.

Since September 1949, a member of the Student Personnel Staff has served as part-time counselor to non-Latin American alien students. Effective August 1952, a full time Foreign Student Adviser will join the staff and will integrate the counseling and guidance program for all foreign students, Latin Americans and other aliens.

A Summary Statement Concerning Non-Latin American Foreign Students for the Period, September 1950 through June 1952

1. Total enrolled	83
(a) Undergraduate students	48
(b) Graduate students	35

2. Total degrees earned	16
(a) Baccalaureate degree	7
(b) Master's degree	4
(c) PhD degree	5
3. Honor point averages	
For no semester during the period involved was the honor point average lower than:	
(a) Undergraduate students	2.26
(b) Graduate students	3.29
The highest honor point average for any semester was:	
(a) Undergraduate students	2.47
(b) Graduate students	3.32
4. Countries represented	30
Austria	Isle of Cyprus
Bahamas	Israel
British Malaya	Japan
Canada	Korea
China	Latvia
Czechoslovakia	Norway
Egypt	Pakistan
England	Palestine
France	Philippines
Germany	Poland
Greece	Portugal
Holland	Russia
Iceland	Sweden
India	Syria
Iraq	Turkey
5. Average number of personal conferences with non-Latin American students	600
6. Number dropped for failure in studies	0
7. Number subjected to disciplinary action for violation of honor code or major infraction of University regulations	0

Respectfully submitted,

W. M. WISE

Dean

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINERS

To the President of the University

Sir: The work of the Board of University Examiners normally comes under three major headings; course testing within the University; testing for admissions, placement, and guidance (of which the annual Florida Statewide Twelfth Grade Testing Program is a major part); and testing of applicants for non-academic positions at the University. The report for the biennium beginning July 1, 1950 and ending June 30, 1952, will cover these major divisions and a rather large special project in which the Board engaged during the second year of the biennium—namely, testing in connection with the Co-

Course Testing Within the University

Testing load. During the biennium the following numbers of progress tests and comprehensive examinations were given in the comprehensive courses in the University College:

	1950-51	1951-52
Number progress tests and comprehensive examinations _____	178*	150*
Total number tested _____	64,569	64,070

*The decrease in number of tests for 1951-52 is due primarily to a change from two summer terms of six weeks in 1950 to one summer term of nine weeks in 1951.

Policy or procedural changes. Since World War II the trend in examining in the comprehensive courses has been to give increasing weight to during-the-course examining. Before the summer of 1945, comprehensive grades were based entirely on the comprehensive examination given at the end of the course. During that summer the instructional staffs in some courses decided to combine the during-the-course progress test scores with the comprehensive score to obtain a grand total on which to assign grades. This combining procedure is now used in all courses, except that in some cases where it is to the students' benefit, the grades are based on the comprehensive only. This trend continued during the biennium. In Es 203, Elementary Statistics, laboratory grades based on work during the semester were included. In C-5, The Humanities, essay scores based on tests given by the Board and scored by the staff were inaugurated. In Cy 101-102, General Chemistry, the scores on 10-item weekly tests were introduced.

The chief argument on the part of the teaching staffs for this trend is increased student motivation and study. The trend probably, but not necessarily, reduces the uniformity and comparability of grades, because the additional measures being introduced in the total grade are more subject to judgmental variation than are the comprehensive examinations themselves.

Trend in distributions of grades. The comprehensive examining system was started during the school year of 1935-36, when the first comprehensive courses were offered. Table I shows the grade distributions by year for each year since then.

TABLE I. DISTRIBUTION OF COMPREHENSIVE GRADES, WINTER 1936 THROUGH SPRING 1952

Year*	Percent					Total
	A	B	C	D	E	
1935-36	07	19	39	18	17	3765
1936-37	09	17	38	20	16	6610
1937-38	09	16	35	22	18	7963
1938-39	09	17	35	25	14	8043
1939-40	07	16	38	23	15	7080
1940-41	08	16	40	21	15	6908
1941-42	09	16	39	23	13	6288
1942-43	10	17	38	20	13	3279
1943-44	10	16	42	20	12	1189

1944-45	08	17	40	21	14	1607
1945-46	09	18	45	18	10	8840
1946-47	08	16	44	22	10	26979
1947-48	07	15	43	23	12	24739
1948-49	10	17	41	21	11	22787
1949-50	09	17	42	21	11	23283
1950-51	09	19	40	21	11	20626
1951-52	09	18	39	22	12	21122
Total	09	17	41	21	12	201108

SUMMARY:

Before

Summer 1945 08 17 38 22 15 52732

Summer 1945

through

Spring 1952 09 17 42 21 11 148376

*The year begins with the summer session and ends with the spring semester of the following year.

While the distribution of grades has remained fairly constant from year to year, there has been a general trend to decrease the number of failing grades and increase the number of C grades. The percentage of failing grades was 17 during the early years. It decreased slowly until it reached a low point of 10 percent during the immediate post-war period. It seems to have levelled since then at 11 to 12 percent.

Florida Statewide Twelfth Grade Testing Program And Other Testing For Admissions, Placement, And Guidance

The Florida Statewide Twelfth Grade Testing Program was conducted each spring of the biennium. The number of schools and students tested is shown below:

	1951		1952	
	Negro	White	Negro	White
Number of schools tested	53	223	62	221
Number of students tested	1,928	13,580	2,250	14,568

The decrease in the number of high schools for white students is due to discontinuing schools through consolidation. There was an increase of about 1,000 in the number of students tested. The chief change in the biennium was the increase over the preceding biennium in the number of Negroes tested. (In 1950 about 1,000 Negroes were tested.) The Director of Negro Education in the State Department of Education has urged the University to test the Negroes. The University has done so entirely in the spirit of being helpful.

In the first year of the biennium the Survey Section of the Diagnostic Reading Test was given to all students in the freshman English course, C-31. Previously the Literary Comprehension Test of the Cooperative Test Service was used. The Survey Test yields a reading rate and vocabulary score, which are not provided in the Comprehension Test. It was primarily to secure these additional measures that the change was made. During the biennium the Reading Test was given to the following numbers of students:

1950-51	3,280
1951-52	3,289

During the biennium the college level edition of the American Council on Education Psychological Examination was given to all students entering the University College. The results of these examinations are used primarily in problems in academic guidance arising after the student first registers at the University. At the time the student first registers, the placement tests and the high school records are the primary sources of guidance information. During the biennium about 5,500 persons were tested with this examination.

Testing of Applicants for Non-Academic Positions

During the biennium the following tests were added to the battery available for use in the case of applicants for non-academic positions at the University:

- Numerical Ability
- Clerical Speed and Accuracy
- Language Usage, I and II

All these are sub-tests in the Differential Aptitude battery published by the Psychological Corporation. These tests are used primarily for additional checks on the Science Research Associates Clerical Aptitude and Language Skills Tests which are given initially to almost all applicants. Thus a means is afforded for retesting, especially where the applicant feels that the tests from the first administration are not representative of his ability.

During the biennium the non-academic tests were given to 1,325 persons.

American Council On Education Cooperative Evaluation Study In General Education

In September 1951, all freshmen who participated in orientation were tested with six tentative tests, an Inventory of Beliefs, and a Biographical Data Blank, prepared by the colleges which are cooperating in the evaluation of general education. (The University of Florida is one of the cooperating institutions.) A very thorough and complete report of all findings will be published by a central cooperative committee under the general leadership of Dr. Paul L. Dressel, Chairman of the Board of Examiners of Michigan State College and Director of the study. The general plan calls for testing at the beginning of the course and then repeating the test at the end of a program of general education to show what changes have taken place during the course of instruction.

During the spring of 1952, post-tests were given involving the Test of Critical Thinking, Critical Thinking in the Social Studies, and Social Sciences Vocabulary. The table below shows the average pre-and post-test score and the increase for the post-test.

TABLE II. AVERAGE PRE- AND POST-TEST RAW SCORES IN CRITICAL THINKING, FORMS A AND B; CRITICAL THINKING IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES; AND SOCIAL SCIENCES VOCABULARY

Students pre-tested during orientation, September 1951, and post-tested in class during April 1952.

Test	Number	Average Pre-test Score	Average Post-test Score	Increase
Critical Thinking Pre-test Form A				
Post-test Form B _____	84	29.63	36.12	6.49
Pre-test Form B				
Post-test Form A _____	86	30.73	37.52	6.79
Critical Thinking in the Social Sciences	326	24.15	30.99	6.84
Social Sciences Vocabulary _____	299	21.29	25.64	4.35

In all instances considerable increase in score was shown for the post-testing. Certainly it would be most discouraging if the reverse had been found. However, an estimate of the significance of this increase will have to await further analysis.

Recommendations

It is recommended that for the next biennium the Board of Examiners continue its major functions of comprehensive course examining; placement and guidance testing, including the Statewide Twelfth Grade Testing Program; and the testing of applicants for non-academic positions.

It is recommended that the trend of increasing the weight of during-the-course tests at the expense of the final comprehensive examination be discontinued unless its proponents can demonstrate that the trend does increase student motivation and achievement.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN V. McQUITY
University Examiner

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY

PRESIDENT'S REPORT



FOR BIENNIUM
Ending June 30, 1952

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THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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ALBERT BOYNTON MARTIN, Ed.D.....	Vice President, 1951
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MODE L. STONE, Ph.D.....	Acting Dean of the School of Education, 1947
MARGARET RECTOR SANDELS, Ph.D.....	Dean of the School of Home Economics, 1922
KARL OTTO KUERSTEINER, Ph.D.....	Dean of the School of Music, 1944
MILTON W. CAROTHERS, Ed.D.....	Dean of the Graduate School, 1943
LOUIS SHORES, Ph.D.....	Dean of the School of Library Training and Service, 1946
COYLE E. MOORE, Ph.D.....	Dean of the School of Social Welfare, 1928
WILSON KEYSER DOYLE, Ph.D.....	Dean of the School of Public Administration, 1947
LAURENCE RANDOLPH CAMPBELL, Ph.D.....	Dean of the School of Journalism, 1950
J. FRANK DAME, Ed.D.....	Dean of the School of Business, 1948
VIVIAN DUXBURY, M.A., R.N.....	Dean of the School of Nursing, 1950
J. BROWARD CULPEPPER, Ed.D.....	Dean of Student Welfare, 1946
WILLIAM HUGH STICKLER, Ed.D.....	Coordinator of General Education, 1947
CHARLES SHEPARD DAVIS, Ph.D.....	Associate Dean, College of Arts and Sciences, 1947
OTIS MCBRIDE, Ph.D.....	Dean of Men, 1946
MARY KATHERINE WARREN, M.A.....	Dean of Women, 1935
RODERICK KIRKPATRICK SHAW, B.S.....	Business Manager, 1942
CHARLES H. WALKER, M.A.....	Registrar, 1949
GLOVER EMERSON TULLY, M.A.E.....	Director of Vocational Guidance, 1947
THOMAS J. BROOKS, JR., M.D.....	Head Physician University Health Service, 1948
ANNA MAY TRACY, B.Ph.....	Head Dietitian, 1922
MARK H. DEGRAFF, Ph.D.....	Director, Test Service Bureau, 1925
LOUISE RICHARDSON, M.A.....	Librarian, 1919
ROY JOHN FLYNN, A.B.....	Director of Public Relations, 1948
BERNICE S. BARR, A.B., Lt. Col.....	Professor of Air Science and Tactics, 1949
CORNELL DENT BOOTH, Lt. Col.....	Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Army Ordnance, 1951

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

FOR BIENNIUM ENDING JUNE 30, 1952

*To the Honorable Board of Control,
Institutions of Higher Learning,
State of Florida.*

GENTLEMEN:

The Florida State University had its origin when the Florida Legislature in 1851 established the "Seminary West of the Suwannee River". In an unbroken line, except for a brief time during the War of 1861-65, the State has maintained at the present location an institution of higher learning. In the original founding Act the institution at Tallahassee was conceived as one of two seminaries for higher education in Florida equal in rank and in scope of activity.

Through a long period of development involving the establishment of additional state schools, and the change of location of others, there finally came the reorganization of the State's system of higher education through the passage of the Buckman Act in 1905. All then existing institutions were abolished and, by the same Act, three institutions were designated as constituting the State's system of higher education. The two institutions for white students were separated as to the sexes, the institution at Tallahassee being designated as the "Female College," and later named Florida State College for Women.

When the Legislature of 1947 re-defined the Florida system of higher education, it made clear its purpose, nearly a century old, to maintain two coeducational universities for white students equal in rank and in standing.

Since the action of the 1947 Legislature, phenomenal progress has been made at the Florida State University in Tallahassee to carry the expressed intentions of the Legislature into effect. The transformation from a well-organized, well-established college for women into a full-scale coeducational university has been achieved. The high educational standards of the Institution have been maintained. The growth of the student body has been phenomenal. The increase in the physical plant, while far from what is needed, has been substantial.

Accepting the century-old purposes for higher education in Florida, and the firm commitment to develop a university of the highest quality for the young people of Florida, the administration and the faculty are systematically studying every aspect of the University's program. In accordance with best practice among outstanding universities, competent committees were set up during the biennium which are constantly making analyses and evaluative studies within the University to the end that the quality of our work may be held at the highest level of excellence.

The period covered by this Report, for the biennium 1950-52 represents one of the most important epochs in the entire development of the Florida State University. All phases of the program of the University have moved forward. And, while there are many immediate and pressing problems that call for solution, the condition of the University is good.

In presenting this Report, I give a brief review of the educational program, the financial operation, the physical plant, the student body and the principal needs of the University.

The Educational Program

1. Scope of Educational Service.

Acting within the compass of the Inter-University Agreement entered into in 1949 and approved by the Board of Control, this University has proceeded to develop instruction, research, and service. There are fifteen colleges, schools or divisions of the University as follows:

The College of Arts and Sciences
The School of Education
The School of Home Economics
The School of Music
The Graduate School
The Home Demonstration Office
The University Extension Division
The School of Social Welfare
The School of Business
The School of Library Training and Service
The School of Public Administration
The Division of General Education
The School of Journalism
R. O. T. C.
The School of Nursing

A detailed report covering each of these divisions of the University has been received from its responsible head, such report being incorporated as a part of this Report.

During the biennium just closed no major additions have been made to the program of the University. Our emphasis rather has been upon strengthening all phases of the work that has been developed. It is recognized that other necessary areas may need to be developed at some future time in response to the needs of the citizens of Florida. However, for the present, the scope of the program as indicated by the schools and departments here listed seems adequate.

2. Faculty

Although numbers of students, size of physical plant, and extra curricular activities may give some indication of the character and quality of a university, the real test lies in the professional and personal excellence of the men and women who make up the faculty and administrative officers. An outstanding achievement at the Florida State University has been the selection and appointment of scholars whose standing is of the highest order. In academic circles throughout the nation, the faculty of this University has received wide acclaim and recognition. Many of our scholars enjoy international reputation.

During the biennium it has become increasingly difficult to attract and hold faculty members of the high qualifications necessary to maintain a university of a high order. Whereas, before the biennium began, we were in a fairly good position as to salaries, during the past two years salaries in most universities have been increased to such an extent that we are now in an unfavorable position. Without budgetary improvement, we cannot hope to maintain the quality of instruction which I believe the people of Florida want and deserve. During the biennium disturbing numbers of strong

faculty members were attracted to other universities whose salaries were more favorable. Competition in the field of talent is not unlike competition in other fields.

We shall propose to the Board for presentation to the Legislature a budget request for funds sufficient to improve the salary scales by modest amounts. Even when these amounts are allowed, we shall not be in too favorable a position in comparison with other strong universities.

One factor which deserves special consideration is faculty retirement. Some progress has been made in our Teacher Retirement in Florida. However, the present plan is geared to the public schools and is not attractive to most university professors. This factor is especially weighty when we endeavor to interest prospective faculty members. The present ceiling should be revised so that retirement will be computed on the basis of salaries actually received.

We are proud of our outstanding faculty. We earnestly request the means necessary to maintain the present high quality.

3. Instruction

The University is primarily a teaching institution. Through the years the quality of instruction of an institution makes its imprint upon the world through its graduates. In the face of its phenomenal growth in recent years, the Florida State University has maintained its enviable reputation for superior teaching. Classes have been held to normal size. Teaching equipment of high quality has been provided. Favorable conditions for teaching and learning have been maintained.

The recognition for academic excellence accumulated through the years has grown and in no known instance has shown any decline. This University enjoys the distinction of having been awarded the first chapter of Phi Beta Kappa in the State of Florida. The regional and national bodies which accredit universities give full recognition to the Florida State University. National honor societies in the various fields of study have recognized the University by establishing chartered groups on the campus.

The first and principal aim of the faculty and administration has continued during this biennium to be superior instruction.

4. Research

The activity which distinguishes a university in the academic world is the productive scholarship of its faculty. This is accomplished by means of a multitude of research activities. More and more has the world come to depend upon the results of scholarly research for its very existence. During recent years great emphasis has been placed upon scientific research because of its necessary relationship to technology. However, necessary research has by no means been limited to the scientific fields.

During the biennium just closed the Florida State University has experienced its greatest development in scholarly research. The number of creditable researches undertaken independently by faculty members extends into the hundreds. More spectacular, perhaps, have been research projects engaged in under contract and grants with various governmental and

other agencies. During the biennium, such contracts and grants numbered 30 and represented governmental funds exceeding \$376,012.

It is a mark of distinction for the University that similar contracts are available in larger numbers than our faculty are able to accept.

Special mention is made of significant researches that are of immediate and far-reaching importance to the citizen of Florida. Among these are special research in Archaeology, Bio-Chemistry, Bacteriology, Geology, Government, Marine Biology, Meteorology, Oceanography, Nuclear Physics and Sociology.

Research is necessarily expensive. However, it is an absolute essential not only to our society but also to the educational process.

Requests for support of research in this University have been kept on a modest scale. But for the unselfish devotion of scholars who have the genius for research, we could not have made such an impressive showing during this biennium.

5. Service

A university, because of its large number of highly trained and educated personnel, must render a great variety of services to the people of the State. Such services are educational in nature although they do not conform to the pattern of on-campus classroom procedure. These services include lectures to groups in need of specific information, surveys and fact finding studies for various governmental or other groups, preparation of handbooks for public officials, and many other services.

During the biennium members of the faculty have devoted a total of more than 7,000 man days to direct services on request of responsible bodies in Florida. The value of such services is attested by the numerous expressions of appreciation from the recipients of the services.

6. Graduate Instruction

The graduate school, more than any other factor, determines the standing of a university. The Graduate School at the Florida State University has experienced substantial growth since 1946. The enrollment during the second year of the biennium reached 976, which places the University well up in the list of southern graduate schools.

During the biennium doctoral programs have been approved in 11 major fields, so that now, advanced study leading to the doctorate is available in Home Economics, Music, Education, Spanish, English, Psychology, Chemistry, Botany, Meteorology, Zoology-Physiology, Speech, and in an inter-divisional program in Marriage and Family Life Counselling.

The development of the graduate program has been significant not only as to quality of instruction but also in the availability of an unusual selection of library resources covering the fields of study in which graduate study is provided.

The Financial Operation

During the biennium the financial operations of the University have been limited by the basic State appropriation provided by the Legislature of 1949. In other words, no increase was allowed for the second year of the

biennium covered by this report. The income was further influenced by the declining revenue from the Veteran's Administration for the benefit of G. I. students.

Two principal factors have made it extremely difficult to continue operations without reducing the quality of education at certain vital points. These factors involve both salaries for faculty and staff, and necessary and regular expenses. Some increases in salaries had to be made in order to retain desirable personnel. Even so, we have lost several valuable faculty members who felt obliged to accept higher salaries elsewhere. The cost of materials and commodities and of wages has increased steadily so that the services available for these purposes has been correspondingly reduced. The maintenance of the physical plant has become more expensive as costs have risen.

The operation of the auxiliary accounts has followed its long established pattern. All income for this operation is derived from non-tax sources. Students, for necessary services rendered, provide the income. Services included in these operations are housing, food service, laundry, book store, dairy farm and student activities. Each of these facilities has operated within its income. Continuous effort has been made to keep the rates to students as low as is possible.

During the biennium our financial accounting has been improved by the addition of modern office machines. A large part of the business procedure has been standardized to the use of I.B.M. cards. This procedure has made possible a uniform system of reporting our financial operations.

Budgetary controls have been perfected so that all items are adequately covered. A condensed financial statement by the Business Manager is incorporated as a part of this report and a detailed statement is printed as a separate bulletin.

The Physical Plant

As has been pointed out previously, the physical plant of the University has not expanded as rapidly as the student enrollment and the curriculum expansion require. We have continued to make full use of the property at the Dale Mabry Air Base for classrooms, laboratories, and housing and for men's physical education. The removal of all of our activities to the main campus is imperative for many reasons: the inconvenience to students and faculty who must travel three miles between campuses; the expense of transportation; the high cost of operation and the maintenance of temporary buildings that have far outlived their usefulness—all indicate the urgency for immediate construction of permanent facilities.

Substantial progress has been made in construction during the biennium. A building program including two large dormitories and eight small dormitories has been financed through the sale of self-liquidating certificates. All of these dormitories have been completed with the exception of one. Construction of the largest dormitory was delayed for a year on account of inability to secure critical materials. Construction on that building has been resumed and will be completed in time for use by September 1953.

In addition to housing, a student center building, housing the bookstore,

post office, a cafeteria, and other facilities has also been completed at a cost of \$475,000. This building, together with the dormitories, was paid for out of receipts from the sale of revenue certificates in the sum of \$4,000,000.

With the completion of this project, housing needs will be relieved although additional housing will still be required for men.

No permanent classrooms have been constructed during the biennium. However, a small addition to the library has been constructed at a cost of \$57,000, and re-modelling of the present demonstration school building to conform with fire regulations at a cost of \$50,000.

The 1951 Legislature appropriated the sum of \$1,200,000 for the construction of three buildings. Due to restrictions on critical building materials, construction has not yet begun. However, there is every indication that building will begin by the close of 1952. These buildings are as follows:

1. *Westcott Auditorium.* This building, supplying 1680 seats, was adjudged by competent engineers to be unsafe early in 1951. Consequently, by order of the Board of Control, it was closed, and has been out of use ever since. The loss of this facility in the operation of the University was very great. No other auditorium on the campus can seat more than 600 persons.

The Legislature of 1951 appropriated \$475,000 to raze and rebuild the structure. Inability to secure critical materials delayed the construction. However, it now appears certain that construction can begin by the beginning of 1953.

2. *Demonstration School.* The present demonstration school is housed in an old building which is much too small and is poorly located. It is situated in a congested section of the campus where there are no recreational grounds for the children and where traffic constitutes a hazard.

The 1951 Legislature appropriated the sum of \$375,000 to apply on the construction of a new plant which will accommodate more than 700 pupils. The building will be located on the western extremity of the campus with ample land for recreation and instruction and with easy and safe access to pupils.

The total cost of the building will be \$875,000, with \$500,000 to be secured from the sale of revenue certificates to be liquidated from income from the Leon County School Board.

Construction should begin before the end of 1952.

3. *Geology Building.* The Department of Geology in the University is growing rapidly in response to the increasing importance of geology to our state's economy. Present quarters for his department are inadequate.

The Florida State Geological Survey has been housed on the campus for many years. The benefit of having this State agency located adjacent to the Department of Geology is very great. It provides especial opportunity to students of the University for study and research and to the State Survey for use of our library and other facilities.

The Legislature of 1951 appropriated the sum of \$350,000 for the construction of that portion of a proposed new building to be occupied by the Geology Department of the University. For the construction of the rest of the building to house the State Geological Survey and the Ground Water Division of the U. S. Geological Survey, funds are to be secured from the sale of revenue certificates in the sum of \$500,000.

Plans are complete and construction is expected to begin by the close of 1952.

Summary. During the biennium, the following buildings have been constructed or are under plan for early construction:

		<i>Cost</i>		
		Public Funds	Self- Liquidating	Total
Dormitory for women	completed	\$	\$ 800,000	\$ 800,000
Dormitory for Men	2/3 complete		1,600,000	1,600,000
8 small dormitories for men	completed		800,000	800,000
Student center	completed		475,000	475,000
Library offices	completed	57,000		57,000
Demonstration School	Under plan	375,000	500,000	875,000
Geology Building	Under plan	350,000	500,000	850,000
Westcott Auditorium	Under plan	475,000		475,000
Total		\$1,257,000	\$4,675,000	\$5,932,000

The Student Body

During the biennium the enrollment has increased by a small percentage despite the loss of enrollment of World War II veterans. In many universities the decline in enrollments during the past two years has been such that major adjustments were necessary. In many cases such adjustments made it difficult to maintain satisfactory faculty relationships.

Another factor which affects college enrollments is that this generation of eligible students is abnormally small due to the severe decline in the birth rate during the depression of the early thirties.

To offset these negative factors has been the continued steady increase in the population of Florida. For a decade we have made predictive studies of student population in order to plan soundly the work of the University. These studies have been highly reliable and have given us, therefore, considerable confidence in projecting anticipated budgets. Our studies showed the great increases from 1946 to 1950 and a leveling off from 1950 to 1954 or 1955, when the enrollments will again increase very noticeably. All plans for the University are projected upon these findings.

The enrollments during the biennium 1950-52 are as follows:

TABLE I
Enrollment by Class

	Academic Year 1950-51	Academic Year 1951-52
1. Freshman	1,460	1,632
2. Sophomore	1,201	1,188
3. Junior	970	880
4. Senior	1,295	1,271
5. Graduate	846	976
6. Special	186	236
Total	5,958	6,183

TABLE II
Enrollment for Summer Schools

	First Term	Second Term
Summer School 1950	2,982	2,341
Summer School 1951	2,858*	

*Changed to semester system—one session only

STUDENT WELFARE

Services to students in addition to regular instruction are a major concern. This university is outstanding in the provision it makes for the personal welfare of its students. Guidance in personal adjustment and in vocational choice, as well as in academic affairs is so organized that the individual student is treated as an individual. The accumulation of comprehensive personal records has been developed to a high degree of proficiency during the biennium.

Of special importance in this respect is the character and quality of personnel in residence halls. Men and women of special training and strong personal and social qualities provide leadership and guidance for students at all times. As new residence halls have been opened during the biennium carefully selected personnel have been added.

Health service development deserves special mention. During the biennium, under the able direction of Dr. Thomas J. Brooks, complete health service for all resident students has been provided. The health record of the student body has been notably good.

The conduct of the students has been praiseworthy. Wholesome social activities are planned and provided throughout the year. Wholesome religious life is promoted under the general guidance of the University Religious Council. This organization is composed of faculty members, religious secretaries, local ministers and student leaders. Close relationship is main-

tained with all local religious bodies. During the biennium two new religious centers have been opened.

The government of student affairs is provided through a University Government Association in which the students accept their full share of responsibility. This arrangement has developed through the years and has been found satisfactory. The students maintain their own honor system effectively. A wholesome regard for self-government with high standards of personal conduct results from this form of campus government. The officers and faculty of the University support the students as they constantly strive to improve their various activities. The results during the biennium have been gratifying.

The Needs of the University

It is my duty as president to keep the Board of Control advised at all times regarding the needs of the University and to provide ample justification for those needs. In presenting needs we must consider not only those that are immediate and pressing, but also those that are related to the long-time development of the University.

BUILDING NEEDS

In anticipating needs for the physical expansion of the University, a Master Campus Plan has been developed. This plan is based upon a projected enrollment of 10,000 students, since it has been assumed that that is the optimum size for this institution during this generation.

With such a master plan all buildings constructed will find their proper place and will, therefore, maintain the essential unity of the physical plant.

Most of the projected plan will be necessary for the accommodation of 6,000 to 8,000 students. Consequently, if all buildings now requested are provided, they will be filled by the time they can be constructed.

The following list of needed buildings, together with justification for each building represents the minimum campus requirements if the University is to provide adequately for the young people who desire education in this University.

Great urgency demands immediate attention to these needs. The University has made great strides with temporary buildings but it cannot be expected to do so any longer without serious damage to the progress of the University and its service to the people of the State of Florida.

It is difficult to name in order of their importance the buildings necessary at this time. However, the following list is more or less in order of priority:

1. Equipment and Furnishings for New Buildings Under Plan and Already Financed.

The Legislature of 1951 provided funds in the sum of \$1,200,000 which, together with additional funds secured from self-liquidating certificates, were to provide for the construction of

1. A new Demonstration School with a capacity of 750 pupils
2. A Geology building
3. Rebuilding the Westcott Auditorium

Necessary furnishings include seats, state furnishings and other equipment

for the Auditorium; classroom furniture and scientific equipment for the Demonstration School; educational and scientific equipment for the Geology Building; alterations and repairs of the present old Demonstration School to make it suitable for academic classrooms. Estimate cost \$680,000.

2. Library Building.

The present library building was completed in September, 1929, when the enrollment of the College was only 1642 students. At the end of the 1929-30 session it housed a library of 36,350 volumes. Although one small addition to the Library has been constructed, it is entirely too small to house the present resources of more than 306,000 volumes, to say nothing of seating space for both graduate and undergraduate students.

When completed the proposed building will be adequate for the present collection of books and for future expansion, and will also accommodate the School of Library Service which is presently housed in temporary quarters.

The construction of the new Library will make it possible, at small cost, to remodel the present library building so that it may be used for academic classrooms.

The estimated cost of the library building fully equipped is \$2,300,000.

3. Physical Education for Men.

The University has maintained for the past six years a superior program of physical education for men. This has been done in the face of the fact that the principal physical facility consists of an old military gymnasium located three miles from the main campus. The education of teachers of physical education, directors of recreation, and coaches for athletic sports constitutes an important activity of the University. The contribution of this department to the general health of the student body and to health and recreation in our state is very great, indeed.

It should be noted that a first rate physical plant has been provided for physical education for women in the University. The proposed facility will provide adequately for physical education for men and will also provide for large student gatherings.

The cost of the proposed physical education plant is estimated at \$1,100,000.

4. Home Economics.

The need for a separate building for Home Economics has been acute for more than 20 years. The University maintains a full-scale, fully accredited School of Home Economics with adequate programs for undergraduate and graduate instruction, and for scholarly research. The School is housed in a part of the Physical Sciences Building in space that is far too small and is ill-adapted to the necessary use by the School.

A further condition makes the need for this building especially urgent and acute. The departments of Physics and Chemistry are partially housed in the present building. The consistent growth of these departments has been such that it has been necessary to provide extra laboratories in temporary quarters on the West Campus, three miles from the Main Campus.

Furthermore, the Home Demonstration Extension Services are vitally

related to the education of young people in Home Economics. This Department should be housed in the same building as the School of Home Economics. Presently, the Home Demonstration Extension Services are housed in temporary quarters on the West Campus.

The construction of the proposed Home Economics Building will solve three urgent problems: it will provide permanent housing for this important School of Home Economics; it will provide permanent quarters for the Home Demonstration Extension Services; and it will free space that will provide permanent quarters for Physics and Chemistry.

The estimated cost of this building is \$850,000.

5. Life Sciences Building.

The several departments of Bacteriology, Botany, Physiology, and Zoology are located in various buildings, none of which was constructed for housing scientific departments. In order that these important closely-related departments may be suitably housed, a single building has been projected wherein all can be located. The construction of this building will release valuable space for academic departments which are now very badly overcrowded.

The estimated cost of this building with necessary basic equipment is \$1,150,000.

6. School of Business and Commerce.

In terms of enrollment, this is the third from the largest School in the University. For the past six years this School has been housed in temporary buildings on the West Campus. The hazards of housing valuable office equipment in such buildings are serious. The expense of maintaining a large school three miles from the main campus is considerable. By utilizing space made possible by the opening of the new Student Center, we have been able to make temporary arrangements for a considerable portion of the School on the Main Campus. However, the space is greatly overcrowded and inadequate. There is every indication that demands for education in business will continue to grow rapidly.

The estimated cost of the proposed building with equipment is \$1,200,000.

7. Graduate School Building.

The Graduate School has grown very substantially during the past six years. In relation to the numbers enrolled, the Graduate School is most important in setting the pace for scholarship and scholarly recognition. At the present time there is no place set aside for the use of graduate students and faculty. The need for such facility is urgent if the University is to meet the growing needs for graduate study.

The estimated cost of the proposed building is \$650,000.

8. General Classroom Building.

The building program as above outlined leaves little room for future growth of the University. As the University grows, more space in the Westcott Building will be needed for administrative offices. As temporary quarters now being used for classrooms and faculty offices are released, permanent space

must be provided. Although this building is urgently needed at this time, the need is more pressing for the buildings listed above.

The estimated cost of the proposed building is \$750,000.

9. Remodeling Old Buildings.

The old Library Building, Demonstration School and the old part of the Physical Science Building will require some remodeling in order to serve the needs of departments to be moved into them.

It is estimated that the cost will be \$200,000.

In summary, the needs are as follows:

1. Equipment and Furnishings for New Buildings Under Plan	\$ 680,000
2. Library Building	2,300,000
3. Physical Education for Men	1,100,000
4. Home Economics	850,000
5. Life Sciences Building	1,150,000
6. School of Business & Commerce	1,200,000
7. Graduate School Building	650,000
8. General Classroom Building	750,000
9. Remodeling Old Buildings	200,000
TOTAL	\$8,880,000

PROPERTY ACQUISITION

Through the years the Board of Control has very wisely anticipated its future development. However, there are still other properties to be acquired in order to develop a complete and unified campus. I strongly urge that such property be acquired at the earliest possible date. All needed property will continue to advance in value. Delay, therefore, will be expensive to the taxpayers of the State.

OPERATING BUDGET

A proposed budget for the next biennium has been prepared for your consideration and for presentation to the Budget Commission and the 1953 Legislature. This proposed budget has been developed with great care and in accordance with the best budgetary procedure. Each item has been carefully scrutinized. You already recognize, of course, the difficulty of preparing budget estimates that will be adequate for operation more than two years ahead.

The proposed budget calls for an increase in the State appropriation over the appropriation for the past two bienniums. We have no choice but to request such increases in the face of the increased costs of operation. You will note that our estimates call for no expansions of the educational program and that they include minimum increases for the operation and maintenance of a physical plant that will be considerably larger by the time the new budget goes into effect.

I respectfully request that the Board use its best efforts to secure the adoption of the budget request as submitted.

In concluding this Report, I express deep and sincere appreciation to the members of the Board of Control for their careful and sympathetic consideration of all matters that pertain to the interests of the University. I also express appreciation to the State Board of Education, the Budget Commission and the Florida Legislature for their steadfast and sympathetic support.

Respectfully submitted,

DOAK S. CAMPBELL

President

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

To the President of Florida State University

SIR: During the past biennium the College of Arts and Sciences has made continued progress in its growth and development. The outstanding achievements have been an improvement in the quality of the faculty, a great increase in research work in the form of grants and contracts from outside agencies, the development of graduate work through the Ph. D. degree in several departments, and a rapid growth in national reputation of several departments. The general education program continues to be one of the primary responsibilities of the College, and during the biennium progress was made in the improvement of instruction in this area.

The recruitment of faculty in order to staff properly the several departments was largely completed during the past two years, and from all indications the morale of the faculty is high.

Probably the most serious handicap encountered during the biennium has been the lack of adequate space. Several departments are housed in residences adjacent to the campus, and others are crowded into insufficient class room, laboratory, and office space on the campus. With growing demands for an expanding program, it appears that the space problem will be even more serious during the present biennium unless relief can be obtained.

DIVISION OF PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics, Meteorology, Physics

During this biennium the Departments of Chemistry and Physics moved into the new addition to the Science Building. This additional space made it possible to move all class and laboratory instruction from the West Campus to the East Campus, except for laboratory instruction in General Chemistry and some classes of Mathematics. The Department of Meteorology showed the greatest single increase in student enrollment. A part of this is due to the training program of Weather Officers for the U. S. Air Force. The Meteorology Department of Florida State University is one of seven departments in the entire nation selected for this training. Instruction in two new areas of chemistry, chemical spectroscopy and nuclear chemistry, has been added.

In general, the nationwide decrease in science students is also observed at Florida State University. For example, note the totals of all grades reported in the fall semester 1950 as compared with those reported in the same semester of 1951:

	Fall Semester 1950	Fall Semester 1951
Chemistry	623	440
Geology	98	107
Mathematics and Statistics	1126*	1263
Meteorology	70	206
Physics	240	129
Physical Science	634	593
Total	2791	2738

*Does not include statistics

This is a decrease of 8% in the total number of grades reported in the sciences. However, in the chemistry and physics courses, which are required by most other science curricula, the decrease is 34%; whereas, the decrease from the fall semester of 1950 to the fall semester of 1951 in all grades reported in the College of Arts and Sciences is only 6%. The great decrease in chemistry is partially due to the establishment of mathematics prerequisite and the elimination of chemistry as a prerequisite to physiology for physical education majors.

The decrease in science majors occurs in spite of the greater demand for scientific personnel in industry, government, and educational institutions. First year college students seem not to have the necessary high school background to pursue a science curriculum even though it is their choice. This division of the College of Arts and Sciences has prepared a booklet for high school students indicating the opportunities in science and technology and the high school preparation which is desirable to insure reasonable success. It will be distributed to the high schools of Florida together with similar booklets prepared by industry and associations, as for example, that prepared by the National Association of Manufacturers. Florida State University now offers all the courses required for sound programs in the physical sciences, and in many instances they are equal to any in the nation.

The quality and accomplishments of the science faculty are outstanding. At the present time, of the forty-six full time staff members, thirty-two hold the doctoral degree. Of the fourteen who do not have the Ph. D., eight are in the Department of Mathematics where a large number of teachers is required to teach those students who take general mathematics.

During these two years twenty-one staff members published eighty-six scientific papers in the leading scientific journals. Many others are engaged in research programs with results not yet ready for publication. During this period twenty-five staff members participated in one or more national scientific meetings (one attended seven national meetings; two attended four; nine attended three; ten attended two; and three attended one). Twenty-one attended one or more scientific meetings within the state. At the national meetings thirty-two papers were presented and twenty-nine at the state meetings.

The research interests of the science faculty members are extensive in fundamental aspects of their fields of specialty. The contributions should add to the general fund of knowledge and should help considerably in our national security program. The special research interests of many of the faculty have been recognized by a variety of national research foundations and agencies which are encouraging these research interests by financial support. The extent of this support can be appreciated best by an examination of the figures in the following table which lists the *annual* financial aid of non-state funds as of June 30, 1951 and June 30, 1952:

<i>Department and Source of Grant</i>	<i>Amount Awarded During Year Ending:</i>	
	<i>June 30, 1951</i>	<i>June 30, 1952</i>
Chemistry:		
Office of Naval Research (2)	\$ 19,700	\$ 21,900
Atomic Energy Commission (2)	0	13,600
Research Corporation (2)	6,000	3,000
U. S. Public Health Institutes (5)	14,500	29,400
Office of Ordnance Research	0	16,500
Sloan-Kettering or Parke-Davis	1,500	2,500
Air Reduction Corporation*	0	2,000*
Chemical Corps (1/3 of total which is a joint project in Clothing and Textiles, Bacteriology, and Chemistry)	0	5,000

*This grant is in the form of a weekly supply of liquid nitrogen obtained from the Mobile plant of the Air Reduction Corporation.

<i>Department and Source of Grant</i>	<i>Amount Awarded During Year Ending:</i>	
	<i>June 30, 1951</i>	<i>June 30, 1952</i>
Meteorology:		
Office of Naval Research	8,200	12,800
U. S. Air Force	10,600	37,800
Physics:		
Research Corporation	2,700	1,300
Chemical Corps	5,000	
Total	\$ 68,200	\$ 145,800

These funds provide salaries for student assistants, graduate assistants in research, research associates, technicians, and in some instances a portion of the salaries of staff members. The research funds further provide considerable quantities of supplies and many items of special equipment otherwise not available.

During this biennium graduate studies have been greatly increased in the sciences. The first Doctor of Philosophy degree to be awarded by Florida State University was received by Boris Gutbezahl in the Department of Chemistry. During this period three national fellowships were awarded to graduate students; one Atomic Energy Commission; and two U. S. Public Health predoctoral fellowships. The Department of Meteorology introduced a program leading to the degree Doctor of Philosophy. The Mathematics Department, with the new staff members who are coming in the Fall of 1952, has the faculty and facilities to offer courses leading to the doctoral degree and plans to do so when conditions indicate its advisability. The Physics and Geology Departments are in the midst of plans of expansion with the hope

that programs leading to the Doctoral degrees in these fields may be available soon.

Each department is constantly working toward an improved program of undergraduate and graduate teaching, as well as additional services for the state and community.

DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Bacteriology, Botany, Physiology, Zoology, Oceanographic Institute

The Division of Biological Sciences includes the Departments of Bacteriology, Botany, Physiology and Zoology, and the Oceanographic Institute. These departments function in a closely cooperative manner, both in undergraduate and graduate programs. Botany and Zoology staffs jointly teach the integrated course in the general education program; the departments of Physiology, Zoology, and the Oceanographic Institute participate in a joint graduate program. All units in the Division of Biological Sciences conduct jointly a bi-monthly seminar program. The last two cooperative enterprises have been instituted during the past biennium.

Although the basic undergraduate core curricula in the various departments have remained fairly constant over the years, significant additions and changes in courses have been made to provide broader opportunities for the undergraduate student and to improve the service of the Division to the University as a whole. Chief among these changes and additions has been the deleting of all elementary courses in Botany, Zoology, and Biological Science and in their stead, the introduction of one course in General Biology. This course will be offered for the first time in the fall of 1952 and will not only serve to satisfy the requirements in Biological Science in general education, but will serve as the introductory course in both Botany and Zoology. The new program has been worked out by the staffs of the two participating departments and is provoking unusual enthusiasm on the part of those involved. As a result of this change in elementary instruction, most of the duplication of effort so evident in the former program has been eliminated.

In order to serve the needs of the Physical Education Departments, the Physiology Department has instituted a one-semester combined course in Human Anatomy and Physiology. The scope of instruction for physiology majors has been widened by the addition of new courses in general physiology and biophysics.

With the introduction of course work in Biology of Fishes in the undergraduate Zoology curriculum, students are now able to get practical training in that field so vitally important in the State of Florida.

The following table shows the distribution of undergraduate majors and total undergraduate enrollment in the various departments during the biennium.

<i>Department</i>	<i>Number of Majors</i>	<i>Undergraduate Enrollment</i>
Bacteriology	15	318
Botany	17	423
Physiology	5	429
Zoology	30	545
Biological Science		2782

The development of the graduate program in the Biological Sciences during the past two years has been unusual. An occasional master's degree had been conferred previously by each of the departments, but with the addition of new staff members and with the development of the Marine Laboratory at Alligator Harbor the graduate enrollment has exceeded the space facilities. Botany, Physiology, and Zoology are now offering work leading to the Ph. D. degree. The following tabulation gives a general picture of the graduate status:

<i>Department</i>	<i>No. of Grad. Majors During Biennium</i>	<i>Master's Degrees Conferred</i>	<i>No. of Students Working toward Ph.D.</i>
Bacteriology	9	1	0
Botany	7	2	0
Physiology	18	1	6
Zoology	15	5	4

The Oceanographic Institute does not have a curriculum separate from the participating departments; hence, those students emphasizing marine biology are included in the various departments. The Zoology program, in particular, is closely allied with the activities at Alligator Harbor, and thus far all of the four graduate students who have emphasized marine biology have been registered in the Zoology Department.

In the summer of 1950, a new department head was appointed in Physiology. In the summer of 1951, new department heads came into the departments of Botany and Zoology. Three new staff members have been added to the Zoology Department as replacements and two new men have been added to the Physiology staff. With these additions, the whole research program has been tremendously enhanced. At the end of the last biennium, no research contracts were held by people in the biological science departments. By July 1, 1952, nine research contracts and grants have been awarded to the staff members in the Division. These are distributed as follows: one in Bacteriology, two in Botany, five in Physiology, and one in Zoology. In addition, the Physiology, Zoology, and Oceanographic Institute staff members have made proposals for other research contracts and grants.

Publications by staff members and graduate students are a good criterion by which one may judge the standard and amount of work being done in research. Scientific papers published during the biennium by staff members and graduate students are tabulated as follows:

Bacteriology	3
Botany	16
Oceanographic Inst.	16
Physiology	13
Zoology	14

In addition to these published papers, members of the Oceanographic Institute staff and others have contributed to the increase and organization of biological knowledge by serving as consultants in state, regional, and national enterprises.

Practically all members of the staffs of the biological science departments are engaged presently in research projects. Some of these projects are being carried out cooperatively by two or more persons. Outstanding among them are (1) "The Biological and Hydrographic Survey of Tampa Bay" conducted by the staff and graduate students of the Oceanographic Institute, and (2) "The Survey of Marine Resources of Florida" in which the principal investigators come from the Oceanographic Institute, and the Departments of Zoology, Geology, Meteorology, and Economics.

The development of the programs in the various departments of the Division has been severely limited by a lack of physical facilities, and if continued progress is to be expected the physical facilities must be increased. Physiology, Zoology, Botany, and the campus activities of the Oceanographic Institute are now being housed on the two upper floors of the History Building. Because this building was not erected for scientific departments, such facilities as water outlets, gas outlets, and electrical wiring are entirely inadequate for the development of the program needed. Most of the research laboratories are not equipped with water and cannot be so equipped. The space difficulties suggest that the departments in the Biological Science Division cannot continue to show progress compatible with the potentialities of the staff members involved. It is hoped that in the very near future a separate building housing all of these biological science departments can be erected. With such added facility and with the present staff, unusual progress should be expected in research, in the development of graduate programs, and in the efficiency of service to the general education program of the University.

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

*Anthropology and Archaeology, Economics, Geography,
History, Political Science, Psychology, Sociology*

After enjoying an expansion in student enrollments for several terms, the Division of Social Sciences reached a plateau at the end of the biennium, the total enrollment for the first semester of the academic year 1951-52 being some two per cent less than the enrollment for the preceding semester. Some of the departments in the Division are preparing to return to the Main Campus at the beginning of the new term, and it is anticipated that enrollments in those departments will increase by virtue of that fact.

Substantial changes in the curricula of the Division have been effected during the biennium. The Department of Anthropology and Archaeology has had a rapid development in terms of enrollment, course offerings, and research projects undertaken. The Department of Geography has developed

a program in cartography. The entire curriculum in the Department of Sociology has been reorganized with a number of new courses added for which there was a demand. A consolidation of courses at the 300-level has characterized the changes in the Department of History. The Department of Economics has completely revamped its program, transferring a number of courses to the School of Business, discontinuing some, and adding several upper division courses. The Department of Psychology has expanded its offerings, particularly in the area of clinical psychology.

In addition to regular classes offered on the Tallahassee campuses, the departments of the Social Sciences Division have participated extensively in such programs as extension courses, Saturday classes for teachers, the "Bootstrap" program, the resource-use education program, and numerous community services. The several departments have also participated in such inter-departmental programs as the social science major, the American studies curriculum, the Inter-American program, the general education course in Social Science, the curriculum in guidance, the curriculum in child development, and the work of the Oceanographic Institute.

During the first semester of the academic year 1951-52 the Social Sciences Division had approximately one third of the total enrollments of the College of Arts and Sciences. The enrollments by department for the two recent semesters are shown below:

	2nd Semester 1950-1951	1st Semester 1951-1952
Anthropology and Archaeology	35	66
Economics	541	450
Geography	535	469
History	947	1247
Political Science	372	327
Psychology	1487	1265
Sociology	358	388
Social Science (General Education)	304	298
Totals	4579	4510

Chief progress in the Social Sciences Division has probably been made at the graduate level. The Department of Anthropology and Archaeology began its graduate program during the biennium, and the Department of Psychology inaugurated a Ph.D. program with eighteen students above the master's level currently enrolled. About 45 per cent of all registrations in the College of Arts and Sciences above the 500-level are in the Division of Social Sciences.

Considerable progress has been made by members of the staff in scholarly research. Virtually all members of the departmental faculties are members of one or more professional societies, and many have attended regional and national meetings, and several have read papers at and held offices in learned societies. The following publications have been reported during the biennium (the report from the Department of Psychology, which has the largest graduate faculty in the Division is not available):

Anthropology and Archaeology:	Books—1 Articles—5 Student Publications—4
Economics:	Books—2 Articles—20
Geography:	Articles—7
History:	Articles—24
Political Science:	Books—1 Articles—6
Sociology:	Articles—21 Monographs—1
Total (excluding Psychology)	Books—4 Articles—83 Student Publications—4 Monographs—1

Numerous individual and joint research projects are currently under way and should be completed shortly. Several members of the Division are working with grants from the University Research Council, and some have financial help from outside sources. Much of the research is being carried out by staff members who have been appointed during the biennium.

An unsettled question with all of the departments except psychology is whether or not a Ph.D. program should be undertaken. Several of the departments are currently offering a program for first-year graduate students which compares favorably with any in the country. It is felt by some that to extend beyond that level at present would not be desirable. Even the better established schools have experienced difficulty in securing competent graduate students in the social sciences, and most of them support the bulk of their graduate students with university funds. On the other hand, many other universities with facilities no better than ours and in many instances with staffs inferior to ours are offering Ph. D. programs. It will be necessary for us, if we are to be recognized as a first-class university, to begin advanced study programs before all conditions are optimum. The experience of the Department of Psychology has been heartening. The Departments of Economics and Political Science have made preliminary plans for the inauguration of Ph. D. programs.

Substantial progress has been made in recent years in improving both physical facilities and personnel. Much remains to be done, and we take for granted that it will be done. Among the more pressing needs of the Division are the following:

1. Space needs are acute. The abandonment of the temporary West Campus will be an improvement; in recent semesters the departments on the Main Campus have increased their enrollments and those on West Campus have lost students. A social science building with offices, classrooms, laboratories, and lecture rooms is vitally needed. Under present arrangements the several departments live largely in isolation; the stimulation of staff and students resulting from closer association would result in both improved teaching and research.

2. Several departments have currently less than a full complement of staff members. Expansion of offerings, particularly at the advanced graduate level,

will necessitate a number of new appointments. Some departments have reported a need for additional secretarial help, though real progress has been made in this area.

3. The departments in the Social Sciences Division require less in the way of equipment than some other divisions of the University, but some of our departments are operating with a minimum of equipment, and as course offerings are expanded a considerable investment in equipment will be needed.

4. Library facilities are still inadequate. However, additions to the books and journals have been made at a satisfactory rate.

5. As advanced graduate work expands substantial increases must be made in scholarship and fellowship funds. This is particularly important to the Social Sciences Division since government funds are available for research in this area in only limited amounts.

In sum, the biennium just closed has been a period of unusual progress. Morale in the Division is excellent. We take pride in our accomplishments, and we appreciate the nature of our shortcomings. We approach the new biennium with confidence.

DIVISION OF HUMANITIES

*Art, Classics, English,
Modern Languages, Philosophy, Speech*

The Division of Humanities can demonstrate progress despite serious handicaps and a full share of the transitional problems currently posed by circumstance. The chief problem is that of floor space.

Modern Languages, with crowded offices in the Diamond House, and English, with offices acquired early in 1952 in the Andrews House, are remote from their scattered classrooms. The Department of Art has used its own resources in completely redesigning its fourth-floor quarters in the Westcott Building, and its ingenuity in reclaiming 4,250 square feet of formerly useless attic space. The several functions of the Department of Speech are woefully crowded and widely dispersed on both campuses. Classics and Philosophy are less plagued by dispersion of activities, but both share the general overcrowding.

Perhaps the most notable achievement in the Division of Humanities was the opening of the Art Gallery in February, 1951, in space shared by the Museum of Archaeology in the West Dining Hall building. Attendance at eighteen exhibits, borrowed and indigenous, exceeded 26,000 in the first fifteen months of the Gallery's existence. A second noteworthy achievement has been the modernizing of the Augusta Conradi Theatre, with a new control room, now nearing completion, prepared at great saving in cost by members of the Department of Speech.

The Humanities curricula have undergone considerable study and revision. The completely revised curriculum in Speech, approved by the faculty Senate in 1949-50, has proved basically sound, but it will be re-examined in 1952-1953. In English, an intensive study of Freshman composition and the Junior English program was made in the spring of 1952, with recommended modifications approved by the Senate. Advanced offerings in English and American literature have been reduced in number, or will be offered less often, as a realistic

adjustment to lessened demand. Art and Speech have also reduced the number of offerings, for more efficient operation. Basic Design, the foundation course in Art, has been improved; the departmental stress continues to be put on studio rather than lecture courses. Seven courses have been added in Modern Languages. All the Humanities departments contribute heavily to General Education and to interdepartmental programs such as pre-law, the Inter-American major, and American Studies. The curriculum in Classics has been somewhat unsettled because the chairman, Dr. Jernigan, resigned in 1951 to become president of Queens College.

Speech and Art have, as is to be expected, led in the number of campus and community projects. The Department of Art is expanding its traveling exhibits of student and faculty painting. The dramatic productions of the Department of Speech have maintained their usual high quality: six plays have been given each year in the "Community Play Series," weekly plays in the "Workshop Play Series," and several plays in 1951-52 in the newly organized "Experimental Play Series." Speech has developed its extension services such as plays, workshops, diagnostic clinics, its Speech and Hearing Clinics, and its in-service seminar for instructors prior to the opening of each fall term.

The English Department has continued to serve the largest number of students, chiefly in the required courses in Written Communication (about 2,000 each year) and in Junior English Review. Enrollments in advanced courses, especially literature, have continued their decline, a national trend. Undergraduate registrations in Speech courses totaled 1,581 in 1950-51, 1,248 in 1951-52. Art had 79 majors in the spring of 1952 and a total enrollment of 443, a very slight decrease from the preceding spring but a substantial increase over the preceding term. Space limitations forced the successful Spanish Residence, maintained for several years by Modern Languages, to be abandoned after the spring of 1951. The Spanish Weekend was attended by about 300 in 1950-51, and by 500 in 1951-52. Students in Speech participated in 58 debates, including one each year with a traveling British team, and the Department sponsored an annual Invitational Debate Tourney.

The graduate program shows a steady development toward full adequacy in every department. Library resources and other facilities are being constantly augmented in anticipation of increased enrollment. The greatest strength is in staff, although a few gaps are recognized: in Art, for example, the only M.A. now given is in painting, the other areas being not yet fully enough developed. Five M.A.'s in Art were earned in the biennium. Two M.A.'s were granted in Classics, which has long-range plans for a doctoral program. English has five students on the Ph.D. level and sixteen working toward the M.A. In Modern Languages five doctoral aspirants are enrolled and ten or more M.A. candidates. The department examined about 70 graduate candidates in all fields on their language proficiency, an important contribution to the total graduate program. Philosophy has five M.A. candidates. The Department of Speech had nearly seventy graduate registrations each year of the biennium; seven M.A.'s were granted, 21 more are in process, and eleven students are engaged in Ph.D. work. The graduate work in Speech centers in a weekly seminar attended by all graduate students and the entire Speech faculty.

The Humanities faculty underwent some changes. Mrs. Beatrice Williams retired as chairman of the Department of Art and was replaced by Edmund Lewandowski, a successful muralist and a painter of industrial themes. Classics was without a chairman during 1951-52, following the resignation of Dr. Jernigan. Dr. Anna Forbes Liddell resigned as chairman of Philosophy, although remaining in service, and Dr. Robert Miller was named acting chairman. Several professors were granted leaves of absence, including Dr. Paul Stoakes of the English Department, serving in the Civil Defense Administration in Washington, Dr. William Randel, as first visiting professor of American literature at Helsinki University in Finland, and Dr. Graydon DeLand, of Modern Languages, Director of the Centro-Boliviano-Americano in La Paz. Four members of the Department of Modern Languages studied abroad; during 1950-51 Dr. Tomas Navarro, eminent Spanish philologist, was a visiting professor.

Members of the several departments contributed extensively to learned journals, judged contests and competitions (especially in art and forensics), lectured to service clubs and comparable groups, read papers at professional meetings, reviewed books, served as consultants, advised on commercial and private matters, exhibited their own productions, and engaged in similar professional experiences over and above their prescribed duties but of great significance in keeping abreast of knowledge, in helping extend the limits of things known, in implementing their teaching, and in strengthening the university's national and international reputation. Several of the departments, notably Art, shared in the successful conduct of the annual Art Seminar at the Ringling Museum in Sarasota. The Department of English contributed all the articles in one issue, and several of the articles in another, of the *Florida State University Studies*; the department was host to the 1952 meeting of the Southeastern College English Association. The departments were well represented at annual meetings of professional societies: e.g., every member of the Philosophy staff read at least one learned paper, and nine papers were read at meetings by members of the Department of Speech. The Speech faculty includes editors and associate editors of at least six journals. English co-sponsored (with Education) the campus visit of T. V. Smith, the politician-philosopher, and inaugurated a series of readings and panel discussions for the campus community. Among the many public appearances by members of the Art Department were ten on television by Rudolf Jegart.

Plans for the future include evening courses in Philosophy for interested townspeople as well as students, augmenting of the Permanent Collection in the Art Department and improvement of its traveling exhibition unit, practical courses in creative writing in the English Department, increased exhibits by Classics, resumption by Modern Languages of the annual lecture series and of the Spanish Residence, and a broader program of off-campus services by the Department of Speech.

Classics need new maps and slides, extensive archaeological exhibit material illustrating the world of Greece and Rome, and more adequate space for such exhibits. English needs an opaque projector, play-back equipment in sound-proof rooms, and recordings of poetry and other literature. All departments need more space and consolidation of facilities; the present dispersement, and the distance between offices and classrooms, militate against

efficiency, cooperation, and even the desirable level of morale. Art contemplates an eventual exhibition hall to supplement the Gallery, at least 100 colored prints of art masterpieces, materials for an art lending library, consolidation of the Art Reference Library, and a new building—probably to be shared with Archaeology and Anthropology. The summer Art Colony at Tarpon Springs, aided materially by the Extension Division, should be further developed.

It is amply evident that the Division of Humanities is well aware of its responsibilities to society, and is doing all it can to provide the highest degree of instruction to students and to serve the state and region. As space and equipment deficiencies are supplied, and specialists in certain fields added to the staff, the Division should accelerate its over-all contribution to the University.

MILITARY SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

The Air Force ROTC of Florida State University began its 1950 year on July 1 with a total enrollment of 89 cadets. During the first year of the biennium, the cadet corps expanded to 328, of which we commissioned 35 in the United States Air Force Reserve at the June, 1951, graduation exercises. Immediately upon acceptance of commissions, 21 of these officers were ordered to active duty to serve as Second Lieutenants.

Beginning the second year of the biennium, the Air Force ROTC Cadet Corps immediately expanded to the total of 500 cadets. This expansion necessitated an additional assignment of four officers and four airmen to handle the extra work load made by the increased enrollment. In June of 1952 a second commissioning exercise was held, at which time 34 cadets were commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the United States Air Force.

Facilities in the Air Force ROTC building on West Campus have proved quite adequate for the needs of administration, supply rooms, storage, and instructional space. There are four classrooms available with a seating capacity of 35 cadets per classroom. The University has assigned, through the University Business Manager, a military property custodian with full-time duties to handle the requisitioning, receipt, storage, issuing, and accounting for the Air Force property assigned to Florida State University. This custodian is assisted by two Air Force Sergeants who are assigned duty in the supply room.

It is anticipated that during the coming year, conflicts will be confronted in scheduling class sections since most of the academic instruction in the University is conducted on the East Campus and that of the ROTC program is conducted on the West Campus. Students would lose time going to the West Campus to attend the ROTC sections. Immediate consideration should be given to transferring the Air Force ROTC unit to the East Campus even though it may be necessary to construct temporary housing.

The Army ROTC Unit was established at Florida State University in September 1951 as an Ordnance Unit. The Staff consisted of Lt. Colonel Cornell D. Booth, Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Major William N. Lingenfelter, Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics, and four enlisted men. The initial enrollment was 58 students. No senior course was conducted the first year, but of the juniors initially accepted for the Advanced

Course, seven attended the six weeks Summer Camp at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

Prior to the opening of the 1952 Fall Semester, the Army Unit was converted from an Ordnance Unit to a Branch General Unit. In this latter unit the student has the opportunity to apply for any branch of the Army which is considered appropriate to the student's aptitude and to the curriculum which he is pursuing in the University.

Enrollment in the Army Unit in the Fall of 1952 increased to 190. Of this total 127 were first semester freshmen. At present there are only eight students in the senior class and fourteen in the junior class, but it is anticipated that in two more years approximately 60 students will enter the Advanced Course (junior year) and that thereafter approximately seventy-five cadets will be commissioned annually from the Army Unit.

Present facilities are adequate except that the West Campus location has resulted this year in numerous scheduling difficulties. Inasmuch as the ROTC units are one of the few remaining departments to be located on the West Campus and must necessarily conduct classes on the half hour rather than on the hour, students have encountered numerous scheduling difficulties.

BOOTSTRAP

During the past biennium, enrollment in our off-campus program of residence instruction known as "Operation Bootstrap" has increased from 253 students in the spring of 1950 to 1,490 students during the academic year 1951-1952. During the same period the number of bases increased from one to five, with substantial programs operating at Tyndall, Eglin, Turner, Moody, and one class each semester at the Navy Mines Counter-measure Station at Panama City. The total number of courses has increased from six in the Spring of 1950 to an average of forty during both semesters last year.

Eleven students have received their degrees from Florida State University, utilizing what the Air Force designates as a final semester plan, whereby a student, who has achieved enough credit either in the "Bootstrap" program on the bases or transfer credit from other institutions, is eligible to be assigned to a school on the campus for a period of six months. It is contemplated that an increasing number of students will be assigned to the University under the final semester plan, and others who have become acquainted with us through "Bootstrap" will elect to enroll at Florida State University after their military service is completed.

Relations with the several military bases in the program have been most cordial and cooperative.

Respectfully submitted,
*EDWIN R. WALKER
Dean

* Edwin R. Walker resigned at the end of the biennium, and Charles S. Davis was appointed Dean to replace him.

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION*To the President of Florida State University*

SIR: The School of Education at Florida State University has primary responsibility for the preparation of teachers and administrators of the public schools of Florida. During the biennium it has also cooperated in the preparation of an increasing number of teachers and administrators for Georgia and the neighboring States of the South-east. The School discharges its responsibility by giving on-campus instruction in professional subjects, by cooperating with the other divisions of the University which contribute to teacher education, by participating in the program of the General Extension Division, and by rendering varied and extensive services to the public Schools of the State.

The School of Education is organized in six major divisions: The Department of Arts Education, The Department of Education, The Department of Health Education, The Department of Physical Education for Men, The Department of Physical Education for Women, and the Demonstration School. This report will be presented by departments.

THE ARTS EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

During this biennium the name of the Department of Art Education, Constructive Design and Industrial Arts was changed to the Department of Arts Education. As the new name implies, a closer integration of the purposes of the three sections of this department has made it possible to achieve a richer and sounder program of arts education. A graduate program in Industrial Arts has been organized and approved. By inter-relating the advanced courses in art education and industrial arts, a greater range of resources and staff assistance has been gained for the graduate student. Since 1950 one of the most complete ceramic laboratories in the Southeast has been established in Building 532 West Campus. The Industrial Arts Laboratory has added approximately \$2000.00 in equipment as part of its long range goal of providing an adequate range of tools and equipment of a standard shop.

The Department of Arts Education is seriously handicapped by limited space and its widely scattered shops and laboratories. When all sections of the department are placed under one roof there can be less duplication of materials and equipment and better integration of activities. The department continues to have a greater demand for its graduates than it can meet. Since 1950 two more of the staff have completed their requirements for a doctoral degree.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Department of Education provides for the professional education of classroom teachers, supervisors, and administrators. During the biennium the number of undergraduate students preparing for their first teaching positions has greatly increased, the number of experienced teachers holding low ranking certificates who have returned to the campus for additional prepara-

tion has increased, and the extent and character of graduate instruction has been greatly augmented.

The Department has added new faculty members to enable it to offer the necessary courses to the additional undergraduate students. These professors have been mature persons who have had extensive public school as well as some college experience. Instructional materials and the content of the several courses have undergone careful study and a richer and more functional type of preparation has resulted. Graduates of the School of Education are in great demand by the public school systems. Approximately seventy per cent of the teachers who have not completed a four-year college course teach in the counties west of the Suwannee River and they have taxed our resources in many ways. The Department has worked very carefully with the other divisions of the University to develop programs in keeping with their needs.

Providing suitable intern teaching opportunities for the undergraduate students has been a prime problem. Better placement procedures have been developed, additional staff to supervise their off-campus experience has been provided, courses of instruction for the cooperating public school teachers have been offered, and more efficient techniques for integrating and evaluating the learning of the students have been developed.

Basic teacher education, like all other professional education, is necessarily expensive. The University does not have, and probably should not have, facilities for offering practical teaching opportunities for all its students. The public schools furnish the laboratory for them. Professors from the college must necessarily visit the students during their off-campus work. Additional faculty members are needed to do this adequately and additional funds will be necessary to cover the cost of travel for these professors. Scholarships to cover the cost-of-living differential between on-campus living and room and board in local communities, particularly in the cities, are needed.

The graduate program includes work leading to the Master's degree, the Advanced Master's degree, and the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy or Doctor of Education. The Master's degree is rapidly becoming a standard teaching degree for classroom teachers of the public schools. During the biennium additional faculty members have been employed to instruct the increasing numbers of graduate students and the program of instruction has been extended and modified to meet the more highly specialized needs of advanced students. A beginning has been made in the development of professionalized subject matter for teachers of Science, Mathematics, Social Studies and the Language Arts. Opportunities for scholarly study on an individual or small group basis should be provided to a greater extent than are now available.

The growth of the advanced graduate and doctoral programs is particularly gratifying. The University selects these students with great care and finds that they are in such great demand that it is difficult to retain them through the completion of their programs. During the past year doctor's degrees were conferred upon two persons. Both have been placed in excellent positions and a third, who will complete his work in the near future, is also filling a position of professional leadership.

Extension teaching and field services to the Public Schools of Florida continues to demand a great deal of time and effort on the part of the teaching staff. This is a sound investment and the resources of the School of Education should be augmented to provide the service. Extension classes, short and long range consultative services, surveys and research applied to local problems have become more important than the county workshops conducted in prior bienniums.

The preparation of teachers of Trade and Industrial Education has been conducted for several years during summer sessions only by the School of Education. A permanent faculty member has been employed and a year-round program of instruction will now be offered. A program in Adult Education has also been organized. This work will strengthen the offerings in several divisions of the University and will serve directly the needs of the State program in Adult Education.

It is imperative that the School of Education develop programs of research by its faculty and advanced students. Studies of the results of the Foundation Program are greatly needed. Future progress in education must be based upon research findings if it is to be dependable. It is the unique function of a University to conduct such research and this School of Education must assume its obligation. Library facilities, space and equipment, and time for creative scholarship are essential.

The physical facilities of the School of Education are inadequate and available facilities are so inconvenient that they are not economical. Office space that will be conducive to scholarship and individual and small group instruction is greatly needed. Classrooms and equipment are also inadequate. While these may appear to be large capital outlays in the biennial budget, they are a small part of the cost of higher education.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH EDUCATION

The Health Education Department is a relatively new department in the School of Education. During the past biennium it has been developing a major and minor curriculum on the under-graduate level and also on the master's level. Courses are now being offered for the Post-Graduate or Advanced Post-Graduate Certificate. In addition, a special curriculum in Sanitation has been added.

Beyond the teaching of undergraduate and graduate students, this department has been serving the public schools of the state by the participation of the faculty in such activities as:

- (1) Extension courses, Saturday and night classes for teachers
- (2) State-wide principals' conferences
- (3) P.T.A. and county-wide teachers' meetings
- (4) Pre-school and post-school conferences
- (5) Workshops
- (6) Consultative work for special health projects in the state
- (7) Local, state and national professional organizations

The Department has worked closely with local and state health organizations in such programs as the cancer campaign and chest x-ray survey. The faculty have served on state-wide committees such as the Board of

Directors, Florida Division, American Cancer Society and the Education Committee of the Florida Heart Association.

The Department looks forward to increased growth and service during the next biennium.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR MEN

Service Program. Seventeen sports activities are included in the required service program for men students at Florida State University. In meeting the two semester standard for graduation, students are required to participate in one team sport and one individual sport or in two individual sports.

Undergraduate Major Program. The professional curriculum in physical education for men is designed primarily to prepare students to teach physical education and coach athletics. The program has been in a state of continuous modification during the past five years. Little change, however, has been made in actual course requirements during this past biennium. Possibly the most important single change in the curriculum has been the effort to allow more elective hours in order that graduates in physical education might obtain suitable training in another teaching area.

Approximately 85 men have been working as major students in the field of physical education each year. The yearly graduating list contains about 25 names.

Graduate Major Program. Under the direction of an inter-departmental committee, the graduate program in the Departments of Physical Education for Men and Women has continued to grow within a carefully planned framework. The most important step of the two-year period was the addition of a minor in physical education to the doctoral program of the School of Education. During the biennium, six men and eight women received the Master of Science degree, and one man received the Advanced Post Graduate Certificate.

Undergraduate Recreation Major Program. During the school year 1951-52 there were 35 undergraduates (nine men, twenty-six women) and two graduate students majoring in recreation. Eight students graduated and were placed: three in municipal recreation departments, one in Girl Scouts, one in Red Cross hospital recreation, one in industrial recreation. One was drafted in the Army, and one married and became a housewife. A club for recreation majors was formed which served as host to the Southeastern Recreation Executives Conference, provided leaders for three extension short courses, furnished leadership service to numerous campus and civic recreation functions, and attended three regional recreation conferences. A few curriculum changes and the innovation of a graduate program in Recreation are planned for the near future. Present calls for leaders in this field cannot be met, and indications are that this demand will increase.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN

Instructional Functions. The Department of Physical Education for Women serves the undergraduate division of the University in two general areas of instruction. It provides a Service Program which is required of all Freshmen and Sophomore women, and a Major Program for prospective teachers of physical education. The department offers a great variety of activities in

order that provision might be made for the different needs and interests, and the varying levels of skill of the students. It offers instruction in American Red Cross Life Saving and Water Safety, and, in cooperation with the Department of Physical Education for Men, a complete program in first aid. A total of one hundred eighty-six persons have been certified in Life Saving, Water Safety and First Aid. The department offers opportunities for students to become nationally rated officials in Basketball, Volleyball, Softball, Tennis and Swimming.

At the graduate level the curriculum is administered jointly by the men and women's departments. The program includes advanced work in physical education, recreation, and camping education. It affords advanced training for public school teachers, for recreation, and camp directors, and basic preparation for college instructors.

Off-campus instruction has been offered through the General Extension Division at two centers in the State, and at the Art Seminar at the Ringling Museum of Art in Sarasota, Florida. Three non-credit courses in First Aid were conducted off-campus and assistance was given in six other similar courses.

Non-Instructional Functions. The department is concerned with many of the out-of-class recreational opportunities provided for University students as well as the class instructional program. The department works with the Woman's Division of the University Recreation Association in an advisory and coaching capacity. Included in this work are the competitive sports activities, the Tarpon Club, and the Creative Dance Group. Its faculty also is active in other student activities such as the Adapted Physical Education Club and the Physical Education Major's Association. Through its dance group the department has cooperated with the Art, Music and Speech Departments of the University in presenting programs. The department served as hostess to the State Association of Physical Education Teachers of College Women, and was hostess to the State Sports Day for Women in 1952.

Off-campus non-instructional services include basketball and volleyball officiating for the nearby high schools, and basketball and volleyball clinics for players and officials. The faculty members have assisted with Career Days and school evaluations, and have been speakers at meetings of the State and Southern Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, at meetings of the State Recreation Association, and at the State Camping Association. Many Members of the faculty are now serving on state, southern and national committees.

DEMONSTRATION SCHOOL

In September, 1953 the Demonstration School hopes to move into a new physical plant. The activities of the school for the past two years have been directed toward that rather extensive step in the development of a university school that will exercise leadership in the southeast and will be recognized all over the nation for its excellence.

The Demonstration School is in the process of changing from a school consisting of one section of each grade, grades kindergarten through nine (295 students) to a school consisting of two sections of each grade, grades kinder-

garten through twelve (770 students). This year expansion has been accomplished to the limits of the present building. The high school has been expanded through the twelfth grade and additional sections have been added in the first and second grades.

In adding new teachers for the larger school and expanded services a high standard of training and experience has been maintained. This has been rather difficult in face of the comparatively high salaries paid in some of the public schools of Florida and adjoining states.

A high point in the work of the Demonstration School in this biennium was the active participation of the school faculty, assisted by most of the departments of the University, in planning the new building that will be occupied in the fall of 1953.

Respectfully submitted,
MODE L. STONE
Acting Dean

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF HOME ECONOMICS

To the President of Florida State University

SIR: During the biennium just past the School of Home Economics continued to examine and strengthen its program. This school has been in operation as a division of the Florida State University since 1918. It is not to be expected, therefore, that any one biennium would see spectacular and drastic changes. Rather, it is to be desired that within each biennium the individual courses and curricula will have been studied, improvements made as needed, and new or expanded curricula provided as the need seems to justify.

A FAMILY CENTERED PROGRAM

The primary purpose of a School of Home Economics must be the provision of knowledge, skills, and understandings useful to the prospective homemaker and the family. Originally, this direct instruction of women at the college level received almost exclusive emphasis in curriculum planning. Now, however, there is pressing need for leaders and trained workers to carry this body of knowledge beyond the university campus to the community as a whole. This need makes it imperative, then, that curricula in the School of Home Economics shall be planned to serve a double purpose: continuance of the direct education of the prospective homemaker, and education for a variety of professional services through which the subject matter and methods of Home Economics may be carried into the schools and the communities.

A large proportion of our students expect to make double use of their training: for use as homemakers and family members, and for use in some professional capacity either immediately or held in reserve as a backlog of security against future need. But whether the training is for professional or personal use, it should develop an abiding interest in homes and families and a desire to serve the best needs of the family of today. With this in mind, the School of Home Economics requires in all curricula a core of subjects which it believes is essential to the individual. In addition to this

core, the student may select, according to special interests and abilities, a more restricted area for specialization.

THE INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM

During the past biennium the major in Housing and Interior Design has been developed and strengthened. This was made possible by the appointment of a highly trained person to head this work. Curricula have been developed both at the graduate and undergraduate level and one Master's degree has been given in this area. The work now being offered is merely an expansion and consolidation of work which had been in operation over the last quarter of a century. Students in certain curricula in the School of Home Economics were required to take one or more courses in this area. One or more courses of somewhat related character were offered in the Department of Fine Arts. In neither instance, however, was a full scale curriculum available. Now, however, the program in the School of Home Economics has been enlarged and courses from the Department of Fine Arts have been transferred to this School, consolidating and strengthening the offerings. Physical facilities are quite limited, but we hope that the value of the program may justify expansion of the facilities to allow adequate space, equipment, and illustrative material.

The Advanced Textiles laboratory, which was opened at the end of the last biennium, has been in active use during the past two years. The provision of this laboratory for advanced Textiles study has affected the graduate program primarily. Indirectly, however, it has served also to stimulate the interest of undergraduate students in the scientific training needed for the understanding of the textile field. There would be still greater value if the Textiles Research laboratory were located near other laboratories and classrooms of the School of Home Economics. As it is located, however, in a temporary building some two and one-half miles from the main campus, special arrangements must be made to acquaint the undergraduate students with its work. We are glad to make special arrangements for such trips to the laboratory but hope that before too long we may be able to consolidate our offerings in a new building so that students may become acquainted with the advanced work and research through observation of the laboratory work.

For many years the Dean of the School served also as Head of the Department of Food and Nutrition. Last year, however, she relinquished this responsibility and Dr. Helen Cate, an alumna of the Florida State University, was appointed Head. Under Dr. Cate's administration the work of the Department is moving forward smoothly. Courses are being examined and revised, needed expansions are being introduced and research programs are underway.

The over-crowded condition of the Food and Nutrition laboratories had for the past four years required discontinuance of several types of work essential to a well rounded program in Nutrition and Experimental Foods. During 1951-52, one laboratory was added to the facilities which has made possible the re-introduction of an animal colony for the study of Nutrition and the introduction of research in foods. Dr. Betty Watts, with extensive experience in research and graduate teaching, joined the faculty in 1951 and already

has in progress research dealing with foods important to Florida. Dr. Harvye Lewis, with research experience in Nutrition, will divide her time between the teaching of Nutrition and research with experimental animals.

Doctoral programs, which were authorized some five years ago, are now in operation in at least three areas: in Child Development, in the Interdivisional Major of Marriage and Family Life Education, and in Food and Nutrition. Post Master's students are at work in each of these fields and are advancing toward the Doctor's degree. As undergraduate students see the advanced work in progress, their interest in graduate study is stimulated. An increasing number of seniors have been discussing with Heads of Departments the possibilities for continuance of their work. Further, the presence of graduate students and the observation of their work and accomplishments stimulates the interest of the undergraduate student in the field as a whole, and creates a desire to know more about the subject.

For many years a small number of graduates in Clothing and Textiles have gone into retailing positions in large department stores. Their background knowledge of Clothing and Textiles and House Furnishings has made them valuable to prospective employers. A small amount of practical experience in local stores gave these students some understanding of the retail store organization, but both graduates and retailers felt the need for more extensive intern experience. During the past year students for the first time were placed in large department stores over the State for a supervised period of internship during the senior year. Nine students majoring in the School of Home Economics and three in the School of Business were included in the internship program last year. We found the stores interested and cooperative and they, in turn, appeared well pleased with the caliber of student and the type of preparation we were giving them. This professional curriculum in the retailing of Clothing, Textiles and House furnishings, offers considerable opportunity to those students wishing contacts with the commercial world.

Part of our service to the State consists in the teaching of extension and correspondence courses. For years we have offered correspondence courses in Nutrition, Textiles, Family Economics, and Child Development. The enrollment in all of these areas remains active, requiring a considerable portion of the time of selected instructors in correcting papers and in revising syllabi. Because of the active interest in these courses, it is our hope that we may be able to develop a few more areas in which instruction can be given satisfactorily in this fashion.

A more recent development is the offering of extension classes. The areas in which these have been offered up to the present are in Child Development, Parent Education, Family Life Education, and Home Economics Education. These have been well received and they open up a field of service which can be greatly expanded. While some of the members of these extension classes have been graduate home economists, it is interesting to note that many of the persons enrolled come from other areas. In addition to the courses offered for credit, institutes and conferences have been held for lay groups wishing assistance in certain areas but not wishing credit.

ACTIVITIES OF THE FACULTY

The quality of instruction depends primarily upon the scholarship, the teaching ability, and the professional standing of faculty members. It is, therefore, with considerable satisfaction that we are able to point out the scholarly accomplishments of members of the faculty of the School of Home Economics. Aside from the direct value to the students who come in contact with these highly trained persons, the value of the degree which this institution gives increases, in the eyes of professional people over the country, as the scholarship of the faculty is recognized beyond the campus environment and as the faculty assume leadership in national and state professional activities.

During the previous biennium Dr. Helen Cate held the office of President-elect of the Florida Dietetic Association; Dr. Hazel Stevens, the office of President-elect of the Florida Home Economics Association. Dr. Ruth Connor completed two years of service as Chairman of the Department of Family Relationships of the American Home Economics Association, and both Dr. Connor and Dr. Mildred Morgan have served as Technical Advisor to the Editor of the Journal of Home Economics. A number of other members of the faculty have held offices or have served on committees of state organizations. Dr. Mildred Morgan has appeared on the program of the Conference of Eastern College Teachers of Clothing and Dr. Hazel Stevens has served as a member of the executive committee of that conference for the past three years. Dr. Betty Watts appeared on the program of the Institute of Food Technologists and Dr. Harvye Lewis on the program of the American Institute of Nutrition, both reporting research findings. Dr. Janet Smith appeared before the annual meeting of the National Art Education Committee, of which she is a charter member. Members of the faculty as a whole are called on frequently to speak to state and regional groups of varying sizes and composition.

The list of publications of faculty members during this last biennium has been varied in character. A partial list of publications includes twenty-three titles including papers, research reports, and books produced by seven members of the faculty.

Connor, Ruth, with Edith Flinn Hall "The Dating Behavior of College Freshmen and Sophomores", *Journal of Home Economics*, Vol. 44, No. 4, April 1952.

Lewis, Harvye, with E. A. Fieger, M. Green, D. Holmes, and C. DuBois Shrimp handling and preservation
Refrig. Eng. Vol. 58, 244-248 (1950)

Lewis, Harvye and G. Everson

Deposition of B Vitamins in normally developing fetuses as evidence for increased vitamin needs of the rat for reproduction.
II Pantothenic acid and biotin
J. Nutr. Vol. 46, 27-36 (1952)

Morgan, Mildred I. Course Content Theory Courses in Marriage Counseling. *Marriage and Family Living*, Vol. 12, No. 3 (Summer 1950) pp. 95-99.

- Morgan, Mildred I., with Vera T. Barnett. Marriage and Family Life Education in Church-Related Colleges of the South. College and Church (The Commission on Christian Higher Education), Vol. 15, No. 3, (Fall 1950), pp. 26-30.
- Morgan, Mildred I. and Lester S. Pearl. Florida Workshops for Community Leadership. Marriage and Family Living, Vol. XIII, No. 1, Feb. 1951.
- Morgan, Mildred I., with Marion S. Barclay and Ruth J. Dales. Family Life Education in Florida Communities. Journal of Home Economics, Vol. 43, No. 8 (Oct. 1951).
- Morgan, Mildred I., et al. Implications for Clothing and Textiles in Family Centered College Programs. Journal of Home Economics, Vol. 44, No. 4 (April 1951).
- Morgan, Mildred I. So They've a Mind for Marriage. National Parent-Teacher, Vol. XLVI, No. 7 (March 1952).
- Morgan, Mildred I., with William H. Morgan. Marriage and Growing a Family. Association Press, 1953. (In press-publication date April, 1953).
- Morse, R. L. D. "Rationale for Studies of Consumer Food Preferences". Advances in Food Research, Vol. III, 1951.
- Smith, Janet K. A Manual of Design. Reinhold, 1950.
- Stevens, Hazel T. and Helen L. Richey. Introduction to General Textiles, A Laboratory Manual. Burgess, 1950.
- Stevens, H. T., with Sarah Browning and Helen L. Richey. Shrinkage of Cotton Fabrics (series of four papers). Modern Textiles (formerly Rayon and Synthetic Textiles) Vol. 33, 1952.
- Watts, B. M. and I. Chang. Some effects of moisture and salt on rancidity. Food research, Vol. 15, 313, 1950.
- Watts, B. M. and R. Wong. Factors affecting the antioxidant activity of ascorbic acid with unsaturated fats. Archiv. Biochem., Vol. 30, 110, 1951.
- Watts, B. M. and B. T. Lehmann. Antioxidants in aqueous fat systems. J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc., Vol. 28, 475, 1951.
- Watts, B. M. and B. T. Lehmann. The effect of ascorbic acid on hemoglobin oxidation and formation of nitric oxide hemoglobin. Food Res., Vol. 17, 100-108, 1952.
- Watts, B. M. and B. T. Lehmann. Ascorbic acid and meat color. Food Tech., Vol. 6, 194-196, 1952.
- Watts, B. M. with M. A. Lewis and V. Marcelli. Stable foams from food proteins with polyphosphates. Food Res. (In press)
- Watts, B. M. and I. Chang. A Spectrophotometric study of the fatty acids of meat and poultry before and after cooking. J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc., Vol. 29, 334, 1952.

Watts, B. M., with I. Chang and L. I. Y. Chen. A Spectrophotometric study of the fatty acids of selected foods before and after cooking. *J. Am. Oil Chem. Soc.*, Vol. 29, 378, 1952.

Watts, B. M., with T. Weiss and R. Green. The effect of metals on nitric oxide fixation in hemoglobin solutions. *Food Res.* (In press).

RESEARCH

Research activities of the School of Home Economics involve (1) research connected with the theses of graduate students, (2) research done under contract with Government or commercial agencies, and (3) departmental faculty projects. The Department of Clothing and Textiles is engaged in all three types of research, small projects representing the research of graduate students, small departmental projects on topics important to the State, and a large Government contract which should yield information valuable to the State as well as the defense effort, and which provides financial aid to several graduate assistants.

In the Department of Food and Nutrition research during the past biennium has been concerned primarily with Florida foods. With improvement in laboratory facilities, additional projects in the field of Nutrition are now being begun. In the Department of Home and Family Life projects involving departmental research, the research of graduate students, and research in connection with the Florida Citrus Commission are in various stages of completion. A few Master's theses have been published, as indicated in the list above, and other projects are approaching completion. The cooperative projects with the Florida Citrus Commission have been continued.

As the research program has developed, we find an increasing interest on the part of undergraduate students in the possibilities of graduate work and a better understanding of the experimental basis for much of the body of knowledge included in undergraduate classes.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL

The critical need of the School of Home Economics is for a building adequate for its work. Adequacy involves a number of things. It means floor space so that offices and laboratories are sufficient in number and size to take care of the people, the equipment, and the types of work to be performed. It means adequacy of construction, proper ventilation and temperature control, a sufficient supply of electrical power, plumbing, and other such utilities necessary in an applied field. It means convenience in arrangement so that the energies of faculty and students may not be spent in running from place to place for successive classes; and it means a building which provides beauty and serenity, in addition to functional design, in order that we may demonstrate to students the home environment we consider significant.

Home Economics has been included in the offerings of the Florida State University and its predecessors since 1905, yet in all that time, it has never been housed in a building planned by home economists to provide adequate facilities for a well rounded program. At the present time part of our over-crowded offices and laboratories are in the old wing of the Science

Building, which has had no major remodeling since it was built in 1922. Other activities are scattered all over the campus. The Textiles Research laboratory is on the West Campus, a distance of two and one-half miles from the offices of the Department of Clothing and Textiles. The House Furnishings laboratory which has been located on the West Campus in an Army barracks, is to be moved to the East Campus but still in temporary and makeshift quarters in an old frame building. The Interdivisional Nursery School is across the campus in another direction, and still farther away is the laboratory for Advanced Food and Nutrition work. Offices of several faculty members are located on two floors in still another building. Our faculty uses time and strength trying to make the best of such facilities. We are constantly under criticism from returning alumnae and from other professional persons in the State because of these physical conditions.

The School of Home Economics of the Florida State University has a long history of good work. We ask that our efforts of the past to make the best of poor physical facilities may be rewarded in the coming biennium through provision of such facilities as will enable us to provide the fine work of which we are capable, and which the young men and women of the State should have.

Respectfully submitted,

MARGARET R. SANDELS

Dean

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

To the President of Florida State University

SIR: The following developments during the biennium ending June 30, 1952, should be mentioned as indicative of the activity of the School of Music since the last biennial report.

- (1) *Activation of the Doctor of Music Degree:* For the first time in the history of education in music in the United States this degree is being offered as an earned degree. This step was undertaken after a number of years of interest and study regarding the implications of such a new departure. Prior approval to offer the Doctor of Music Degree was granted by the National Association of Schools of Music only to this University and to the University of Southern California. At Florida State University the degree is being offered in the field of Piano Literature.
- (2) Other new curricula are those leading to the B. M. Degree in History and Literature, and the B. M. Degree with Piano as a Teaching Major.
- (3) *Realignment of the objectives of the School of Music with the music needs of the State:* Through contact with the State at large, it became evident that certain services were not being adequately provided. Accordingly the activities of the School were directed toward more flexible, realistic and meaningful ends. This resulted in some new and well received courses, a significant beginning on extension work, instigation of on-campus events such as Band Day and the

Annual String Clinic, doubling of the annual Music Camp enrollment, and more extensive consultative service to the music directors of the State.

- (4) *More efficient organization of the School:* Through a system of faculty committees and faculty coordinators charged with administrative duties the School of Music has been able to keep abreast the fast developing complexity of extended responsibility to undergraduate and graduate students. An efficient office staff has contributed admirably to this end.

Prospect: A complete all-state program of instruction in music including music education has long been the guiding philosophy and function of the School of Music. To date no college student in Florida has been denied the opportunity of collegiate training in music. Therefore the entire state has been served through study opportunities involved in degree courses for Applied Music, Music Education, Music Theory and Composition, Music Major in the A. B. Degree, and Music History and Literature.

The recognition given Florida State University for its comprehensive music program is gratifying. There are few additional avenues of instruction which would seem to warrant immediate serious consideration although it is probable that the field of Church Music at the undergraduate level and doctoral study in Music Theory are exceptions.

The present prospect is that the future of music in general in Florida and music study in particular at Florida State University is indeed a promising one. Attention and support of (a) an expanded program of music extension, (b) student assistantships and scholarships for worthy and needy students, and (c) the continued acquisition of musical and academic school resources would result in a contribution to cultural and every day life in a way which is becoming more important each day to the State of Florida.

I am sure that every member of the Music Faculty joins me in an expression of appreciation for the many advantages of association with this institution. It is indeed a source of pride for all of us to have a part in building a School of Music which we believe is among the finest in the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

K. O. KUFSTEINER

Dean

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

To the President of Florida State University

SIR: The rapid growth in the graduate program at Florida State University commented upon in the biennial report of 1950 has continued during the last biennium. Few, if any, graduate schools in the South have had such a phenomenal growth in the last five or six years. Enrollment figures for the past biennium will be related to the corresponding figures in the last two biennial reports in order to show this rapid growth.

The graduate enrollment in the fall of 1946 was 16, and the highest figure

reported to the Board of Control during that year was 29. The highest enrollment reported to the Board of Control during the year 1951-52 was 779. Even though university enrollments throughout the country were off about eleven percent in 1951-52 in comparison with the previous year, the enrollment in FSU's Graduate School for 1951-52 showed an increase of eighteen percent over the previous year.

A similar picture is given in reporting graduate enrollments during the summer session. The 1948 biennial report commented on the fact that in the summer of 1944 graduate enrollment was 37 in the first half of the summer session and 28 in the latter half; in 1946 the corresponding figures were 124 and 80; in 1948 the enrollment was 859 in the first half and 679 in the latter half. During the summer of 1951, the graduate enrollment was 1,235.

The report of 1950 gave the total number of graduate degrees for the previous twelve months as 188. The corresponding figure for 1950-51 was 191 and for 1951-52 was 214. (This last 12-month's figure includes summer session of 1952). The 1952 figure represents a twelve percent increase over that of the previous year.

The past year marked another milestone in the graduate school because in that year the first doctoral degrees were conferred. At the February graduation, one Ph.D. Degree in Chemistry was conferred, followed in June by two Doctor of Education Degrees and in August by a Ph.D. Degree in Music Education and another in Chemistry.

The Graduate School does not expect or desire a rapid increase in the number of doctoral degrees granted. The doctoral program requires a minimum of three years of graduate work (including the master's degree program), and unusual qualifications are required for the successful completion of such a program. The Graduate Council is anxious to maintain the highest standards for doctoral programs, particularly in the early years in which precedents are being established. Fifty-seven students have passed their preliminary or "qualifying" examination and have been recognized as doctoral students.

The Graduate Council is giving careful supervision to the development of the graduate program. A calendar has been published for the monthly meetings of the Graduate Council and each of its committees, and the policies governing graduate work are given careful consideration. During the biennium, the Graduate Council has reconsidered the regulations relating to all of the doctoral programs in order to bring about a consistency of policy governing all of them.

During the biennium the Graduate Council has approved a major at the master's degree level for the Department of Restaurant and Hotel Management, and has approved doctoral programs in Psychology and in Meteorology.

The research program in Florida State University during the last biennium has expanded rapidly. These research projects offer unusual opportunities for advanced work to graduate students and provide employment for numbers of students as graduate assistants.

The Graduate School Office expects to give more attention in the future to social and recreational opportunities for graduate students. Most of the

activities of the university are planned for undergraduates. During the past year, the Graduate Club had a very successful year and has made plans for an expanded program during 1952-53.

Several problems of importance to the Graduate School deserve attention during the coming year.

It is not desirable for state lines to be drawn too closely at any level of higher education. Such a policy is particularly undesirable at the graduate level. Florida is in a particularly advantageous position to attract graduate students from other sections under conditions mutually advantageous to students and to the university. Several neighboring state-supported universities charge no out-of-state tuition for graduate students. This is not recommended for Florida State University. However, the amount of the out-of-state tuition fee might well be given further study.

The amount of money available for graduate fellowships has not kept pace with the very great increase in graduate enrollment at Florida State University. Fellowship opportunities at FSU do not compare favorably with corresponding opportunities in many other state-supported institutions of the region.

The most crucial need in an expanding graduate program is a new library. The library staff is efficient, and very rapid progress has been made in recent years in library accessions. However, the library building was planned for a much smaller enrollment, and no thought was given at the time of its erection to the needs of a graduate program.

Respectfully submitted,

M. W. CAROTHERS

Dean

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WELFARE

To the President of Florida State University

SIR: During the biennium the School of Social Welfare continued to provide state and local welfare agencies with personnel trained on the undergraduate level. Since social work is requiring more highly trained personnel on the graduate level from year to year, the School of Social Welfare also has expanded its graduate offerings so as to serve the needs of the state and region more effectively.

Course Offerings and Undergraduate Curricula: The School of Social Welfare has made a concerted effort to serve the needs of all students in the University. A number of undergraduate curricula have been worked out whereby a student may combine preparation for social work with preparation for teaching, the ministry, the law, and other professions related to social work.

Course offerings have been expanded in the area of Marriage and Family Living in response to needs as manifested on the campus and in the state.

Undergraduate Registrations and Enrollments: During the academic year of 1951-52, The School of Social Welfare granted 57 bachelor's degrees.

There were more than 650 individual class enrollments in the School during the spring of 1952.

Graduate Curricula: In the fall of 1948 a two-year program of graduate professional education was inaugurated leading to the degree of Master of Social Work. A committee of the American Association of Schools of Social Work visited the campus in December, 1949, to evaluate this program. As a result of this visit the program was accredited by the Association and the School of Social Welfare admitted to the Association on January 1, 1950.

The American Association of Schools of Social Work has been superseded by the National Council on Social Work Education (May 1952). Our graduate program will come up for final review in the fall of 1952.

The School of Social Welfare is one of the participating institutions in the regional plan for social work education. Students from the State of Alabama are serviced under the Southern Regional Board's plan.

The interdivisional graduate program in Marriage and Family Life Education and in Marriage Counseling has had a very wholesome growth during the past two years. Several Master's degrees have been granted. Four Doctoral candidates are well along in their programs, and one or more Doctoral degrees should be granted at the 1953 June convocation. This interdivisional graduate program which was inaugurated in the fall of 1950 has received favorable comment in professional circles throughout the country.

The graduate program had a total enrollment of 35 in 1950-51 and 40 in 1951-52. Six two-year professional Master's degrees were granted in 1950-51 and ten in 1951-52. Seventeen one-year graduate professional certificates were granted in 1951-52 for the first time. The total of the individual class enrollments for graduate students was 150 in the spring semester of 1951-52.

On the basis of present applications accepted and in process, we can expect an enrollment of sixty graduate students in the fall of 1952 in the various programs. From year to year there has been a constant growth in enrollment. Additional staff and facilities are required to take care of this expansion.

Staff Growth and Development: A staff such as ours must have the very best professional education and training available and must also have attained a high level of competence in the field of practice if it is to function effectively on the campus as well as in the state. Though most of the staff hold the highest professional degrees in the field, more than half of them have returned to university campuses during the last two years for additional study so as to keep abreast of the best in current practice. The University has reaped rich rewards in increased proficiency. Moreover, we have experienced competition for their services. One member was lost to another university a few days ago and others have received attractive offers. It takes considerable time to assemble a competent staff—more time in a professional area than in a purely academic one—and we want to keep the services of the present staff. To do this, we will have to make some liberal salary increases and some promotions in rank.

Off-campus Activities: The off-campus activities of the School of Social Welfare constitute one of its major functions. Such activities are wide and

varied. During the academic year of 1951-52, members of the staff engaged in the following off-campus activities:

1. Taught extension classes at Blountstown, DeFuniak Springs, Lake City, Marianna, Mayo, and Monticello.
2. Provided consultant services on public welfare to The Florida Legislative Reference Bureau and Council.
3. Provided consultant services to School Social Work Workshop in Tampa, March 16-21, 1952.
4. Gave consultant services to Florida Children's Commission.
5. Conducted Institute for professional workers dealing with tubercular patients, July 28-August 1, 1952.
6. Evaluated high school programs in social science and family life education.
7. Conducted Youth-Adult Family Life Institutes of one week in such high schools as Okeechobee, New Port Richey, and Jacksonville (Jackson).
8. Conducted ten Adult Family Life Institutes of two and three days in various parts of the state.
9. Conducted workshops on juvenile protection at Pensacola with 60 community leaders in attendance, June 12-14, 1952.
10. Conducted Marriage Counseling Workshop for Ministers for the Florida Conference of The Methodist Church, October, 1951.
11. Participated in a number of pre-school planning conferences.
12. Provided consultation services for a number of churches of various denominations in the area of character education.

Research and Writing: Thus far, like all new schools, our staff has been engaged in (1) teaching courses on the campus, (2) teaching extension classes, and (3) conducting short courses, institutes, and workshops for various off-campus groups in the area of social welfare and Marriage and Family Life Education. Only a few beginnings have been made in research. Old-age studies have been made in St. Cloud and Winter Park. A community study which is locally sponsored is now under way in Pensacola under the direction of our staff. We can expect more significant contributions to gerontological research and community studies in the years ahead from this staff. Moreover, a number of magazine articles are now in process which will appear in the professional magazines within the next year or two.

Physical Facilities: The School of Social Welfare is located in the oldest building on the campus. In fact, it is the only building that can be identified from a drawing or a photograph (taken in 1885) that is on file in the President's Office. It is a wooden structure that is most difficult to heat and keep in a sound state of repair. Consequently, it is obvious that we need better physical facilities so as to function more effectively since we know that the performance of a faculty member is conditioned by his physical environment and the tools with which he has to work.

The Future: There is every indication that our graduate programs will continue to attract larger numbers of students from year to year. To take

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The Future: There is every indication that our graduate programs will continue to attract larger numbers of students from year to year. To take

care of this expansion will require additional staff and facilities. But, in addition, we need to capitalize on the growth already achieved, to consolidate such expansion, and to improve the quality of these graduate programs. This is now being done.

Our faculty morale is high. Staff members are deriving a keen satisfaction from being a part of the various educational experiments now under way. The faculty looks forward eagerly to a future of continued growth and development—*quantitatively and qualitatively*.

Respectfully submitted,

COYLE E. MOORE

Dean

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

To the President of Florida State University

SIR: The biennium which has just closed has been a period of continued growth and development for the School of Business at Florida State University.

Majors in the school numbered 595 during the Spring Semester of 1952. A study of enrollments in 200 schools of business throughout the United States indicated a 12.3% decrease in 1951 as compared to 1950. In this same period enrollments in the Florida State University School of Business showed almost no change. Class enrollments for 1951 were 1817 while in the Spring Semester of 1952 they totaled 1864. Considered nationally the School of Business at Florida State University is larger than 60% of such schools and smaller than 40%. Since June, 1948, 682 persons have been granted the bachelor's degree and 34 have earned the Master's degree. 132 students were graduated in 1952.

During the biennium several departments have been activated to serve better the needs of students who have a major interest in various fields of business activity. A brief review of these departments is therefore pertinent.

ACCOUNTING

Based upon the sound foundation of experience covering more than three decades Accounting courses have been revised and brought up to date. The Accounting Faculty now includes four Certified Public Accountants, all of whom have had substantial experience in practice as well as in teaching. While attention is given primarily to an undergraduate enrollment exceeding 300 students each semester, a total of 5 persons have earned Masters Degrees in Accounting. Several are carrying on graduate study in Accounting at the present time.

BAKING SCIENCE AND MANAGEMENT

This is a new program, organized in response to the demands of industry in this field. There is a strong demand for qualified managerial leadership in the Baking Industry, which is one of the leading industries of the South. A collegiate curriculum has been designed which includes the standard university requirements in general education, necessary basic Sciences as well as

a basic core of business subjects, plus provision for a major in the area of Baking Science and Management. A substantial scholarship fund has been provided by the industry to serve as an aid to worthy young men and women having a specific interest in this field. Starting out with an enrollment of 21 students, it is expected that approximately 40 will be enrolled during the coming year. Faculty members serving this department are well qualified men possessing doctorate degrees and a wealth of background experience in industry as well as in teaching.

BUSINESS EDUCATION AND SECRETARIAL SCIENCE

For many years business teacher training and secretarial curriculums have been present in this institution. These curricula have been revised during the biennium.

Demand for such courses continues to be strong and approximately 400 students register in this department each semester. Two faculty members in this field possess the doctorate degree and three have made significant contributions through writings that have appeared in either well-known professional publications or in book form. Through a program of careful purchasing, equipment serving the needs of this department has been gradually brought up to date. Such equipment can be kept up to date only through a planned replacement program and such a plan has been devised to be carried out during future bienniums. Twelve Masters degrees have been earned through this department since 1947 and 8 candidates are now in process.

BUSINESS LAW AND INSURANCE (INCLUDING REAL ESTATE)

Business Law faculty members frequently teach courses in Real Estate and Insurance. For this reason courses in these fields have been grouped and this department activated under the above title. All departmental faculty in this area are members of the bar and possess not only experience in the practice of Law but significant experience in teaching as well. Two faculty members have earned the Juris Doctorate. Another member of this department was recently released from active duty at the Air Force University where he made a significant contribution through the medium of lectures on Military Law. While this department does not offer a major for the Master's degree a minor may be carried. There is considerable demand for graduate work in both Insurance and Real Estate, and if such a demand is to be serviced additional faculty must be provided. Enrollments in this department exceed 250 students per semester.

MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE

Business executives depend upon colleges and universities to supply junior personnel which will in a reasonable period of time prove itself in a management. The financing and organizing of business enterprise is a major function in American industry and this department is being developed to serve that need. One faculty member in this area has contributed much to the literature of the transportation industry while another has carried on considerable research in the field of finance. Two are graduate engineers, one of whom has significant experience in this field. One faculty member possesses the doctorate degree, while another through education and experience easily qualifies at this level on an equivalency basis. Two other departmental members have made

considerable progress toward the highest degrees awarded in their respective fields. Six candidates have been awarded Masters degrees from this department and 6 are in process at the present time. Each semester this department enrolls approximately 400 undergraduate students.

MARKETING

This department coordinates activities in the related fields of Retailing, General Marketing and Advertising. It cooperates with the School of Journalism in maintaining a department of advertising and with the School of Home Economics in servicing the needs of majors in retailing. Three faculty members in this department hold the doctorate degree, while a fourth has completed all course work for that degree. Much significant practical, as well as teaching, experience is represented in the faculty serving this department. Undergraduate enrollments average 350 students each semester and 4 graduate degrees have been awarded in marketing. Four candidates are currently pursuing a graduate program in this department.

RESTAURANT AND HOTEL MANAGEMENT

The offerings of this department represent a very practical and worthwhile approach to industries of major importance to our State. This department is easily the outstanding one of its kind in the South. Its faculty is well prepared and is continuously called upon to serve special needs in the restaurant, hotel and motel areas. Each member of this departmental faculty possesses practical experience in his field as well as adequate educational preparation. The head of this department has earned the doctorate and has contributed to numerous publications in the field. Other members of the department have also written significantly. Undergraduate enrollments in this department approximate 75 per semester and 5 persons have been awarded Master's degrees during the past 5 years. Two students are now candidates for such degrees. Several programs of a special nature are carried on by this department.

SPECIAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

1. One Accounting Department faculty member enjoys the distinction of being the first woman Certified Public Accountant in the State of Florida.
2. One member of the Accounting Faculty, already a C.P.A., has just returned from a year of study at Indiana University in which time substantial progress was made toward the doctorate degree.
3. A substantial Scholarship Fund has been provided. (Baking Industry)
4. A member of the Business Education Department faculty returns from a year's leave of absence having completed his doctorate at Columbia University.
5. Several faculty appointments have been made that will serve to further strengthen the faculty.
6. A sound extra curricula program is continuing its development through the following organizations:
 - (1) Alpha Kappa Psi—Professional Business Fraternity (Men)
 - (2) Delta Sigma Pi—Professional Business Fraternity (Men)

- (3) Pi Omega Pi—Honorary Business Education Fraternity (Men and Women)
- (4) Future Business Leaders of America—Local campus chapter and sponsor for chapters throughout the State (Men and Women)
- (5) Scullions—Restaurant and Hotel Department Club (Men and Women)
- (6) Insurance and Real Estate Club (Men and Women)
7. Short course for Motel Operators on campus. (Over 100 enrolled)
8. Short courses conducted for restaurateurs in Miami, Tampa, and Jacksonville.
9. Organization of a first annual Retail Clinic.
10. Development of a department of Advertising jointly with the School of Journalism.
11. Development of an internship program in Retailing jointly with School of Home Economics.
12. Interest in research is developing in several departments.

NEEDS

The greatest need is for a suitable building housing classrooms, offices, laboratories, and a business library. An outstanding faculty is being developed of which we can well be proud. The morale is good considering the diverse manner in which it is necessary to house both faculty and students. Immediate steps should be taken to develop architectural drawings and to activate a financial plan whereby a suitable specialized building can be provided to serve the needs of the School of Business at Florida State University. Such a building should be equipped in the modern business manner. It should be air-conditioned since summer school enrollments are substantial.

A Practice Inn is needed to serve as a laboratory for Restaurant and Hotel Management. Innkeeping can best be taught as it is done at Cornell University and Michigan State College where inns are present on the campus. Such a building provides not only a proper laboratory but it also serves to house visitors to the campus and stimulates on-campus adult education through the provision of convenient and medium or low cost accommodations. It is possible that such a building could also include a modern baking establishment to serve the needs of the Baking Science and Management Department.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The future looks very bright for the School of Business at Florida State University. Student interest is so strong that this school is now one of the larger professional schools of the University. Judging by past and present indications it is fair to assume that within two or three years there will be over 1,000 students majoring in this school with approximately 250 to 275 graduates annually.

Respectfully submitted,
J. FRANK DAME
Dean

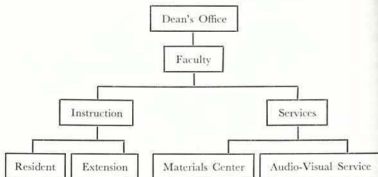
REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY TRAINING AND SERVICE

To the President of Florida State University

SIR: I have the honor to present the biennial report of the School of Library Training and Service.

ORGANIZATION

The School is both an instructional and a service agency. Its organization is depicted by the following chart:



Instruction. In preparation for a visitation by the American Library Association accreditation agency, the faculty held a series of curriculum seminars during the Summer of 1952, during which session each faculty member reviewed his courses before his colleagues. The purpose was two-fold: to correlate the individual courses with other courses in the curriculum more effectively and to codify the syllabi which have been undergoing continuous revision since the inception of the School.

As a result of this seminar series there is now in bound mimeographed form complete syllabi for the entire Library School curriculum. The professional program includes:

(1) *Pre-core.* This serves the double purpose of preparing both undergraduates and graduates to meet teacher-librarian certification under Florida and Southern Association standards and of establishing a foundation for the full professional program to follow. The pre-core includes four courses. The overall aim is to provide an overview with enough simple techniques and professional background to serve part-time in small high schools and elementary schools, and in semi-professional positions in public, academic, and special libraries.

(2) *Core.* Open also to both undergraduates and graduates, the core aims to advance the student along the road to full professional certification. It

adds nine semester hours of credits to the twelve acquired in the pre-core. The courses are Reference Materials and Methods, Audio-Visual Service and Cataloging and Classification.

(3) *Specialization.* At present the School offers five specialized programs: (a) academic library service, that is service in the libraries of institutions of higher education; (b) public library service, both urban and rural; (c) school library service, both elementary and secondary; (d) audio-visual service; (e) special library service with increasing attention to the needs of government, military, industrial and commercial agencies.

Accreditation. In July 1951 the American Library Association approved the new standards for accrediting library schools. The Dean of the Florida State University Library School had the privilege of serving on the committee which prepared these standards. It is now proposed to visit all library schools in the United States for evaluation and Florida State has been notified that it will be one of the first schools to be visited during the 1952-53 academic year.

Extension Instruction. To date, extension instruction has been confined to courses L. S. 315 and 426. These courses have been most in demand by teachers, the former being a state requirement in the preparation of elementary teachers and the second becoming increasingly a part of the preparation of all teachers and of Materials Specialists. Many of the students in extension courses have come to the campus in the summer to complete teacher-librarian certification by taking the next three courses after 315, and in some cases have continued on to full professional training.

Services. The basic professional philosophy of the School subscribes to the concept of unity of Materials. Libraries today perform their mission "not by books alone" but by all of the multi-sensory media that comprise the world of communications—film, filmstrip, recording, transcription, glass slide, flat picture, micro-text, museum object, and of course any form of print from newspaper and magazine to pamphlet and dissertation. From the beginning the School has sought to illustrate its instructional philosophy with a practical demonstration. The result has been an advanced Materials Center and Audio-Visual Service which have extended their contributions beyond the limits of the School and the University, into the State and beyond.

MATERIALS CENTER

The Materials Center is the Library School's demonstration library. But it is very much more than that. It is also the Curriculum Library for the School of Education. It also serves the State Department of Education as a supplementary library. Increasingly it is becoming a state-wide service to the schools of Florida, providing not only an informational service but a mail loan of professional and other materials to supervisors and teachers in every county system in the State.

There are two divisions to the Materials Center Collection: the professional *LS Library* consisting of books, periodicals, pamphlets and ephemera in the subject fields of librarianship, printing and publishing, audio-visual materials; the *Curriculum Library* consisting of Florida adopted textbooks, other textbooks, courses of studies from all of the 48 states and many cities and counties, educational periodicals and pamphlets, and selected audio-visual materials

including films, filmstrips, recordings, maps, globes, charts, flat pictures, etc.

As of July 1, 1952 the total number of bound volumes in the Materials Center was 15,858. About 118 periodicals were being received currently.

A detailed statistical analysis of the Materials Center's holdings is appended.

Services. The real value of the Materials Center, however, is not to be found in figures. It is in the services which may be grouped as follows: (1) to the Library School; (2) to the School of Education; (3) to the State Department of Education; (4) to the State of Florida.

To the Library School the Materials Center acts both as a professional library to support instruction and as a professional demonstration center for observation and practice. Increasingly the LS collection in librarianship is developing into a library of professional literature, an embryo reference collection for problems, and a select representation of current titles for book selection and cataloging and classification. It is also developing into a good collection of professional ephemera including annual reports of representative libraries, illustrative booklists, posters and displays.

Throughout the year library school students are provided with opportunities for professional practice and observation. Graduate and student assistants assist the librarian and learn first-hand about procedures. The card catalog is a practical demonstration of the unity of materials concept with its varicolored cards to represent audio-visual as well as print media.

A joint Materials Center Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Lawler of the School of Education works with the librarian of the Materials Center to plan policies and programs in support of both the School of Education activities and those of the State Department of Education. During the past year, for example, numerous classes in the School of Education were held in the Materials Center. The librarian has prepared from time to time list of materials for the faculty in the School of Education and the State Department of Education and has located various bits of information.

To the school systems of the State, the FSU Materials Center has provided a professional information center. An increasing number of loans have been made of professional materials to teachers and supervisors. Quarterly, the Materials Center issues the publication *MATERIALS* which contains lists of accessions, suggestions for the use of materials in schools, and unit materials lists.

Staff. The Materials Center has been effectively organized under the direction of Mrs. Bess Daughtry, a Master's graduate of the FSU Library School with some nine years of public school experience. She has been assisted by one full time clerical assistant and graduate and student assistants. Visiting school men and publishers' representatives have universally volunteered the information that the FSU Materials Center is one of the best organized in the nation.

AUDIO-VISUAL SERVICE

The Audio-Visual Service is the Library School's demonstration service. But it is very much more than that. It is also the University-wide audio-visual service which serves every department of instruction on both campuses

and many of the University's non-instructional activities. Increasingly, it too, is becoming state-wide in scope, not only as an information center, but as a film loan library, and through its field courses.

There are three major aspects to the functions of the Audio-Visual Service: (1) production; (2) dissemination; and (3) maintenance.

Production. Since its activation in 1947, Audio-Visual has increasingly become involved in a variety of production efforts. Perhaps the most dramatic of these during the present biennium were participation in the production of the University motion pictures: *People and Mathematics*, *Spontaneous Puppet Playing*, *Seminole Highlights*, and *Mary's Day* and a class planned and directed school radio program for children in Quincy during the summer of 1951. Equally distinctive have been both the motion picture and still picture production carried out through the school year for physical education.

If less dramatic, the production of glass slides, charts, and other visual aids for classroom instruction have nevertheless been significant. There is hardly a department on the campus now that does not make some use of the Audio-Visual production service. For example, by means of its tape recorders Audio-Visual contributes to the instruction of speech, music, Education, political science, and foreign language.

Dissemination. In any one academic year, from September to June, the Audio-Visual Service will handle no fewer than 2,200 film showings in connection with classroom instruction. Virtually every department on the campus is served. This means booking no fewer than 75 film showings every week of the year. The summer session usually calls for an even greater number of bookings, adding some 500 more showings to the grand total.

Besides films, the Audio-Visual service offers also film strips, slides, recordings, transcriptions, maps, globes, charts, flat pictures and other aids for instruction. On June 30, 1952 there were 679 films, 1,238 filmstrips, 108 record albums, 143 recordings, 31 maps, 7 globes and 40 charts in the materials collection of the Audio-Visual Service.

It can be truthfully stated that since the activation of the Audio-Visual Service, campus instruction has made far greater use of Audio-Visual materials than ever before in the history of the University.

To an increasing extent the Audio-Visual Service is contributing to state-wide use of films through its growing film library. A catalog called "Materials" was issued in September 1950 and distributed to all Florida school systems, libraries, and other community agencies.

During the biennium the Audio-Visual Service circulated a total of 6,846 sixteen millimeter films, 615 filmstrips, and 240 record albums, plus some 350 individual records. In addition, 2,438 films were procured from other sources for use on the campus. From these general summary figures it can be seen that the Audio-Visual dissemination service is moving into big business on and off the campus.

All of the items of Audio-Visual equipment require regular and continuous check and repair. Systematically, for example, each motion picture projector is reported on by the operator to the technician who services it in advance of the next operation.

Of all these items of equipment none requires more regular maintenance than the public address systems in the Campbell Stadium, Opperman Hall, and the student centers. In the second year of the biennium, the first year in which the Audio-Visual Service was given full responsibility, no fewer than 209 occasions required installation and operation of public address systems.

Instruction. In the Southeastern Region, Florida State University offers the widest range of courses given in the Audio-Visual field by any institution of higher education. No fewer than eleven separate courses, augmented by individual, directed study, contribute to graduate and undergraduate courses not only in the Library School, but in the School of Education as well. Close correlation with the departments of Journalism and Physics have been effected. Furthermore, the basic Audio-Visual course was offered off-campus in five Florida centers.

LIBRARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Despite the newness of the school, the handicap of west campus location, and the present retarded state of public library service in the majority of rural and urban communities of Florida, the interest in libraries and librarianship is steadily growing.

For example, in the current biennium the University awarded 33 Master's degrees in librarianship. So many Master's degrees represent only a partial index to the extent of the spread of professional library education in Florida. For although basically professional education for librarianship represents a minimum of five years of college work, the FSU library school has promoted an educationally planned program that would permit undergraduates, teachers and womans' club librarians in service to work over a period of years for eventual full certification.

Consequently in these two years there have gone out from the library school to do service in the state, the region and even beyond, more people than are represented by the 33 Master's degree holders. There have gone out, for example, 24 bachelor's degree holders with 30 semester hours in librarianship, enough to qualify these FSU graduates to fill the urgent need for full time school and community librarians. And an additional 18 teachers have gained full state certification by completion of 30 hours or more on the road to the Master's degree. Seventy-five full-time librarians were trained in one biennium in the state of Florida where before there were practically none produced; this is no small educational achievement.

Nor is this by any means the whole picture. In the current biennium the Library School in close cooperation with the School of Education has prepared 60 additional students for teacher-librarianships in secondary and elementary schools and provided basic instruction in library materials to no fewer than 647 elementary teachers.

At the other end of the academic scale the Library School has been contributing to the graduate program of the University through course 500, *Library Use in Graduate Study*. Since the inception of this course the Library School has offered instruction to 609 graduate students in all departments. As the next step in insuring that every FSU graduate student shall move easily in the common laboratory of all scholarship, a program of incorporating

the content of 500 in each of the departmental bibliographic courses is under-way.

MATERIAL CENTER HOLDINGS

1. LIBRARY SCHOOL LIBRARY

JUNE 30, 1952

Accessioned Volumes

Total accessioned volumes in Library June 30, 1951	5,448
Total accessioned volumes added in July 1, 1951—June 30, 1952	898
TOTAL	6,346
Accessioned volumes withdrawn July 1, 1951—June 30, 1952	18

TOTAL ACCESSIONED VOLUMES IN LIBRARY SCHOOL

June 30, 1952	6,328
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Unaccessioned Volumes

Bound volumes of periodicals in Library, June 30, 1951	137
Bound volumes of periodicals added July 1, 1951—June 30, 1952	52

TOTAL BOUND VOLUMES IN LIBRARY SCHOOL LIBRARY

June 30, 1952	189
Theses in Library June 30, 1951	35
Theses added July 1, 1951—June 30, 1952	17

TOTAL NUMBER OF THESES IN LIBRARY SCHOOL LIBRARY

June 30, 1952	52
Periodicals subscriptions, June 30, 1951	47
Periodicals subscriptions added July 1, 1951—June 30, 1952	22

TOTAL PERIODICALS SUBSCRIPTIONS IN LIBRARY SCHOOL

LIBRARY June 30, 1952	69
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Total amount spent in Library School Library July 1, 1951—June 30, 1952\$2,578.49

2. CURRICULUM LIBRARY

Accessioned Volumes	4,142
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Unaccessioned Volumes

State Adopted textbooks	923
Sample textbooks	858
State courses of study	1,647
City courses of study	531
County courses of study	51
Florida workshops and conferences	439
Florida state department education bulletins	750

Total volumes in Curriculum Library June 30, 1952	9,341
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VOLUMES ADDED TO CURRICULUM LIBRARY—JULY 1, 1951—JUNE 30, 1952

Accessioned Volumes	771
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Unaccessioned Volumes

State adopted textbooks	24
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Sample textbooks	123
State courses of study	139
City courses of study	51
County courses of study	23

TOTAL	360
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Number of Periodicals added July 1, 1951—June 30, 1952	5
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Periodical Subscriptions	49
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<i>Total amount spent in Curriculum Library July 1, 1951—June 30, 1952</i>	<i>\$1,200.52</i>
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The following table is a summary of enrollments in Library School during the biennium:

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

<i>Residence</i>	1950-51			
	Summer I	Summer II	Fall	Spring
Course enrollments	446	227	497	438
Graduate course enrollments	314	210	229	192
Undergraduate course enrollments	131	67	268	246
L.S. 500 Students	87	63	133	87
Graduate Majors	77	55	17	14
Undergrad. Majors	14	9	28	32
Declared Undergrad. Majors	—	—	21	16
1951-52				
Course enrollments	432		514	376
Graduate course enrollments	317		264	163
Undergraduate course enrollments	115		250	213
L.S. 500 Students	33		145	61
Graduate Majors	68		24	23
Undergrad. Majors	13		21	23
Declared Undergrad. Majors	—		35	26

Besides the residence work, continued attention to extension courses resulted in nine classes for teachers and other Florida citizens in eight centers as follows:

<i>Extension</i>		
1950-51	138	38
1951-52	97	18

To date the Library School has offered professional instruction to a total of 1,533 students in 25 Florida cities in every section of the state from Pensacola to Miami.

STAFF ACTIVITY

Library School faculty and staff have contributed to the extension of library service throughout Florida, the South, the United States and even in foreign parts. These contributions have been over and beyond the call of duty in the classroom and on the campus.

For example, Florida's steadily advancing school library service has been brought about by the activity of FSU faculty in cooperation with educators, librarians and public minded citizens in the state. The past state consultant on school libraries, Mrs. Sara K. Srygley, is a member of the Library School faculty who was granted leave of absence to perform this service. The present consultant, Mrs. Alice Pearce, is a graduate of the Library School. In December 1950, the School sponsored jointly with the State Department of Education and the Florida Education Association a school librarians' conference

in Tallahassee and high school library student assistants' conferences and camps in Leesburg.

A start has been made in the direction of remedying Florida's below average community public library service. Three members of the faculty, Miss O'Melia, Mrs. Srygley, and the Dean have served as members of the Florida Library Association Library Action Committee, which carried through with the drafting of new library legislation, the publication of a folder "Not for Tourists", and the organization of citizens' committees and county library surveys.

Two faculty members hold offices in the regional Southeastern Library Association which represents 5,000 libraries in the nine states. Miss Anders is chairman of the important Historical Committee and the Dean is president of the Association.

During the biennium the American Library Association carried to completion the revision of standards for the accreditation of library schools. The Dean served on the standards committee as well as on a Special Library Education Committee under the direction of the National Council of Library Associations.

The School was honored by the award of the first Fulbright Fellowship in the United Kingdom for research in library service to the Dean, who became the first American as well as the first librarian to deliver the Annual Lecture before the British Library Association.

The Dean has served as chairman of the Air University Library Advisory Board during this biennium and as commencement speaker for the graduation exercises of Air University officers on three occasions. He has served also as consultant to the Academic Instructor Division of the Air University.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS SHORES

Dean

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

To the President of Florida State University

SIR: I have the honor to present this report of the activities of the School of Public Administration for the biennium 1950-1952.

ENROLLMENT

Enrollment in the School of Public Administration has continued to increase, with pronounced improvement in the quality of the students and in their general academic achievement. As evidence of the advancing reputation of the School, applications for admission to the School have been received from all sections of the country and have increased noticeably during the past year. Especially strong interest has been manifested in the graduate curriculum, and the enrollment has increased proportionately.

COURSE OFFERINGS

During the biennium, course offerings were strengthened, and a new course was instituted, which has attracted national attention. The new course, entitled *A Case Study of a Federal Department*, consisted this year of a study of the United States Department of Commerce in which the Secretary of Commerce and leading officials of his Department presented to the students a close view of the organization, programs, procedures, and problems of the Department.

During the past year the School also instituted a Distinguished Professor Program which brought to the campus authors and teachers who have attained national distinction in public administration.

RESEARCH AND CONSULTATION

During the biennium the following research projects, which were requested by public officials, were completed or carried forward:

1. *Public Education in Florida 1950*. A report to the Legislative Council of the Florida Legislature.
2. *Report and Recommendations on the Work Flow and Administrative Procedures of the Educational Certification and Services Division*. A report to the State Department of Education.
3. *A Report on Sub-standard Housing Areas of the City of Tallahassee*. A report to the Tallahassee Housing Committee of the City Commission.
4. *A Manual for the Tax Assessors of Florida*, prepared at the request of the State Comptroller and the Florida Association of County Tax Assessors.
5. *A Preliminary Report on County Government in Florida*. A report to the Joint Legislative Committee on Fees, Compensation and Duties of County Officers.
6. *Survey of the Operation and Procedures of the State Motor Vehicle Department*. A report to the Legislative Reference Bureau.
7. *Tax Collection Agencies and Organization of Other States*. A report to the Legislative Reference Bureau.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

1. *Boys State and Girls State*
A member of the staff again served as Educational Advisor and Educational Director respectively of Boys State and Girls State. The School also prepared for the use of Boys State and Girls State a booklet outlining the organization of Florida government, with rules of procedure based on the rules of the Florida House of Representatives.
2. *International City Managers' Association*
A member of the staff of the School again served as correspondent of Florida for the *Municipal Yearbook*, and for *Public Management*.
3. *Seminars*
During the biennium annual seminars for the Tax Assessors of Florida

were held and the proceedings of the seminars were published. Seminars, or clinics, were held for School Board members and School Superintendents in Administrative Management, and a number of other seminars were also held in which prominent officials from other states participated.

4. *Private Research and Writing*

In addition to their official research tasks, most of the members of the staff have been conducting private research for the publication of books and articles. One of these private research projects which has been undertaken in collaboration with two State officials is a book on Florida Government and is nearing completion.

Respectfully submitted,

WILSON K. DOYLE

Dean

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

To the President of Florida State University

SIR: Instruction, service, and research in mass communications are stressed in the School of Journalism. The school was established in the College of Arts and Sciences in 1949 and became an independent unit in 1950. Although journalism study was introduced in 1928, a separate department was not organized until 1944.

Strategically situated in the state capital, the School of Journalism provides an unparalleled opportunity for journalism students to study news of state government. The program recognizes this opportunity. It also takes into consideration industrial progress in the South and also our relations with Hispanic America.

The program of instruction encompasses the selecting, guiding, teaching, and placing of professional students. At the same time it recognizes the need of consumers of mass communications. Accordingly four journalism courses satisfy general education requirements for freshmen and sophomores.

Ten fields of concentration in journalism are offered: Weekly Newspaper, Daily Newspaper, Radio and Television, Magazines, Advertising, Public Relations, Teaching, Publication Librarianship, Home Economics Journalism, and Professional Writing. Each involves work in allied fields such as the social sciences as well as journalism study.

Particularly significant is the establishment of a new Department of Advertising sponsored jointly by the School of Journalism and School of Business. Professional majors may enroll in either school. Courses in advertising design taught in the Art Department of the College of Arts and Sciences also are recognized.

Curriculum development takes into account the responsibility of the School of Journalism for offering basic courses in typography, photography, public relations, and other fields to serve other schools. Most of the programs involve close cooperation with other schools and use of their courses.

To serve newspapers of this region, the School of Journalism sponsored the Southern Newspapermen's Short Course in 1951 and 1952. It made a state-wide study of weekly newspaper advertising rates. Late in the spring of 1952 it cooperated in a study of public relations policies in the Florida radio stations.

The school has worked closely with the Florida Press Association and the Florida Daily Newspaper Association. It was in part responsible for the formation of the Florida Women's Press Club. On several occasions, it has made a quick check of newspapermen's attitudes on circulation rates and other problems.

The School of Journalism cooperated in the reorganization of the Florida Scholastic Press Association and the organization of the Florida Association of Teachers of Journalism. It provided the FSU Newspaper School and FSU Yearbook School in the fall of 1951. It compiled the first Florida state school press directory.

In June, 1952, the School of Journalism sponsored the first FSU Southern School Press Institute. This 2-week program for publication staffs served high schools in seven states. The FSPA News is edited in the School of Journalism which is the headquarters for the Florida Scholastic Press Association's executive editor.

Minor improvements have been made in the journalism building which was used originally as a central heating plant and later as a maintenance unit. Facilities in the typographic laboratory were improved greatly in 1951-1952. Reporting and editing laboratories are adequate; the latter has an Associated Press wire service.

At the close of the biennium, no provision had been made for adequate photographic, radio news, or advertising laboratories, but the need for these facilities was under careful scrutiny and there was prospect of developing minimum facilities within the next year or so.

Personnel changes in the School of Journalism were few during the biennium. Dr. Laurence R. Campbell succeeded Dr. Richard B. Eide as director in August, 1950. He became dean that fall. Dr. Royal H. Ray became chairman of the new Department of Advertising in June, 1952.

Visiting professors during the biennium included Professor Philip Ward Burton and Professor William Ross Slaughter. Outstanding lecturers were presented at the special events sponsored by the school. Dr. Richard B. Eide was on leave as U.S. public affairs officer in Norway from April, 1951, and through June 30, 1952.

Long-range plans involve developing a School of Journalism adapted to the needs of a rapidly-growing state. As resources permit, the program, the personnel, the facilities, and other factors will be modified to meet changing conditions. The total good of the university always will be the vital determinant.

Educators today believe that the United States has the best press in the world. They also believe that it can improve, particularly if men and women in the profession accept their social responsibilities. The School of Journalism,

therefore, can to some extent raise the standards of a free press. Without a free press, there can be no free society.

Respectfully submitted,
LAURENCE R. CAMPBELL
Dean

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF NURSING

To the President of Florida State University

SIR: The School of Nursing was organized in 1950 and the first class of students entered in September, carrying classes in general education for their first semester of the program. During the early months much time was used in planning a tentative curriculum of theory and clinical experience which would lead to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing at the end of four calendar years. Obtaining a faculty for the new school was a major problem, as prepared people in the profession of nursing are few. It was our feeling that the new school needed the ablest faculty obtainable if the first white collegiate school of nursing in Florida was to reach its proper level of excellence. Our goal was to meet some of the many nursing needs in the State with a superior program. Initial surveys were undertaken for clinical areas as it was known from earlier surveys that off-campus nursing experience would be needed.

The first year ended with office and classroom facilities allocated and partially furnished, all budgeted faculty positions but one filled, tentative curriculum setup, and major clinical areas selected. It should be noted that the classroom facilities are located on the fourth floor of the university infirmary where a ten bed practice hospital unit was set up. This is an activity laboratory and the fact that it is located directly under the eaves of the building and extremely hot much of the year has been difficult. These facilities are not favorably comparable with those of other universities in the nursing arts laboratory area. We are hopeful that eventually other areas can be assigned for these laboratories and that our present one can be air conditioned very soon.

Although it had not been in our original plans to develop courses immediately for nurses already registered and seeking their degrees, we found during the first months of operation, a pressing demand. With surveys demonstrating the desperate need all over the nation for prepared people in teaching and administration it seemed urgent that we plan to develop a curriculum in this area leading to a degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing Education.

Our second year began with the addition to our faculty of Miss Agnes E. Salisbury who developed and taught classes to the registered nurses. Faculty employed largely for the four year basic program are to contribute in some instances to the graduate nurse curriculum by teaching certain advanced courses and vice versa.

With the school in its second year students began initial hospital experiences

in the Tallahassee Memorial Hospital, wearing a special green and white uniform designed especially for them. They are supervised by university faculty members. With an increase from 2 to 7 faculty members in its second year of operation, it was possible for faculty curriculum conferences to proceed and course outlines for several courses to be completed. The school moved from Florida State Board of Nurse Registration and Nursing Education temporary accreditation in its first year to full accreditation in its second year.

In May 1952 the school received notification from the National Nursing Accrediting Services that the program was being placed on the five year temporary accreditation lists. This is the highest national recognition that can be given the program until such time as students are graduated from the four year curriculum and complete state licensure. (Only five of the state's fifteen hospital schools were placed on the list).

The first three degrees from the new school were awarded in June, 1952, to registered nurses who completed the major in nursing education during the first Year's operation of the new program.

As the second year drew to a close a contract with Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami was signed permitting the development of a major clinical area needed during the third year of the program.

The first workshop, requested by the State Tuberculosis Board shortly after the organization of the school, was held this past summer. Registration from all the state tuberculosis hospitals was made possible by the State Tuberculosis Board. The school's first nationally prominent consultant, Miss Fannie Eshleman, was brought on campus for 3 weeks to aid in this project. The second year also saw the establishment of the first major scholarship for nursing students in honor of Varina Bower Culpepper.

Numerous requests for extension courses in nursing are being received and the school expects this next year to begin classes in Jacksonville and West Palm Beach adding others as rapidly as arrangements can be made.

The school is having increasing numbers of requests to offer a program at the Master's level. It is the feeling of the nursing faculty that such a program should be made available at the earliest opportunity. The Southern Regional Board is now studying universities in this region for allocation of Master's programs in various specialized areas. Florida State University is strategically located to develop 3 Master's programs:

1. Master's program in administration and teaching in nursing.
2. Master's program in tuberculosis nursing.
3. Master's program in Psychiatric nursing.

With the School's progression into the third and fourth years of the program several additional problems remain to be solved:

1. Housing students after the nine week sessions end. (The program of nursing students requires 12 week sessions).
2. Health supervision of these students during this post session when infirmary services have been closed.

3. Final negotiations on the contract with the Florida State Hospital for the 3 months psychiatric clinical experience.
4. Final agreements on the public health field areas.

Members of the faculty are taking active parts in their professional organizations and serving as consultants to nursing schools and hospitals as requested. They have served as speakers frequently.

As the program becomes known over the state increasing interest has been evidenced. Need for scholarships is urgent and it is hoped that private sources will increasingly set up funds. Several state legislatures have voted funds for scholarship aid to nursing students when they realized the serious shortage of prepared people in this field.

Florida State University has recognized and undertaken the task of preparation of personnel in a field which touches the lives and health of every citizen in the state of Florida. The growth of this program during the next biennium will provide uncounted benefits to all.

The growth of the program in the brief period of its existence has been given invaluable help in the understanding support of the President of Florida State University and interested members of the faculty.

Respectfully submitted,

VIVIAN M. DUXBURY

Dean

REPORT OF THE STATE AGENT OF HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

To the President of Florida State University

SIR: Home Demonstration Work is an integral part of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Florida and functions as the Home Demonstration Extension Department of the Florida State University under an agreement made nearly 40 years ago. Florida State University provides housing for the State Office of Home Demonstration work, a financial budget which permits additional personnel, supplies, equipment and pre-service training program for prospective Home Demonstration Agents.

Home Demonstration workers are responsible for the development of co-ordinated state-wide programs for white and Negro home demonstration women and girls based on family and county needs.

During the biennium there was improvement of organization, increased personnel, state and county, better use of facilities to extend the services of Home Demonstration Work to a larger number of people. Emphasis was placed on the need for well-balanced county programs built around established demonstrations in the home. There was an increased number of volunteer leaders trained to assume responsibilities in their communities and counties.

The personnel directly responsible for guiding the program of Home Demonstration Work consists of a State Home Demonstration Agent, three District

Home Demonstration Agents, seven Subject-Matter Specialists, two State Girls' 4-H Club Agents, one Editor and Visual Aids Specialist, forty-seven County Home Demonstration Agents, fourteen Assistant Home Demonstration Agents, twelve Negro Home Demonstration Agents, and one Negro District Home Demonstration Agent. Eighty-eight Home Demonstration workers, exclusive of clerical assistants, are employed in State and County offices at the present time. Six specialists were appointed during the biennium. Three were new positions and three were unfilled positions. One specialist resigned to accept a similar position in another state at an increased salary.

On October first, 1950, the District Agent for Northwest Florida was appointed State Home Demonstration Agent, leaving a vacancy in that position. The Clothing and Textiles Specialist was appointed as the District Agent effective May first, 1951.

The three new positions established in the State Office in 1951 were; Editor and Visual Aids, Food Conservation, and Health Education Specialists. Appropriations were provided for Home Demonstration Work for the first time in Bay and Clay Counties. Assistant Home Demonstration Agents were appointed in three additional counties; Alachua, Lake, and South Hillsborough Counties. A Negro Home Demonstration Agent was appointed in Dade County. Dixie County discontinued appropriation for Home Demonstration Work.

The Sumter County Home Demonstration Agent retired June 30, 1952, after completing many years of successful service.

Two positions in the Florida State University budget were maintained to give pre-service training to prospective Home Demonstration Agents considered suitable for later appointments. During this biennium four young women had the advantage of this pre-service training. The 1950 Home Demonstration Trainees were appointed Home Demonstration and Assistant Home Demonstration Agents in Osceola and Palm Beach Counties respectively. One of the 1951 trainees was appointed the Health Education Specialist on the State Home Demonstration Staff.

Forty-seven Boards of County Commissioners and eight County School Boards cooperated with the Agricultural Extension Service in making appropriations for Home Demonstration Work in the counties. The School Board in Escambia County discontinued its part in appropriating for Home Demonstration Work which was assumed by the Board of County Commissioners.

In-service training of State and County Home Demonstration personnel was given by Faculty and Staff members from Florida State University, University of Florida, and the United States Department of Agriculture. Area Conferences and workshops were held for Home Demonstration Agents with District Agents and Specialists participating. In-service Training Meetings were held in each district with every Home Demonstration Agent, white and Negro, receiving training in subject-matter fields of work.

GIRLS' 4-H CLUB WORK

There were various major 4-H Club activities in the State which helped to achieve the goals set up in the three fields of emphasis—4-H Club organ-

ization, 4-H Club leadership development, and 4-H Club integration into the over-all Extension Service program.

Organization: At the close of 1952, there were 16,391 4-H Club girls enrolled in 634 4-H Clubs. Under the guidance of the Home Demonstration Agent and with the assistance of the 4-H adult leaders, a program was planned for the year.

Leadership: In 32 counties there were 4-H County Councils which planned suggested activities and served as an advisory group to the Home Demonstration Agent. During 1950-1952 there were 706 training meetings for 4-H Club leaders with 11,987 leaders attending. In every phase of 4-H Club work, the specialist concerned emphasized the importance of leadership development. As a result of the combined efforts of State and County staffs, there were 2,900 adults serving as 4-H Club leaders and 1,095 older 4-H Club girls serving as 4-H Club Junior leaders by June, 1952.

Integration of the Girls' 4-H Club Program Into Extension Service Program: One of the greatest strengths of the Girls' 4-H Club Program during 1950-1952 was the further integration of 4-H Club work into the over-all Extension Service program. Every State and County staff member spent time giving assistance to women and girls on 4-H Club work that would strengthen the Home Demonstration phase and integrate into the over-all program.

State Girls' 4-H Short Course: Each year approximately 600 4-H Club girls, 4-H adult leaders and County Home Demonstration Agents attend the State Girls' 4-H Short Course on the campus of the Florida State University. The program is planned to give 4-H Club girls leadership opportunities in every way. The week of recognition, education and recreation challenges these 4-H Club girls to return and help others because of their experiences.

4-H Club Camps: A total of 4,634 4-H Club girls attended the 3 district and several county 4-H Club camps during this two-year period. The week's program is planned to provide recreational, educational and inspirational training for the 4-H Club members.

Florida State Fair: As a part of the 10 days' Fair each year, outstanding 4-H Club teams give demonstrations to a moving fair audience. In 1950-1952, 40 teams of 4-H Club girls gave demonstrations ranging in topic from culling poultry to preparing fresh Florida Salads.

State 4-H Club Dairy Show: 4-H Club girls throughout the State who are interested in this particular phase of work exhibit their best animals and enter the State 4-H Club Dairy Judging Contest at the State 4-H Club Dairy Show in Orlando each February. In 1951 the high individual judge was a 4-H Club girl.

State 4-H Poultry Show: Many of the birds entered in this show belong to Florida 4-H Club girls. The 4-H Club girls also entered the State 4-H Club Poultry Judging contest which is held at the close of the State Show in Orlando.

4-H Recognition Program: Outstanding accomplishments merit recognition. Recognition in 4-H Club work may be the election of a member

to an office in her 4-H Club, the receiving of a ribbon for an exhibit or some of the awards given on the State level.

National 4-H Club Camp: Two girls are selected to attend this National 4-H event each year, which is considered the highest form of recognition that can be given to a 4-H Club girl.

Danforth Scholarship: Each year the Danforth Foundation awards a two weeks' scholarship to the American Youth Foundation Christian Leadership Training Camp, Shelby, Michigan, to a 4-H Club girl who has been outstanding in leadership and achievement.

National Awards Program: Each fall the records of 4-H Club girls from each county who deserve recognition in the various phases of the 4-H Club program, are submitted to the State Home Demonstration Office. Each county winner receives a medal and a certificate for her achievement. From these records, state winners were selected in each phase.

FOOD AND NUTRITION WORK

The 1950-52 food and nutrition program of Home Demonstration Work in Florida was developed as a continuation of the long-time agricultural and home economics program to improve the health and living standards of Florida families. During part of this period the State Home Demonstration Office was without specialists to direct this phase of the program. A food and nutrition specialist was appointed July 1, 1951. A specialist in food conservation with emphasis on food production was appointed May 1, 1952.

Work was done with farm and rural non-farm families and many urban families, including all cultural and economic levels. Approaches and procedures varied with the different groups and individuals according to their needs.

Many methods and teaching devices were used to accomplish the objectives. Families were reached through the use of the radio, television, news articles, pamphlets, bulletins, exhibits, demonstrations, meetings, institutes, short courses, clubs and home and office visits. Emphasis was placed on the development of local leadership and upon establishment of good practices with individuals and families.

The program was organized around two phases: Adult program and 4-H Club program. Work with the two groups was interrelated. The basic divisions of each phase were: (1) nutrition and health; (2) food selection, preparation and meal planning; (3) home production of the family food supply; and (4) wise use of the food dollar.

Nutrition and Health: Three main factors contributing to good nutrition and health were stressed; namely, (1) an appreciation of what good nutrition can contribute to health and happiness, (2) a working knowledge of what constitutes a healthful diet at different stages of life, and (3) economic ability to provide a nutritional diet. Families throughout the State have become more conscious of the relation of food to health. During the biennium 25,704 families were trained to recognize the difference between good and poor nutritional practices and manifestations. 6,169 families were

helped with child feeding problems. 38,668 families were assisted in improving their diets.

Food Selection, Preparation and Meal Planning: The food selection, preparation and meal planning phase placed emphasis on the right choice of food, home production or wise purchase of food, proper storage of food, scientific preparation and cooking of food, and gracious serving of appetizing family meals. The Basic 7 food groups were used as a guide to food selection and meal planning. 20,273 families served daily balanced meals that included the Basic 7 food groups. There was a considerable increase in the number of families who were assisted in improving their methods of food preparation. 13,676 families were assisted in wise buying of food. 28,418 families were assisted in using local and seasonal foods to best advantage.

Home Food Production: Home production of the family food supply was approached from the point of view of good nutrition and health, as well as economy. Where practical, families were encouraged to have home vegetable gardens, fruit plantings, milk cows, poultry flocks and meat animals for home consumption. Many participated in this phase of the program. 45,111 families improved the family food supply by making changes in home food production. 37,058 home gardens were grown by home demonstration and 4-H Club members and 9,886 home orchards were started with 191,284 fruit trees and vines planted. There were 1,092,481 chickens in home flocks and 3,435 dairy cows purchased during this two year period.

FOOD CONSERVATION WORK

Food conservation served to stabilize the economy of rural farm families, and to provide them with a nourishing food supply year round. The objective of this program was to reach as many Florida families as possible to encourage and assist them in conserving farm surplus for family use. It was not enough to reach them and supply information, but demonstrations were established in order to show them the benefits of a conservation program. There was a constant need for teaching correct procedures and techniques of canning, freezing and storing. Planning was important, and families were encouraged and aided in planning a conservation budget, whereby an adequate food supply could be obtained, without over conserving or under conserving.

The program was carried out through the combined efforts of the subject matter specialists and the county home demonstration agents. Area meetings were held where canning, freezing, storing and planning a family food supply were presented. County-wide meetings with specialist and agents were held for women and 4-H Club girls. These area and county meetings provided information, taught conservation skills and motivated the people to have a more complete conservation program in their clubs and homes. As a result of the county meetings the information and skills were taken back into communities by these women and girls. They served as resource people in their communities or neighborhoods, and thereby developed into more responsible and happier citizens as a result of being of service.

Canning: Area training meetings and county-wide meetings were held during the biennium bringing latest canning methods and information. The canning picture for Home Demonstration work shows a great deal was

done state-wide in canning as a means of conserving the family food supply. During this time 2,919,169 pints of fruits and vegetables and 447,526 pints of meats were canned.

Freezing: As a new method of conserving food freezing is very popular. Much of the specialist's time in the field was spent in giving information on freezing foods. In 1950, 4,070 home freezers were reported and in 1951, 6,071 freezers were in use. Locker plants were also used. Five thousand five hundred twenty-four families used them in 1950 and 6,452 rented locker space in 1951. A total of 757,456 pints of fruits and vegetables, and 758,559 pounds of meat were frozen in 1950 and 1951.

Curing of Meats: Curing of meats contributed much toward providing an adequate home meat supply. During the last two years home demonstration agents assisted families in curing 2,162,186 pounds of meat for the family table.

Storage of Food: Home storage of food was important in the planning of low cost meals for the family. Therefore, it received emphasis. There were 1,052,167 pounds of potatoes, both Irish and sweet, and legumes such as dried beans and peas, stored during the period this report covers.

HOME IMPROVEMENT WORK

The major objectives of the home improvement program during the biennium were to help Florida families, (1) obtain comfortable, convenient, helpful, and beautiful homes so that they may live more satisfying lives and become better citizens; (2) make better use of income, time, and ability to meet the needs and wants of family members so that family living may become less complicated, and (3) enable them to make the best use of their religious, educational, and recreational opportunities.

Major home improvement opportunities and problems lie in the fields of *housing, family living, and consumer problems.*

Housing: The home demonstration agents' reports for the biennium show that 7,018 days were spent in all phases of home improvement work. They were assisted by 2,714 volunteer local leaders who received training in 544 meetings.

Families assisted with building, remodeling, and repairing dwellings numbered 7,047; storage, 3,768; kitchen improvement, 5,186; improving other rooms, 7,094; selecting and improving furniture and furnishings, 15,706; laundry facilities, 3,694; electric lighting and home equipment, 7,795; improving home grounds, 9,801; sanitary practices including handling and disposing of garbage, 33,896. The Extension Agricultural Engineer and the Extension Farm Electrification Specialist cooperated in these phases of work.

Family Living and Consumer Problems: Some of the problems agents and volunteer local leaders helped solve related to increasing the income, planning before spending in order to make the money go farther, producing food and feed when practicable, practicing orderly work habits, using time and effort to the best advantage; providing medical and dental care and security in old age, making use of opportunities for religious, civic, educational and recreational activities for all family members.

Homemakers numbering 14,301 were assisted with better housekeeping skills and practices; 5,089 with time management; 4,378 with home accounts, financial planning, use of credit and family living; 19,768 with buying problems; and 13,913 in using timely economic information to improve family living. Assistance was given to 19,656 in improving family relations, including child development and guidance, furnishings, and play equipment for children.

Nearly 15,000 families were helped to improve home recreation during the biennium. In addition, 775 communities were assisted with improving organized recreational facilities and 1,612 4-H and adult clubs improved buildings and/or grounds of community houses, churches, and schools.

Through 4-H Club work in home improvement, 4,165 girls beautified their home grounds; 2,059 engaged in child care; 4,022 in good housekeeping practices; 5,190 in improving the interior of their homes; and 2,302 kept personal accounts. In addition, 6,653 received definite training in recreational leadership and 7,647 in music appreciation. One thousand one hundred and sixty-one engaged in community affairs such as school, church, and community house and ground improvement.

The home improvement specialist guided and directed the farm and home safety and fire prevention program for women and girls as a part-time project. During the biennium, approximately 7,446 women and 7,622 girls were enrolled for the program. A total of 18,000 families were assisted with problems relating to safety and fire hazards. The agents in 47 counties were assisted in this phase of work by 1,047 leaders and 1,952 meetings on safety and fire prevention were held. The Extension Service camp program for 4-H Club members offers opportunity for training in water safety and the 10,000 girls and boys, white and Negro, who attended the five regional camps during the year were given instruction in the rudiments of water safety, beginning, intermediate, and advanced swimming and life saving, depending on age and ability of the individual.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES WORK

The major objective for the Florida clothing program of the Agricultural Extension Service was to develop standards in clothing, that will improve the health and appearance of each family member, as well as give poise and satisfaction for better and happier living within the clothing budget.

The Selection Program—Material and Equipment: Recognizing there was a home sewing boom, due partially to the high cost of clothing, the large sale of new sewing machines and sewing equipment and the many new fabrics and finishes on the market today, assistance was given in the selection and care of materials as well as in the selection and care of home sewing equipment.

Equipment on hand was made available for better use by assisting 1077 families with care and repair of their home sewing machines during 1951.

Because of the shortage of some fibers, and the many blends of materials on the market today, more information was given on buying as well as the care of these new fabrics. Last year 12,679 families were aided in this phase of the Florida clothing program.

The Clothing Construction Program For Homemakers: The clothing program was approached with the idea of not only encouraging more home sewing but better home sewing. To further this aim, leaders were trained in Club, community, and county groups. Reports from the county home demonstration agents show that 813 women carried the construction as well as the selection program to additional homemakers. By combining all efforts in the State this year, some 15,319 families were helped in clothing construction. This shows an increase of approximately 1,000 families over the previous report.

Budgeting and Clothing Planning Program: Clothing being one of the first places families can squeeze expenses as prices continue to advance, it was important that time be given to planning clothing needs and to discourage impulse buying. There were 2710 families enrolled in a clothing budget or clothing account program in 1951, as compared to 1978 families in the same program for 1950. Work has been conducted in 643 communities with these problems.

Children's Clothing Program: With many young children to clothe, and with new materials and new features of clothing for children, information on clothes for small children was provided for 1994 families through the contacts made by county home demonstration agents.

Remodeling of garments for smaller children involved a major part of the work done on children's clothes as 10,210 families reported having made over garments for younger children compared to 9844 families in 1950.

HOME INDUSTRIES AND MARKETING WORK

Major Objectives: Assisting individuals and families with ways and means to increase their income and to use wisely their income and all other available resources of the farm and home is the major objective of the Home Industries and Marketing project.

Establishment of Project: The Home Industries and Marketing project was established on November 16, 1949. Since this was a new project, the specialist was concerned during 1950 with defining, establishing and providing ways and means of developing the project so that in time it would become a part of the integrated program of Home Demonstration Work.

At the present time the home industries and marketing program is planned and carried out in the 47 counties of Florida which have home demonstration work. This program is developed through the cooperative efforts of the Home Industries and Marketing Specialist, other specialists of the Agricultural Extension Service and 60 white and 12 Negro county home demonstration agents who work with volunteer leaders, home demonstration and 4-H Clubs, and others.

Marketing and Consumer Education: Extending cash income by buying wisely is the phase of the program which has received the most emphasis. Consumer information on selecting and using foods—especially fruits, vegetables and meats—was given to agents, leaders and others. The Home Industries and Marketing Specialist cooperated with the Home Improvement Specialist in preparing and distributing information on selecting house furnishings, equipment, and household textiles.

All other subject-matter specialists were encouraged to emphasize consumer education in relation to phases of work that are supervised by them.

Money, Time and Energy Management demonstrations for women and girls were developed in cooperation with the Home Improvement specialist. Agents, leaders and club members received instructions on how to improve managing money, time and energy.

Standardization of Products: When requested, assistance was given on standardizing home produced products that were offered for sale. Laws governing standards and selling of products were studied and interpreted to others by the specialist.

Training in skills necessary to produce quality products—especially food and craft products made of native materials—was given. How the selection of quality products for exhibit, for sale or when buying will help to raise standards was demonstrated.

Marketing Practices and Facilities: Timely and useful information on improving production and marketing practices, and on improving facilities was given to individuals and groups when requested. Assistance was given to persons interested in improving established businesses and in starting new ones.

Methods used to develop the program were: method and established demonstrations, illustrated talks, discussions, radio, training meetings, workshops, home and office visits, exhibits, tours, posters, motion pictures, slide films, news articles, letters and publications.

Statistical Report During Biennium: The specialist worked with approximately 10,000 persons in addition to Extension Service personnel; trained 788 volunteer leaders in 32 counties; visited 80 established demonstrations; participated in 56 club and 21 county home demonstration council meetings, 7 4-H camps, 3 Farm and Home Institutes and 11 other state-wide activities.

Sixty white and 12 Negro home demonstration agents reported spending 2469 days developing the home industries and marketing program. With the help of 2439 volunteer leaders, they assisted 14,176 families.

The use of native materials in making craft articles was demonstrated at 612 meetings.

In 37 counties, 3277 club members standardized products for market. These women and girls reported receiving \$949,426.78 cash for farm and home products sold. In addition to the cash sales of their products many families donated home-made products to charity and community drives as contributions in place of cash.

In 1951, 2493 4-H boys and girls were enrolled in home industries, arts and crafts and 2074 completed work on 7571 articles.

EDITORIAL AND VISUAL AIDS WORK

The Assistant Editor was appointed February, 1951. This was the first time such a position had been filled to give complete publicity and news coverage for home demonstration work. In October the Assistant Editor assumed the additional duties of Visual Aids Specialist.

The major objectives of the Editorial and Visual Aids program were to: (1) Inform the public as to home demonstration work and establish confidence in home demonstration work; (2) rally support for the proper maintenance of home demonstration work; (3) develop awareness of the importance of home demonstration work in a democracy; (4) Integrate the home, home demonstration work, and the community in improving educational opportunities for all children and adults; (5) evaluate the offerings of home demonstration work and 4-H Club work in meeting the needs of the community; (6) interpret the aims and activities of home demonstration and 4-H work.

Information and publicity were given home demonstration work through the medium of newspapers, radio and other agencies.

News and feature articles were published on the Central Florida Exposition, National 4-H Club Week, National Home Demonstration Week, Annual Short Course, Council of Senior Home Demonstration Women, 4-H camps, Farm and Home Institutes, fairs, recognitions and awards. Articles were published also in the subject-matter fields of nutrition, marketing and home industries, food conservation, clothing and textiles, and home improvement.

Visual Aids: The visual aids program tied in with the publicity program by making use of such educational stimuli as circular letters, charts, graphs, diagrams, demonstrations, discussion groups, exhibits, field trips, filmstrips, film slides, flat pictures, illustrated talks, kodachrome slides, maps, posters, recordings, tableaux and terraria. Home demonstration agents and specialists used all types of audio-visual tools.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA MAE SIKES

State Home Demonstration Agent

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

To the President of Florida State University

SIR: As University Librarian I have the honor of presenting the following report for the biennium ending June 30, 1952. It is supplemental to the mid-century report for 1948-1950.

This biennium has been another period of rapid growth in resources. Continued emphasis has been upon trying to solve major problems of technical processes and space as well as upon development of library resources for graduate study and research.

GROWTH OF COLLECTIONS

	Total	Net Gain
<i>Books</i>	306,601	87,047
<i>Microfilms</i>	4,921 reels	3,132
<i>Periodicals</i>		
Subscriptions	1,541	313
Bound Volumes	41,840	16,707
<i>Pamphlets</i>	28,495	2,089
<i>Pictures</i>	43,653	4,202
<i>Documents</i>	83,243	26,160
<i>Maps</i>	48,891	17,819

Photostats of the Shakespeare quartos in the Library of Congress were added during these two years and the rare *British Sessional Papers* in microprint.

USE

Books circulated	386,031
Persons using Reference materials	254,143
Serious questions answered	83,997

DEPARTMENTS OF THE LIBRARY

Reference. Many of the problems noted in previous reports remain unsolved because of our non-functional, crowded, inadequate building. In spite of these inherent difficulties the work of acquiring, arranging, publicizing and servicing materials has gone forward systematically. With the reference material scattered throughout the building rather than adjacent to the main collection, integration of services is extremely difficult. The transfer of a number of sets to a small bibliography room, formerly cataloging space, has released some shelves to take care of the *United States Census*. The space problem is so acute that two things must occupy the space of one.

A significant, practical lifesaver during the biennium has been the installation of a building-wide telephone system. Needed time, energy, and untold nervous strain are saved by this improvement. New equipment consisting of such items as shelving, vertical files, portfolio cases, typewriters, and map cases have facilitated the work of the department. A generous budget has made it possible to continue at an accelerated pace the accumulation of reference holdings. The reference collection has usually been adequate for undergraduate needs, therefore the emphasis in additions these two years has continued to be in research materials. As types of material purchased the following are noted: *Abderhalden-Handbuch der Biologischen Arbeitsmethoden*; *Bibliografia General Espanola e Hispanoamericana*; *Bibliographie der Deutschen Zeitschriftenliteratur*; *Bibliographie des Sciences Geologiques*; *Geographisches Jahrbuch*; *International Catalogue of Scientific Literature*; *British and Foreign State Papers*; *Catalogue of the London Library* with its supplements and subject index; *Universal-handbuch der Musikliteratur Aller Zeiten und Volker*; and *Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna-Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse, Sitzungberichte*.

Under the efficient guidance of outstanding specialists in documents, art reference and maps the rounding out and use of these collections have steadily progressed. By dint of good service and publicity, use of these collections

has been promoted. Judging by statistics and favorable comment faculty and students increasingly appreciate these special divisions.

Use of resources on microfilm almost tripled during the biennium. Emphasis has been placed on acquiring newspapers and documents in this form. Some of the better known holdings on microfilm are listed elsewhere in this report. The purchase of a portable Recordak machine has added greatly to the convenience of staff and other users of film.

Inter-library loans to us have more than doubled the past two years. This shows that both faculty and graduate students are leaning more heavily on this service. Borrowed during 1948-50 were 391 volumes; during 1950-52 a total of 973 volumes.

Catalog. No statistics tell the full volume of work in the catalog department. More than 27,000 books were cataloged this biennium, besides the cataloging of over 3,000 reels of microfilm and the re-cataloging of hundreds of volumes. More than 76,000 catalog cards were made and filed during this biennium, including cards for the McGregor collection. The major event for these two years, however, was moving into new cataloging quarters in April, 1952. This has heightened good morale, speeded up work of the department, and solved for the present the space problem of the department.

Periodicals and Binding. Again it is a joy to report that acquisitions during the biennium have been rich in the number of files of periodicals which we have been able to purchase and to complete. Seventy-three files were completed during 1950-52 and 149 "runs" were added. As "Progress Reports" for each year of the biennium list many of the significant periodical accessions they are not repeated here.

Years covered by this report show a marked increase in exchange of duplicates with other institutions. We sent out 1272 duplicate issues of magazines on exchange and received more than 2500.

The addition of a balcony in the periodical room gave only temporary relief to the critical shelving problem. There is now no more space to put shelves except by reducing seating space. Rapid growth must continue if we are to meet graduate and research needs. A liberal budget has been provided for this purpose. Lack of shelf space makes the crisis.

A generous binding fund has increased the number of volumes bound. Periodicals regularly bound number 655 titles.

The new wing, opened in April, 1952, wonderfully improved work space for binding processes. Work hitherto done under intolerable conditions is now done in pleasant, well equipped, comparatively spacious quarters.

Circulation. Although fewer students seem to have used the library this biennium, heavy pressure for services at the circulation desk continues. Services in circulation work are not measurable in statistics. Such help given to thousands of individuals as locating books, answering multifarious questions, interpreting classifications and the library catalog seems incidental. One would not wish to reduce it to figures, yet it is important and satisfying to staff and to patrons. Directing and supervising the shelving of tens of thousands of books is work also not measurable but time-consuming and essential to good service.

Hope for shelf space is strengthened by the arrival of material for completing the stacks and work should begin early in July this year. Storing of an enormous number of volumes for the past six years will be relieved somewhat by additional stacks, even though they will be filled as soon as moving into them can be completed.

The music reading room was placed in charge of a musician and trained librarian in February, 1951. The collections of librettos, music scores, records, recordings and other materials are growing as rapidly as funds permit. Services here have received favorable comment.

Acquisitions. During the first year of the biennium the order department became, through expansion and reorganization, the acquisitions department administered by the head of acquisitions. In addition to staff already employed in the department, other personnel was employed for the positions of assistant in acquisitions and assistant in orders. The most urgent need was met in the spring of 1952 when the department was moved from a crowded corner in the librarian's office to the new wing of the library. Here is much needed space for receiving, unpacking and processing orders. With this expansion additional equipment was purchased to make easier the work of the department.

A division of serials and exchange was begun and developed to a surprising extent during 1950-52. Until the fall of 1952 no concerted effort had been made to build up the serial holdings of the library. With the employment of a capable person, trained in the field, plans were made for increasing the acquisition of serials and the extension of exchange relations. Exchange relationships are now established with more than 100 institutions. A serial file has been set up and is being expanded systematically. This auspicious beginning will be followed by continued activity.

Gifts. The generosity and interest of alumni, faculty, institutions, organizations, publishers, and other friends of the library have been manifested by gifts of books, documents, pictures, photostats, magazines, letters, maps, memory books, and subscriptions to magazines and newspapers. Among the larger gifts have been approximately 1,000 maps from the Library of Congress; 500 maps from the U. S. Soil Conservation Service; and the libraries of the late Mr. A. B. Green and Mr. John H. Phipps.

STAFF AND STAFF ACTIVITIES

It is difficult to write with judicial moderation of the library staff. Despite desperately crowded conditions at every turn and many times when defeat could have prevailed, their ingenuity, resourcefulness, loyalty and industry have overcome obstacles and have enabled the library to maintain its services at a high level. Their comprehensive thinking and insight have spared many blunders in procedures and in services.

The enormous turnover in clerical staff, as well as professional staff, has seriously handicapped the work of the library, especially in technical processes. Far too much time has had to be spent in training clerical personnel. Chief cause of the turnover in staff seemed to be salaries. Clerical staff who have stayed with us have done excellent work and many of those who have

resigned were assets. Student assistants deserve commendation for their creditable performance and faithfulness.

Staff activities, aside from regular work, have been many and varied. Departmental staff manuals have been revised, indexing has continued and periodical lists have been brought up to date. *In Your Interest*, a monthly bulletin initiated in the reference department, has been well received. Talks by staff members to various university groups have been part of our public relations program. During summer sessions some of the staff have given book reviews each week in cooperation with the program sponsored by the local chapter of the American Association of University Women.

A number of the staff have attended state, regional and national meetings during the biennium. The Reference Librarian attended the Bibliography Conference at the University of Chicago in 1950. The Assistant Reference Librarian visited the Library of Congress and procured for the library a considerable number of maps and documents. The Map Librarian attended the Map Workshop at the University of Illinois for three weeks in June, 1952. Three staff attended the 1952 meeting of the American Library Association. The expenses of all these activities were borne entirely by participating staff, yet enrichment from these conferences and trips comes directly back to our library.

The cataloger has served these two years as chairman of the catalog section of the Southeastern Library Association. The Librarian has served as a member of the Nominating Committee as well as a member of the TVA Project Committee of the same association. Such affiliations are stimulating to the staff and lend prestige to the University.

NEEDS

With the continuing tremendous increase in resources each year an impasse as to housing facilities is imminent. Inseparably tied up with this deficiency are most of the other needs and major problems of the library and its services to faculty and students. The present building was outgrown before the University became co-educational and before its expanded graduate and intensive research programs were inaugurated. Maximum effective support of these programs cannot be given in the present building. A new library building, modern and functional, is the crucial need of the University and the solution to problems of reorganization, regrouping of materials and expansion of services.

RESOURCES

All resources, including much research material in reference and documents, continued to be greatly strengthened during 1950-52. Our acquisitions in history, music, meteorology, literature, geology, mathematics, and in the physical and biological sciences were remarkable. Such purchases as complete or almost complete files of the *Anatomical Record*, *American Geologist*, *Brain*, *Beiträge zur Geschichte der Deutschen Sprache und Literatur*, the *Linnean Society Journal-Zoology*, and Migne's *Patrologiae Cursus Completus, Graeca and Latina*, are examples of the richness of additions. We must anticipate the role of the library in the University community and in the state. A truly great research collection, characterized by depth of content and balanced

in subject matter, can be built only by wise, cooperative planning, judicious purchasing and adequate financial support.

In closing this report I wish to express my appreciation for the support and encouragement of the Library Committee, the President, and the Board of Control.

Respectfully submitted,
LOUISE RICHARDSON
Librarian

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF STUDENT WELFARE

To the President of Florida State University

SIR: During the biennium, progress has been made in all of the activities carried on by the Division of Student Welfare. Through this progress and through improvements in extending services to students, there is substantial evidence that the purposes and objectives of the Division in helping students to develop and grow in every respect are now being more nearly realized.

A Personnel Council has been organized, which is made up of the heads of the various offices in the Division of Student Welfare. This Council meets weekly to deal with the business of the Division, and through the Council the Dean has made considerable progress in further coordinating the activities of the Division. The biennium has been a period of marked achievement, and through the coordinated program now operating in the Division there is every reason to expect continued progress and improvement in serving students. The more detailed reports of the officers in the Division of Student Welfare follow.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL COUNSELING

Office of the Dean of Women

The responsibilities of the Dean of Women fall into the following categories: (1) the personal and social guidance of women students; (2) the development of a well rounded program of desirable social experiences; and (3) supervision of student life by close contact with student groups in order to achieve the best possible adjustment of students, individually and collectively, to campus life. The fourth major responsibility of the Dean of Women, although not specifically stated, is inherent in her other functions, namely, the supervision of conduct in the women's residence halls. The control of environmental factors is an important technique in counseling and should not be separated from other phases of guidance.

Florida State College for Women was traditionally known as a friendly college where the personal needs of the individual student took precedence over mere efficiency of administration and mechanics of organization. It has been a source of pride to those who have participated in making the adjustments necessary in the transition from a woman's college to a coeducational university, that in spite of a large increase in student enrollment, the University administration has maintained a personal approach to the problems

of students. The confidence of the administration in the importance of personal-social counseling has been demonstrated by placing the residence counselor on a salary basis equal to that of teaching faculty of the same rank. Through this recognition we have been able not only to secure but to retain well trained counselors, thus establishing continuity which is important in a program of guidance.

The advances in the area of personal-social counseling have been along two lines: (1) extending our services to additional students and (2) improving the quality of services already established. A program of counseling for women day students and off-campus students has been inaugurated under the direction of the Assistant Dean of Women. Beginning with the fall of 1952, a comprehensive program of guidance for foreign women students, both undergraduate and graduate, will be set up and directed by the Office of the Dean of Women. During the current biennium, an internship program in the women's residence halls was established, carrying graduate credit and co-ordinated with the graduate curriculum in guidance. The graduate assistant program, which has been under way for several years, has been expanded to include four assistants who give approximately twenty hours each week in assisting with counseling in our four largest women's dormitories. Both the internship program and the graduate assistant program give opportunity for practical experience in counseling and in learning the details of the operation of a woman's residence hall.

In order that all our vitality should not be absorbed by the problem student, the staff of the Dean of Women has fostered a program for encouraging the superior student. This past year, at the end of the first semester, each residence counselor gave individual commendation to all students in her hall who had achieved a "B" average or better. They further interviewed all leaders and potential leaders with a view to assisting them to acquire balance in their program and to influence them toward constructive attitudes. All freshman women who maintained a "B" average during the first semester were honored at a coffee given by the Dean's staff at which a faculty member discussed the value of scholarship and learning. At the request of these students, this coffee was followed by another at which a second faculty member discussed masterpieces of literature with which all educated people should be familiar. Through these several devices, we hoped by recognition and encouragement to stimulate the superior student to greater effort in the development of her mental and leadership powers.

The administration of discipline is an important aspect of personal counseling, as it is through learning to live within the law that individuals acquire self-control and self-direction. All infractions of regulations are approached from the remedial point of view rather than the punitive. Motivation, early environment and influences, inner conflicts and other personal and psychological factors which determine human behavior are taken into consideration and the student is treated in the way that seems best for her development. In the realm of the violation of standards of integrity and morality, however, no compromise is made, in the belief that the University has an obligation to stand for the highest values of character and to require of its students observance of these standards.

Throughout the year each member of the staff of the Dean of Women serves on some committee which is concerned with discovering ways and means of improving our services to the students and parents of students at Florida State University. During the current year a comprehensive study of the causes of withdrawal of women students was made to determine whether or not the mortality rate could be reduced. A further study of the causes of academic failure among women students was made with a view to improving our counseling techniques along these lines. Annually, a thorough review is made of social regulations governing women students in other coeducational universities. This year, twenty-five outstanding universities were studied and the information compiled for our use in counseling with the members of the Women's Student Senate. Through these devices of simple research and study, the counseling staff in the women's residence halls finds the answers to many professional problems.

Social and Recreational Program: The objectives of the social and recreational program inevitably remain the same throughout the years, namely, (1) to provide sufficient social experiences to allow the student to acquire poise and competency, and (2) to provide wholesome recreation through which the student will derive enjoyment from association with fellow students and will develop habits of self-entertainment. The first objective is achieved through the educational social program which is carried forward in each dormitory under the supervision of the Social Director and the student social chairman and committee. These affairs are planned and executed by the students under the careful guidance of the Social Director.

The Dean of Women and the Dean of Men are responsible for enunciating the social standards by which we expect the students to live on this campus and for securing conformance to these standards. Immediately after the advent of men students to the campus, there was a tendency on the part of the men and of the women to become more lax in their conduct, behavior, and dress. During the past two years however, by working through the student's Social Standards Council, the Student Senates, the Social Committee of all student residences, and through the constant alertness of the residence counselors, there has been a return to more formal conduct and the students are demonstrating an interest in and conformance to appropriate dress and conduct.

The recreational program of the campus is planned jointly by the Dean of Men and the Dean of Women and is carried forward by the Director of Social Recreational Activities. The program includes the usual recreational events such as dances, picnics, swimming, and skating parties, games, and other active sports. Recognizing that all students are not interested in physical recreation, libraries, classical records, newspapers, and news magazines are provided in the women's residence halls to meet the recreational needs of the more introspective individual.

Organizational Life of Women Students: The Women's Governmental Association is no longer a separate entity but is a branch of the University Government Association. The University Government Constitution provides for a Vice-President in Charge of Women's Affairs and a Women's Senate which is autonomous in legislating on matters pertaining only to women. The

government of each student residence unit is handled by a House Council composed of a President, two Vice-Presidents, and floor chairman. Through years of practice in self-government, the women students of Florida State University have acquired facility and efficiency in handling their affairs and take pride in maintaining the standards which they have inherited. The Dean of Women acts as advisor to the Vice-President in Charge of Women's Affairs and to the Senate and works very closely with them in planning and executing their responsibilities. The government of the various residence halls is coordinated through a President's Council made up of all house presidents and advised by the Head Counselor in Charge of Government.

As Chairman of the Faculty Committee on Student Affairs, the Dean of Women is adviser to other branches of the University Government Association, in particular the University Government Senate and its committees. Both the University Senate and the Women's Senate have made great progress during the past two years, in clarifying the duties of the various branches of the government, in improving the work of many of the standing committees, in inaugurating a cabinet system of government, patterned on our national government, and in better coordinating the affairs of men and women.

The outstanding contribution made to student government during the past several years is the leadership training conference sponsored by Mortar Board, the senior women's leadership honorary, and Omicron Delta Kappa, the senior men's honorary. This conference is held in the spring of the year to acquaint newly elected officers with their responsibilities and to imbue them with the enthusiasm of service. Both outgoing officers of student government and the administrative officers in the Division of Student Welfare who work closely with student government participate in the conference.

Many changes have taken place in the Panhellenic Association. A sixteenth national sorority, Delta Gamma, has been added to our group, thereby extending possible sorority membership to a larger number of women students. It is the opinion of Panhellenic and the Faculty Committee on Sorority Affairs that there are now sufficient sororities on campus to absorb those students who are interested in fraternity affiliation. By September, 1952, ten of the sororities will be operating food services in their houses. Two new houses have been added to the campus, the Phi Mu and Delta Gamma homes, and two others have undergone major remodeling, the Pi Beta Phi and the Alpha Gamma Delta houses. The Alpha Chi Omega Sorority has completed plans for a new house and will begin construction in the near future. This past spring the Panhellenic Council held a workshop for all of its members designed to study mutual problems. Out of this conference came plans for improving their "rushing techniques" and regulations, for a revision of their Constitution, the establishment of a sorority counseling system to operate during Freshman Week, and for securing better coordination of the activities of alumnae and active chapters. Certainly the best results to accrue from this conference was an improved esprit de corps between the groups.

Housing: At the present time it can safely be said that the program of improvement in the physical aspects of the women's residence halls, in-

augured by the former Dean of Students, has been completed. Every women's residence hall is up to standard, both in equipment and repairs. During the current biennium obsolete and dilapidated furniture which had been in use since the construction of Jennie Murphree Hall was replaced with new modern equipment. When the Village and Magnolia Hall were converted for occupancy by men students, the equipment in these halls was used to refurnish Broward Hall. Cawthon was painted throughout and is now in excellent condition. Many other necessary repairs of a major nature were completed during the biennium, including resurfacing and waterproofing the many arcades which connect the women's residence halls. A new dormitory for women has been completed and is ready for occupancy in September, 1952. This dormitory, however, will be used by men students during the coming year due to the pressing need for housing for men. The structure will be reconverted to a women's dormitory in September, 1953.

In September, 1951, Broward Hall was assigned for the exclusive use of the graduate and mature women. These accommodations have proved entirely satisfactory in that they allow for a maximum of single rooms which are indispensable for mature students. Senior Hall, which has long been in existence, continues to be housed in Landis Hall. Students living in this Hall are permitted to make their own house regulations and are granted privileges not extended to other students. It is an experiment in adult living which has proved of benefit in the individual development of senior women.

Through careful attention to all details of housing and room assignments, we believe we have more adequately met the needs of these organizations and groups. Improved room assignment techniques for all students, perfected during the present biennium, has greatly improved our relations with prospective students and their families.

Professional Relations: For the last several years members of the staff of the Dean of Women have attended the fall workshop sponsored by the Florida Association of Deans and Counselors and the meeting of the Florida Educational Association held in the spring of the year. During the spring of 1952 we were hostesses to all the college Deans of Women in the State of Florida and planned the program of discussion for the meeting. Several of our members have been invited to speak at these meetings, an indication of the esteem in which our program of guidance is held.

Budgetary Needs and Recommendations: The operating budgets of the women's residence halls have been seriously depleted during the past year and will continue to be for many years to come in order to contribute to the necessary building program launched by the University. This plan, however, has so drastically reduced the money allocated for major repairs to buildings that during the summer of 1952 no major repairs could be made to the women's residence halls. To provide additional income it has therefore been recommended that the rent in the dormitories be increased to \$20 per month beginning in July, 1953, and that the salaries of all counselors be carried in the state budget. Unless these two recommendations are accepted the physical upkeep of our residence halls will necessarily suffer.

A reduction in the staff of social directors in the residence halls was

also necessary for September, 1952, due to our depleted budget. It is hoped that the positions which were eliminated can be restored in the near future.

Up to the present time we have employed professionally trained counselors only for those students living in University residence halls. As a consequence, these services have not been available to day students or to students living in sorority houses. It has been recommended that three counselors be added to the staff of the Dean of Women to meet the needs of personal counseling for these groups.

Office of the Dean of Men

The Dean of Men and the members of his staff are primarily concerned with helping men students find solutions to their personal and social problems and in aiding these students to discover and participate in a wholesome and well-rounded University life. The Dean works with students in the student government organization of the University and with the various clubs and men's organizations. He is responsible for the planning and carrying out of a broad social program. He also supervises the men's residence halls so that an environment is created most conducive to study and which will provide the best possible living situations. The Dean of Men is assisted in carrying out his responsibilities by an Assistant Dean.

Other phases of the responsibility of the Dean are:

1. Participation in the formulation of general University administrative policy
2. Handling of disciplinary problems relating to men students
3. Interpreting regulations to students, parents, and faculty
4. Administering rules governing absences of men students from class

The Counseling Staff: For the past two years the counseling staff has been made up of four counselors. These counselors live close to the men and establish contact with them so as to encourage any student to come at any time to discuss with his counselor whatever problem he may have. Several years ago a system was set up whereby monitors, good upper-class students chosen because of their general ability and their interest in helping their fellow students, aided the counselors in the operation of the Residence Halls.

The Counseling Program: The heart and center of the responsibility of the Dean and his staff is the counseling program. In this biennium there has been an intensification of all phases of the counseling program. Counselors are extremely important factors in building a school spirit or morale based on sane practical ideals. They make up an important link between the administration and the students. By living close to the students, as they do, they are more completely aware of student needs and reactions.

During the past two years the social program has been supplemented in many ways. There is a great increase in the number of men participating in school-sponsored activities. There is a corresponding change in the attitude of the students toward the University and University-sponsored affairs.

Perhaps the most successful phase of the social program is in the Residence

Halls. University-wide affairs are fine and have an important place. However, in the Residence Halls the men all know each other and enjoy the social programs held there. Each dormitory has a trained and experienced hostess-housekeeper who supervises and chaperons the social affairs in the lounges and recreation rooms.

With a good counseling staff and a broad program much of the physical abuse to University Residence Halls and University property is being eliminated because of each student's feeling of belonging. Drinking, a major problem on most campuses, is practically non-existent in the Men's Residence Halls. There has been improvement in the grades of upper-class men living in University housing.

In the spring of 1952 in many institutions over the nation there was a "fever" of dormitory raids when young men students invaded women's residence halls with mob spirit and some plundering. Through the strong program of residence hall counseling here at the University and through fine cooperation from our men students no such display of mob spirit occurred.

Fraternities: A year ago a special Fraternity Counselor was designated. He has made excellent progress in coordinating rules and regulations relating to fraternities. He has expanded the counseling program to all fraternity men. Each fraternity, of course, has its housemother who works in cooperation with the counselor.

The Fraternity Counselor has done much to eliminate any problem of drinking in the fraternity houses. There has been practically no evidence of any violation of drinking regulations in the University. There has been practically no evidence of any attempts to bring intoxicating beverages on the campus, into or near any of the fraternity houses. Preventive type disciplinary counseling techniques are largely responsible for this progress.

Each fraternity is constantly encouraged in selecting the most serious-minded, most desirable students in the institution. Academic standards have been raised considerably and greater progress is anticipated.

During the first year of the biennium plans were completed and construction was begun on the eight small dormitories, housing 40 men each, scheduled to be made available to eight of the fraternities on the campus. Those houses were completed and occupied by the fraternities about the middle of the second year of the biennium.

Social Guidance: The social guidance program of the University is carried on jointly by the Dean of Men and the Dean of Women. A social director is employed, working with both offices. Her responsibility is the implementing and carrying out of a broad and desirable social program.

The social program has gradually shifted from class emphasis to the Residence Halls. The reason for this change is that it centers the recreational interests of the students on the worthy activities near them in the Residence Halls and away from less desirable forms of recreation not sponsored by the University.

Residence Halls for Men: During the biennium great progress has been

made in providing permanent housing for men on the East Campus. During the next academic year all the men students except the married students will be housed on the main campus.

Construction on the new eleven-story dormitory is progressing on schedule after some delay due to the steel shortage. Plans are for that dormitory to go into operation in the fall of 1953. Modern and livable in every respect, it will accommodate 572 men.

One large unsolved problem is that of providing housing for the married students. As the Graduate School develops and expands, it becomes more evident that we shall have an increasing number of married students and shall need an increasing number of adequate facilities to care for them. The West Campus buildings have deteriorated rapidly, since they were temporary buildings in the first place. It has become increasingly difficult to keep them in repair. The present plans are to convert Mabry Heights to married student use. Such an arrangement will provide housing for 100 families. Other plans are being studied to accommodate the married students.

Plans for the Future: If the counseling services are worth while in helping young men in the dormitories to solve their problems, certainly those services should be just as worth while to the day students who do not live in the Residence Halls. In order that they might not be the neglected group, this coming year two counselors will devote half time each to the counseling of day students. It is our hope to add two more counselors for full time day student counseling during the next biennium.

With the new dormitories scheduled for completion and a functioning counseling program, we look forward to better relations and more accomplishment with our men students in the coming years.

EDUCATIONAL COUNSELING

For the staff of the Office of the Coordinator of Counseling the period of the biennium was marked by (1) considerable expansion in services to students in the University, (2) expansion of services to school personnel throughout the State, (3) increased cooperation with the areas of instruction within the University.

Increased Service to Students: Through a strengthening of working relationships with other offices, the Office of the Coordinator of Counseling has been able to give to educational counselors of freshmen and transfer students as well as departmental counselors a more complete counseling folder on each entrant.

Students having problems which are in nature academic, vocational, health, personal-social (combined) have been given the benefit of group discussion. Representatives from the four areas named have sat together to discuss the general adjustment of these students to college. Action has been recommended and carried out.

In cooperation with the Guidance Training Unit of the Department of Psychology, the Office of Coordinator of Counseling has been able to do special advisement of the following groups: (1) students enrolled on Vocational Rehabilitation Scholarship, (2) students undecided about a major field, (3)

students preparing for particular professions (pre-medical), (4) students rating in the lowest fifth of the 1951 entering class. *Eleven* graduate students have earned Practicum credit in the administration of counseling programs through supervised study in the Office of the Coordinator. In the course of the internship, the graduate students have carried a special research problem, which in most instances has culminated in a thesis.

The Coordinator of Counseling has effected a pattern of academic counseling for *all undergraduate students* in the University. In the second year of the biennium there was completed a pattern for the four-year advisement of students in the School of Education, this being the last group to complete plans.

Increased Service to School Personnel in the State: The Office of the Coordinator has cooperated in the various Career and College Days which are held in the schools of the State of Florida.

As the result of participation in pre-school planning conferences held in the fall of the year and in conferences spaced throughout the school year, better articulation with high schools has been effected.

Increased Cooperation with the Areas of Instruction: A *planned program of visitation* with department heads and deans has enabled the Coordinator of Counseling and staff to sit down and deliberate on problems of students, their major course work, plans for caring for student needs within the department, and recruitment of able students to FSU.

Through *group activities*—Special Interest Meetings held during Orientation Week and during second semester—the staff in the Office of the Coordinator have helped to interpret the departmental curricula to students seeking a major.

Personal conferences with members of the teaching faculty has facilitated the cooperation between the student welfare area and instructional areas.

Future Needs: At the present time the Coordinator of Counseling regards the following needs as most important and it is hoped that they can be met as soon as possible in order that the Division of Student Welfare may continue to improve and expand its services to students:

- (1) The establishment of a Reading Clinic comparable to our Speech Clinic.
- (2) The appointment of a counselor for Foreign Students
- (3) The extension of testing to include testing-in-the-field (high schools) and, concomitantly, of counseling-in-the-field (pre-admissions counseling). This would be a joint activity of the Office of the Registrar, Office of the Coordinator of Counseling, Test Service Bureau, Office of Vocational Guidance, and Office of Personnel Records.
- (4) The services of a counselor who will deal with problems of a failure of a complex nature.
- (5) The inauguration of an intensive study on the efficacy and efficiency of the counseling program as it works for an entering class.
- (6) The extension of opportunities to students for more individualized testing.

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT

The Office of Vocational Guidance and Placement provides three essential student personnel services within the total program of Student Welfare. These services are (1) vocational guidance to all students, (2) placement services to graduating seniors and to graduates, and (3) financial aid in the form of scholarships, part-time work for students, and educational loans.

Vocational Guidance: During the past biennium, the Office of Vocational Guidance and Placement has aimed at increasing the scope as well as the effectiveness of its guidance services. This dual objective has been sought by three courses of action. First, an additional counselor has been added to the staff. Second, the individual testing program has been expanded and improved through the cooperation of the Test Service Bureau. Third, new techniques for preparing case records of interviews have been adopted. This recorded information is of value to the counselors in this office, and to other counselors in the Division of Student Welfare, in aiding the student to adjust to the demands of his college program.

In the spring of 1952 a Career-Planning Conference was held. Although attendance was not compulsory, approximately 350 students chose to attend the various group meetings of this conference. This program was designed to provide occupational information to interested groups of students. Thirty professional areas of training were presented during this Conference, which extended over three successive evenings. The Career-Planning Conference as a means for offering occupational information to students was a major change from the way this information had been presented in the past.

Weekly staff meetings, at which the philosophies and techniques of counseling were discussed, were inaugurated in 1951. This series of staff meetings proved to be of great value in the in-service training of the counselors. The success of this counselor training program merits an expansion of this activity during the coming biennium.

Placement of Graduates: During the past biennium, the demand for college trained men and women exceeded the supply. Nearly all of the graduates of the University who did not enter the military service had an opportunity to enter business, industry, teaching, or governmental service in positions that offered further advancement.

A larger number of prospective employers visited the campus than ever before to interview graduates for positions. Every effort was made to serve the needs of the visitors, and to further cordial relations with these representatives of the business and industrial firms. An equally large number of principals and recruiters for governmental work also visited the placement office seeking to employ qualified graduates.

Closer integration of placement services with the instructional areas of the University and with other student personnel services was effected. The high degree of cooperation given the placement office by the instructional staff and personnel workers made it possible for the placement office to operate on a centralized basis, dedicated to expeditious service to graduates and prospective employers alike.

The annual Job-Getting Seminar was again held. Representatives from the

offices of several large internationally known firms were present at this Seminar to interview graduates, and to speak to all interested graduates on such topics as "How to Apply for a Job," "The Employment Interview," "Success During the First Year," and similar topics. Approximately 200 graduates attended this seminar on a voluntary basis.

Several visits were made into the State to explore openings for graduates with representative firms and agencies that employ college graduates. The Jacksonville, Tampa, and Miami areas were visited. These field placement services were carried out on a very limited basis, although an expansion of this service is planned if the demand for college graduates decreases.

Financial Aid: The amount of financial aid made available to students during the biennium ending June 30, 1952, was much greater than the amount awarded during the biennium ending June 31, 1950. During the biennium 1950-52, students received scholarships totaling \$41,228.15. This amount does not include awards made to students from the Racetrack Scholarship Fund, nor does it include State scholarships, such as the Lewis, House, and Senatorial scholarships that are awarded on the basis of competitive examinations.

This increase of approximately 100% in scholarship awards to students comes about as a result of the establishment of several new scholarship funds, including the Mary and J. Velma Keen Gift Scholarship, the Mitchell N. Drew Memorial Gift Scholarship, the Southern Bakers Association Gift Scholarships, and other similar funds.

Nearly 1,500 students worked part time either as student assistants on the campus or in jobs in the Tallahassee area for each year of the 1951-52 biennium. Even though the total number of student workers for each year remained approximately the same, the number of student assistants on the campus dropped from 1,440 in the school year 1950-51 to 1,080 in the school year 1951-52. It is hoped that there is no further curtailment in the student work program of the University, inasmuch as such a development would undoubtedly hamper the efforts of a large number of needy students to earn a portion of the money needed for their necessary college expenses.

Educational loans totaling \$46,718.30 were made during the biennium ending June 30, 1952. The amount represents a marked increase over the total amount of loans granted for the biennium ending June 30, 1950, which was \$26,387.83. During the past biennium, greater scrutiny than ever before was given to all loan applications. Applications from students with sub-standard grade averages were denied. Despite this up-grading of selective criteria, the amount of educational loans approved during this immediate past biennium represented an 80% increase over the loans approved during the biennium for the years 1948-1950.

During the biennium 1948-50, the services of the Office of Vocational Guidance and Placement were expanded. At the same time the services were expanded, every effort was made to coordinate vocational guidance, placement, and financial aid services with the other personnel services in the Division of Student Welfare. During the immediate past biennium, attention has been given to improving the quality of services to students, while maintaining the

close liaison with the instructional staff and with related personnel services.

There is a need for increased sources of financial aid for students. The economic trends that caused an upswing in the number of student applicants for financial aid in 1948-50 have not been reversed. The number of applicants for aid will probably increase, and resources to meet this increased demand for financial aid, especially in the form of scholarships and loans for entering freshmen, are needed.

HEALTH SERVICES

The Florida State University maintains and operates a University Hospital for the benefit of students requiring medical attention. This hospital is supported chiefly from student health fees, assessed at each registration. The hospital operates as a department of the Division of Student Welfare. Attempts to correlate the activities of the hospital with other departments of the Division have resulted in a unified plan of student health embracing most types of illness encountered in college students. Particular emphasis has been placed upon the matter of cooperation with the University Psychiatrist and the Department of Psychology in clinical services.

The services of the University Hospital are carried forward by the following professional members of the staff:

Physicians: The regular medical staff of the Florida State University Hospital consists of three full-time physicians and one part-time physician, of whom three are men and one a woman. The part-time physician, a Diplomate of the American Board of Radiology, serves as radiological consultant to the University Hospital. Additional professional services are available from consultants in the city of Tallahassee in all the recognized specialties, including general surgery, gynecology, otolaryngology, ophthalmology, orthopedics, internal medicine, urology, etc.

Administrator: In September, 1951, a recommendation was made to the President that a pharmacist-administrator be appointed. This was in keeping with a recommendation previously made by the University Business Manager. In February, 1952, this position was officially created and filled by an exceptionally well qualified young man. The duties of this appointment are fully outlined in the "Manual of Student Health Procedures."

Nurses: The nursing staff of the Hospital consists of seventeen nurses, providing twenty-four-hour nursing care.

Dietitian: A qualified hospital dietitian is in residence at the University Hospital. The service is able to provide any dietary requirement for a hospitalized student, but dietary service is not furnished on any basis for persons not actually hospitalized for illness. The dietitian is available by appointment for dietary consultations with students needing special instruction regarding their nutritional requirements.

Technician: The Hospital employs a full-time laboratory technician. All routine laboratory work is done at this facility and under her supervision. No additional charge for laboratory work is made to the students. During the past year two student technicians have also been employed in the laboratory.

Building and Equipment: The Hospital building consists of a main unit

constructed in 1940, and an older unit which was recently returned to the service after having been used as a dormitory for the past nine years. These two buildings, functioning as a unit, provide a total capacity of 84 beds for both men and women students. In addition to these beds additional space is available for approximately 25 more beds which may be easily assembled in case of emergency. The total number of beds available, therefore, is 109. In addition to patients' rooms, space is provided for reception rooms, physicians' offices, clinics for both men and women, dietitian's office, nurses' office, secretaries' and receptionist's offices, dental office, x-ray, special treatment and diagnostic rooms, basal metabolism, etc. Surgical facilities are available on the top floor.

The expanding space requirements for the School of Nursing have been met by the turning over of additional classroom and office space to that School during the past biennium.

The most significant item of equipment purchased during the past year has been a new Heidebrink anesthesia machine. The acquisition of this instrument fulfills a need which has been critical since the inception of this department.

Emergencies are cared for at any hour of the day or night.

Hospitalization is provided in the University Hospital in all necessary cases. All treatments and services have been rendered to hospitalized patients without additional charge except as itemized below. Emergency surgery is done when indicated, the surgical facilities being available without extra charge to the patient except as itemized below.

Laboratory Service: The laboratory services have been greatly expanded in the past biennium so that at the present time the Hospital provides almost every type of laboratory test. The total of all laboratory tests done during the past biennium was 4,658.

Immunizations: The Student Health Service offers free immunization on a voluntary basis for any member of the student body at any time of the year. No immunizations are required for admission to the University, but smallpox, typhoid, and tetanus are recommended.

Counseling and Referrals: The Student Health Service welcomes the referral of students who may be having difficulty with their school work or with their social adjustments where there is a question of ill-health of any kind. The entire facilities of the unit are available for these students and corrective work is instituted when necessary.

Tuberculosis Control: Each year at the beginning of the fall term the entire student body is x-rayed by a mobile unit from the Florida State Board of Health. At the same time all employees of the dining hall, hospital, dairy and soda shop are required to be x-rayed. All other faculty, staff and employees may be x-rayed on a voluntary basis, and this is strongly urged. In 1951-52 a total of 5,335 students were x-rayed in the tuberculosis survey.

Physical Education Program: The Student Health Service conducts special examinations on all men and women engaged in inter-collegiate sports activities, with special emphasis on football, basketball, track, and gymnastics.

In addition to this special examinations are conducted on students who are placed in grade "C" or "C-restricted" groups, and an attempt is made to determine the exact extent of their disabilities together with recommendations for activities here at the University.

Military Program: The Student Health Service is responsible for examining students who make application for admission to the Air R. O. T. C. and Army Ordnance R. O. T. C. In the past biennium 241 flight physical examinations were given.

Employees: The Health Service offers emergency care to members of the faculty, staff and all other employees of the institution. This service will usually be limited to the emergency treatment of accident cases, although any manifestly acute illness would be considered in this category. Employees are not hospitalized in this hospital nor are they given repeated treatments for illness or injury. In cases where more than one visit is required, the employee is referred to his local physician for continued treatment.

Follow-up Service: From time to time the University Hospital receives requests from various physicians in private practice to continue certain treatments which have been instituted in patients before they come to the University. In such cases the Health Service is pleased to cooperate with the family physician in administering any line of treatment which may have been recommended.

Dietary Service: In addition to the preparation of diets for patients who are in the Hospital, the Student Health Service has provided a dietary consultation service for those who need or wish any type of special diet. It should be emphasized that no diets are served by the University Health Service except to patients actually hospitalized, but the Hospital Dietitian is available for consultations for other students.

Speech Correction: The University Health Service cooperates extensively with the Speech Department in its program of Corrective Speech. Consultations in problem cases are done at the request of the faculty of that Department. When corrective surgery is indicated it is recommended, and when other medical procedures are advisable they are undertaken here in so far as is possible.

Table I
Summary of Admissions 1946-1952

<i>Year</i>	<i>Admissions</i>	<i>Office Calls</i>	<i>Total</i>
1946-47	3,312	24,191	27,503
1947-48	2,588	21,105	23,693
1948-49	1,815	21,611	23,426
1949-50	2,667	32,084	34,751
1950-51	3,027	37,853	40,800
1951-52	2,606	35,757	38,363

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY SANITARIAN TO THE CHIEF PHYSICIAN

(Biennium July 1, 1950—June 30, 1952)

1. Milk samples from F. S. U. Dairy—58.

2. Ice cream samples collected for testing—60. During the past biennium rigid specifications governing the processing and handling of ice cream were promulgated. On the basis of these specifications bids are now received by the University Purchasing Agent on a quarterly basis. Continuous supervision of the products purchased by the University is maintained by the Hospital Sanitarian.
3. Routine inspection of all eating and drinking facilities on campus—43.
4. Bacteriological tests of dishes in Dining Halls—32.
5. Routine inspection of swimming pool with Sanitary Engineer, State Board of Health—8.
6. Water samples from swimming area at Camp Flastacowo for bacteriological examination—(9 required per year) 56 taken. Extensive consultation with the University Resident Engineer on the matter of design and installation of sewage facilities, water supply, etc., for the new bathhouse. As a result of this planning the University swimming camp was approved by the State Board of Health for the first time. Sixteen routine inspections for health hazards.
7. Demonstration School—routine inspections revealed vast improvement in physical plant with elimination of health hazards previously noted, and complete revision of lunchroom facilities to meet State requirements.
8. Permit to operate Trailer Park at West Campus obtained from State Board of Health. Routine inspections—10. Condition excellent at all times.
9. Inspection of six private swimming "pools" on West Campus revealed unsatisfactory health and safety measures. A recommendation to the Dean of Men was made to the effect that these "pools" be removed.
10. Program of roach, pest and rodent control put into action at end of biennium. Expected savings to University Health Service over previous contracts—\$250 per year.
11. Complete cooperation with State and County agencies in all matters pertaining to health and safety of University personnel. Leon County Health Unit provided West Campus and the Camp with several fogging operations to help control flies and mosquitoes.
12. Repeated consultations with the Office of the Dean of Men and architects and builders involved in the construction of new facilities on the University campus were held. The installation of kitchen equipment in the new Student Union Building was carefully supervised, as well as the bathroom and other plumbing fixtures in the new mens' dormitories.
13. Many trips were made to the University Dairy during the past biennium for the purpose of consulting with the dairy personnel on matters pertaining to the processing of milk.

ADMISSIONS AND REGISTRATION

Office of the Registrar

During the biennium ending June 30, 1952, significant changes have been

made in the Registrar's Office. The Registrar's Office is the official depository of academic records of faculty and students. The increase, both in the numbers of records and the requests for information, has resulted in a heavier volume of work on the Registrar's Office.

Since the institution became coeducational, a real problem of housing the Registrar's Office has been present. In January of 1951 the offices on the second and third floors of Westcott were moved into a completely remodeled suite of offices on the ground floor of Westcott Building. Additional floor space, a fire-proof vault, more adequate lighting, and many other conveniences were realized in this move. Immediately after the move to new quarters, work was begun on revising the filing system with the use of five-drawer filing cabinets and other up-to-date equipment.

In the summer of 1950 the United States Air Force presented a request to the University to offer residence credit courses on the Federal reservation at Tyndall Air Force Base near Panama City. During the biennium, requests for the same service were granted to the Eglin Air Force Base, Florida; Moody Air Force Base, Georgia; and Turner Air Force Base, Georgia. The responsibility of maintaining these programs fell largely on the Registrar's Office since additional record keeping and registrations at each military base were required. It is felt that the office rendered a real service to the Air Force personnel by this unusual program. Several of these men were able to receive their bachelor's degrees from this University by coming to the campus to do the last portion of their work, and many others were enabled to gain promotions as a result of their work.

Early in the biennium the Registrar's Office was asked to assume the important task of assessing fees for all students. Since this office had never in its history had this assignment, it meant that changes in registration cards and registration procedures had to be inaugurated. Assessment of fees began with the Fall Semester, 1950. This procedure enabled all fees to be assessed on one card by one administrative office.

During the biennium, because of the Korean War and recent selective service legislation, accurate records as to averages for men subject to the draft have been required. This official information has been prepared by the Records Section and the IBM Room and has been transmitted to the Personnel Records Office for dissemination to local draft boards and the students concerned.

During the biennium a new supervisor of the IBM Room was employed. With the careful planning by this individual, additional services for the Business Office were scheduled, thus eliminating much of the work of that office. The IBM Room also assumed additional responsibilities for the Admissions Office, and it provided service in a few research projects.

Though the Registrar's Office has always been involved in the assignment of space, during the biennium the Registrar became a member of the Space Committee and was appointed its secretary. In addition to the assignment of classroom space and working with the Space Committee, the Executive Council gave to the Registrar's Office the responsibility of assigning the

auditorium space on the campus and working out other details of space assignment.

Mr. Hoyt Price, Assistant Registrar, was granted a leave of absence in January, 1951, to pursue additional graduate study. During his absence, Mr. Willis Caldwell was appointed as Assistant Registrar, directing Admissions. Mr. Caldwell has made many improvements in the Admissions Office and has coordinated the work in the IBM Room. Mr. Price returned to the University on June 1, 1951, to the position of Assistant Registrar. Mr. Price works chiefly with permanent records, registration, space assignment, and as assistant to the Registrar.

A condensed report of enrollments for 1950-51 and 1951-52 follows.

TABLE I
Enrollment by Class

	Academic Year 1950-51	Academic Year 1951-52
1. Freshman	1,460	1,632
2. Sophomore	1,201	1,188
3. Junior	970	880
4. Senior	1,295	1,271
5. Graduate	846	976
6. Special	186	236
Total	5,958	6,183

TABLE II
Enrollment for Summer Schools

	First Term	Second Term
Summer School 1950	2,982	2,341
Summer School 1951	2,858*	

*Changed to semester system—one session only

PERSONNEL RECORDS

During the past biennium much progress has been made in attaining the objectives of this office. They are: (1) to provide an adequate system of cumulative personnel records which includes pertinent information relative to all aspects of student life, and (2) to make such records readily accessible to student personnel officers, to administrative officers, and to members of the faculty.

Cumulative Records and folders: Additional information has been secured for the student cumulative data card and the cumulative folder. The flow of information has become regular from almost every possible source within the University and some agencies outside the University. During the biennium 6,798 folders have been checked out for use by the student personnel offices and deans. 10,630 folders have been used by the faculty and graduate students. This does not include the service rendered to over 140 educational and social counselors.

Student Organizations: The office has been assigned the responsibility of coordinating University organizations with the student organizations committee. Desk, filing cabinet, and assistance have been provided. Three index manuals are used for listing of organizations with pertinent data and such information is recorded on the student cumulative data card.

Name Change File: To prevent unnecessary delay in filing and rendering effective service it has been necessary to install a name change system. This file includes over 1,000 names at present, listed by the maiden name and married name. Such file has proved most valuable to this office and the campus.

Sorority and Fraternity File: An active sorority and fraternity file has been installed which is used by the Dean of Men, the Dean of Women, and the organizations themselves. Semester and yearly averages for fraternities and sororities are figured from the report of this file.

Off-campus Student File: Files and records have been provided for all off-campus projects so that information may be available at all times, present and future. This file includes Eglin Field, Tyndall Field, Turner Field, Maxwell Field, Moody Air Force Base, Patrick Air Force Base, and the Counter-mine Station.

Compiling: In order to bring records up to date, save space and personnel, and bring all information together in one place, hundreds of records from the Dean of Women have been completed. All Judiciary files from the Registrar and Dean of Women's offices have been consolidated back through 1921. This work requires much time and detailed checking which must be done when it does not interfere with present and future services. Space and services have been provided for filing required tests for the Test Service Bureau. This plan has made it possible to render prompt service to the educational counselors and to the Coordinator's office.

Graduate Study: Service to students enrolled in the Graduate School has been provided upon approval of the major professors and the Director of Personnel Records. Such service has made it possible for the graduate students to secure information not previously available and in such short time that they are allowed more time for their study and paper. Many of these studies have been of great value to the University.

Selective Service and Military Service: Counseling service to all students, faculty and staff members has been available. Files and records have been provided and are kept up to date. This service has consumed an unusual amount of time of the personnel. As of July 1, 1952, the following services have been rendered: contact maintained with 219 draft boards and agencies in 37 states; 1,399 individual files set up (each file contains 1 to 15 pieces of correspondence, affidavits, etc.); 1,332 interviews with students and faculty; 1,928 letters; 928 SS Form No. 109 completed; 80 partial-credit requests processed; 886 Form No. 44 checked and filed; 684 telephone calls and University contacts and semester liaison visits made with draft boards and agencies.

Student Identification Card: The new student identification card has proved to be successful and of much value to the entire campus. The savings made possible by this card are enormous.

Special Services: Arrangements have been made to render special services to any member of the faculty, staff, and student body when it is felt that such information is of value in rendering assistance to the student and of professional assistance to the faculty and staff.

RECREATION AND ATHLETICS

Rowena Longmire Building: During the biennium the Rowena Longmire Student-Alumni Building has continued to serve the student body, faculty, alumni, parents, families, and friends of the University. It also continues to be a recreational center on the campus, a place of social activity, a place where friends gather, where clubs and groups find adequate and comfortable meeting facilities, a place where many visiting national and State professional associations make their headquarters, and a place where returning alumni make their meeting place.

In the two-year period covered by this report the Rowena Longmire Building has continued to be improved in general appearance and interior maintenance. The entire interior has been repainted, and a very large portion of furnishings have been cleaned, reupholstered, and rearranged to function in a more efficient way. Much new fixed equipment and furnishings have been added throughout the building.

Additional space has been provided for the University student government, W.F.S.U. Radio Station, the *Tally-Ho*, the *Flambeau*, *Smoke Signals*, University Student Book Exchange, the campus honoraries, Garnet Key, Gold Key, the national honoraries, the departmental national honor societies and the departmental clubs have benefited from this better space arrangement.

The Day Students', Women's, and Men's Lounges have continued to be improved in general appearance, arrangement, and furnishings. The old recreational room has been converted into more functional areas. These areas are being well utilized by the newly-formed Book Exchange, two newly-created offices, and the newly-constructed All-Students' Lounge. The space formerly occupied by the Inca Museum is now serving as a large conference or meeting room, as well as space utilized by the *Tally-Ho* photograph studio for the annual pictures.

The policies set up by the Board of Management have been observed in regard to the use and function of space and rooms in the building with but few exceptions. These exceptions were made only under unusual circumstances and by special arrangement.

Both students and faculty have had full use of space and equipment; these were reserved according to requests. Additional equipment for both informal and formal occasions and entertainment have been secured and used frequently, with satisfaction to all concerned.

The overnight guest accommodations have served many more individuals than heretofore. These rooms are in constant use by parents and immediate members of the families of the students and the financial aid from this activity has been more than adequate to meet necessary expense involved.

The conversion of the attic space for additional storage purposes has given and relieved storage space for the Alumni Association, the Public Relations

Office, Department of Educational Research and Service, and the Test Service Bureau.

Plans are now being made for outside painting, rescreening, and roof repair during the next biennium as well as better operation and function of the building to meet student needs.

Student Union, West Campus: The use of this building by individual students is evidenced by the number of customers at the snack bar. In 1950-51 there were 272,789 customers, and in 1951-52, there were 206,681.

The operation of the Student Union on the West Campus enabled students through their work at the Student Union to earn \$15,048.27 plus \$2,700 earned by two graduate students. The services included a great variety of recreational and social activities for the benefit of students from both campuses.

Since every effort is being made to move all facilities of the University from the West Campus to the main campus, it is likely that the Union will maintain its services for only one more year.

INTERCOLLEGIATE AND INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS

Intercollegiate Athletics: Two major changes affecting drastically the operation of this Department took place during the biennium, the withdrawal from the Dixie Conference and the decision to offer aid to athletes.

As predicted in two previous annual reports, it became necessary to terminate membership in the Dixie Conference because of the extent to which we were dominating the Conference in almost all sports. During the 1949-1950 school year Florida State University won Conference championships in football, baseball, golf, tennis, and track. In 1950-1951 we won in football, tennis and track. Our golf team did not participate in the Dixie Conference tournament, chiefly because of the poor quality of competition. When equality of competition is not attainable within a Conference because one school has certain natural advantages not possessed by the other schools, it is desirable from the standpoint of all that the one withdraw from the Conference. This we did at the conclusion of the school year in June, 1951.

Every annual report issued by this Department in past years emphasized the fact that Florida State University was conducting a program of amateur athletics and identified the values inherent in such a program. This non-subsidized program was discontinued at the conclusion of the school year for the following reasons:

1. Since Dixie Conference opponents were no longer available we were forced to schedule schools which provided scholarships for their football players. Our teams, if restricted to non-subsidized players, would be at a great disadvantage playing against teams of subsidized players. Our Committee on Athletics felt that a decision had to be made between two evils—the dropping of certain sports entirely or providing some financial aid to players. The Committee chose what it deemed to be the lesser of the two evils.

2. Limited Race Track Scholarship funds were available for aid to athletes.

Four major problems confront us at the present time. While not insuper-

able, they are sufficiently complex to demand our best efforts if we are to solve them satisfactorily.

1. *Finance*—The cost of supplies, equipment, travel, officials, and many other items is increasing materially. Most of the evils and many of the administrative worries connected with intercollegiate sport would vanish overnight if departments of athletics were not forced to make the money necessary for their survival. Properly conducted intercollegiate sport is an integral part of the general program of physical education and strives to realize educational values in common with other areas of the curriculum. A part of education, then it should be financed as are other phases of the educational program. If it is not education, then it should be eliminated entirely from the curricula of institutions chartered for the education of young men and young women.

This does not mean that admission should not still be charged for games but it does mean that the department of athletics would operate on a budget that would not be dependent upon gate receipts. Games would not be scheduled primarily because they are money producers, and the vicious circle of spending more money to entice better athletes to enter school so more victories will draw bigger gates to provide more funds to buy better athletes—*ad infinitum*—will be broken.

At the conclusion of the 1951-1952 school year approximately 40 colleges and universities in this country had recently discontinued football, primarily because of financial difficulties. It may reasonably be anticipated that numerous others will follow their example unless the high cost of this game can be reduced or a more stable form of financial support be discovered, or both.

Among the factors which now play a vital role in determining the financial success of a football season at Florida State University, and, it is believed, will continue to do so in the future, is the factor of location. Our proximity to the Gulf of Mexico, plus the extremely sparse population in the area to the south of Tallahassee, reduces our drawing power in this general direction. The same condition exists to a lesser degree to the north where the adjacent Georgia line, while not excluding Georgians from our games, certainly is not a factor operating in our favor. To the east as well as the west, no metropolitan areas are within what might be termed our natural drawing areas. This factor of geography is such a harsh and inflexible one that it would be folly to ignore it.

Two additional factors which still further compound our financial difficulties are: (1) the ties of loyalty which bind much of the population to the University of Florida, especially apparent when certain traditional football games are played; and (2) the lack of a large body of male alumni.

For the above reasons it appears that for many years we will find it difficult to finance from gate receipts the program of intercollegiate football regardless of the extent to which the quality of the opposition may be improved. While it may reasonably be expected that our attendance will improve as we play better teams, it is extremely doubtful if the gate receipts will increase sufficiently to match the increase in team guarantees and other costs. Whatever plan is selected for meeting this problem it should

not entail surrendering the slightest element of control by the University over the program of intercollegiate athletics.

2. *Schedules*—We have encountered great difficulty scheduling football games with institutions having teams comparable to our own. This problem is not one which can be solved in a short period of time. As soon as possible we should become a member of a conference. We had hoped to apply for membership in the Southern Conference but have been informed by officials of this Conference that Florida institutions are not eligible for membership as they are outside the area of the Southern Conference. Apparently our best hope lies in establishing, as rapidly as possible, close, personal relationships with the athletic directors and coaches of the institutions with whom we wish to play, and increasing the size of our guarantees. We have already laid the foundation for what we hope will prove to be long-standing cordial relationships with a number of athletic directors.

3. *Scope of the Program*—Intercollegiate athletics, properly conducted, represent an extremely rich medium for the education of young men in a democracy. Unfortunately, in many universities, the opportunity to participate in intercollegiate athletics and realize the values therein is restricted to those young men who play football, basketball, baseball, and perhaps one of two other sports. If the basic tenet of democracy, "equality of opportunity," means anything at all in the realm of athletics, it means that no athletic aristocracy shall be created in our universities with a favored few getting all the money, all the attention, all the values, and all the glory.

Florida State University has, at the present time, a broad comprehensive program of nine intercollegiate sports. More than 460 young men participated in these sports. Not only is this broad program valuable in itself, but it has great significance as a laboratory for the education of professional students in physical education. Any weakening of the intercollegiate program of athletics will be reflected in a weakening of the professional program for majors in physical education.

4. *Facilities*—While two extremely vital additions to our facilities were constructed during the biennium, the need for adequate facilities continues to be a most urgent one.

A new football stadium, seating 15,000 persons, was the outstanding addition to this Department's facilities during the biennium. The first game played in the stadium was against Randolph-Macon College on October 7, 1950.

Six new tennis courts constructed on the East Campus were opened for play early in 1952.

Among the most acute needs of this Department with relation to facilities for intercollegiate or intramural athletics are the following:

- A. A physical education building with gymnasiums, swimming pools, and similar facilities.
- B. A field house for intercollegiate basketball and other activities.
- C. Outdoor areas on the East Campus for football, touch football,

softball, track, handball, and baseball. Some of these are now in the process of construction.

- D. Completion of the dressing rooms, showers, and storage facilities under the stadium stands for use by intramural, physical education class, and intercollegiate groups.

A summary of University Intercollegiate Athletics for the biennium is given at the close of this section of the report.

Intramural Athletics: During the past two years the Division of Intramural Athletics, under the direction of Ed Williamson, continued to develop a broad and comprehensive program of sports for male students. Slightly more than one-half (51.2%) of the male students participated in one or more of the sports comprising the program. A decrease in the number of teams during the 1951-1952 school year resulted when students were moved to the East Campus while the facilities for intramural participation remained on the West Campus. The breaking up of dormitory units during this transition period, with the resultant effect upon team morale, also worked to the disadvantage of the program. It is anticipated that the 1952-1953 program will be much more successful as the men will be housed in permanent units and many of the game areas will be close at hand.

Summary of Participation

SPORT	TEAMS		PARTICIPANTS		SPECTATORS	
	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52	1950-51	1951-52
Badminton	16	14	24	34	42	25
Basketball	40	29	457	312	1,448	1,000
Bowling	24	22	109	89	360	300
Golf	16	14	33	32	—	0
Gymnastics	None	6	None	6	None	10
Softball	25	24	403	338	9,000	500
Table Tennis	23	16	25	18	96	50
Tennis	20	22	64	72	256	75
Touch Football	26	24	364	305	1,312	350
Track	19	20	133	160	500	500
Swimming	15	15	105	121	450	400
Volley Ball	21	22	189	176	345	150
TOTALS	254	228	1,541	1,663	13,759	3,360

The F. S. U. Student Circus: The F. S. U. Circus under the direction of Jack Haskin, has attained a nation-wide reputation. Not only has this Circus proved to be exceedingly popular with the students, faculty, and townspeople in Tallahassee but it is also in demand throughout the State of Florida and the South. Some three hundred and seventy-five university students performed before an estimated audience of one hundred and sixty thousand people from the States of Florida, Georgia and Alabama during the past biennium.

1950-1951 Shows

Orlando
Winter Park
Leesburg
Mt. Dora
Marianna
Apalachicola
Tallahassee

1951-1952 Shows

Miami
Jacksonville
West Palm Beach
Ft. Lauderdale
Clearwater
Bradenton
Panama City
Lake Wales
Eustis
Thomasville, Georgia
Chattahoochee
DeFuniak Springs
Opp, Alabama
Tallahassee

Articles highly favorable to the Circus appeared in the following publications:

1. People and Places (DeSoto Magazine)
2. Buick Magazine
3. Life
4. Stars and Stripes (Overseas Magazine)
5. A picture story, in color, appeared in twenty-six of the largest Sunday papers in the United States.

R.K.O. Pathe News took a fifteen minute short on the show to be released this September. A movie short made by Fox Movietone and the television show by N.B.C. was distributed throughout the United States and many foreign countries as well.

STUDENT GOVERNMENT AND STUDENT ACTIVITIES

The Florida State University student government has continued to be emphasized as an important phase of the development of students at the University. During the biennium progress has been made in improving student government. The students have rewritten their constitution and have instituted a cabinet system. There is some evidence that the government will function more satisfactorily during the next year.

The Honor System has continued to be stressed by faculty members and students. A large group of students has been working diligently to hold high standards of the University.

Worthwhile recreational activities for University students, have continued to be expanded to meet the many recreational and out-of-class interests which students may desire and need. Plans are under way for more effective evaluation of these various recreational interests and activities.

Student activities which are now supported by the Student Activity Fee include twenty-five separate enterprises, including class organizations, publications, recreation, and social affairs. Each activity is carefully budgeted and strict accounting is made of all funds.

Respectfully submitted,
J. BROWARD CULPEPPER
Dean

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER

To the President of the Florida State University

I submit herewith a summary of the business activities and financial operations of the University for the 1950-52 Biennium.

During this period, the greatest gains made by the Business Office lie in the field of financial control and accountability, consolidating and extending procedures largely initiated during the preceding Biennium when rapid growth of the University clearly indicated the need for a well designed organization.

Early in 1951, the Dining Hall was placed under the supervision of the Business Manager. Later in the Biennium all food services were merged for the advantages of central purchasing, planning, and direction. Determination of costs for each food service is maintained separately which gives management monthly statements of great value in future planning. The consolidation of food services under one management has effected economics in operation which have resulted in a more stable financial condition.

In November of 1950, an Internal Auditor was appointed to the business staff. His duties include active supervision and guidance in budgetary and fiscal problems coincident with all student activity funds; internal checks and audits of all University auxiliaries handling cash; other internal audits of any University accounts as requested by the President or Business Manager. In addition, the Internal Auditor makes management surveys at the request of the Business Manager with the view of standardization and simplification of University procedures in mind.

The Working Capital Fund was established April 1, 1952, to replace the outmoded system of maintenance charges previously existent. For financing, approximately \$350,000 in cash and inventory was placed in a revolving fund. The Fund pays the salaries and wages of approximately eighty employees and purchases all maintenance materials and many standard products for resale. Repairs, maintenance, and supplies are purchased by the several departments of the University from the Fund on a non-profit basis. Upon establishment of the Fund, a system of central inventory control was instituted which, combined with more efficient employment of maintenance personnel, should result in over-all economy, plus a system of cost control on activities of the Fund.

The Purchasing Department has improved its procedure largely by consolidation, thereby cutting down the number of purchase orders written per year. Placing the Receiving Department under the supervision of the Purchasing Department improved deliveries and control over deliveries, as the follow-up system is now carried on from the Purchasing Department. The Department is constantly alert to new sources and has added hundreds of names of new suppliers to its bid list. An increasingly large percentage of requests for bids are being issued on our own specifications.

The Office of Non-Academic Personnel, under the supervision of the Business Manager, was opened in May 1951 to meet the need for a central personnel office which could serve the entire University. The first objectives were the classification of clerical and allied positions and the adoption of a uniform salary rating scale for like kinds of work. A Personnel Manual was issued to interpret policies for clarification and uniformity, and during the fiscal year 1951-52, 844 applicants were interviewed, tested, classified, and referred to department heads for interviews. A five year master plan has been approved by the administration as a guide for development of the office.

While many academic departments and much student housing were moved to East Campus during the fiscal year 1951-52, the University must still maintain the West Campus on the site of Dale Mabry Field. As of June 30, 1952, the West Campus housed several academic departments, all married students, and some single men students. It also contained the University trailer park. As a result, it was still necessary to maintain complete police, bus, and maintenance service for the West Campus. Due to the age and condition of the frame buildings, this continues to be essentially a high-cost operation.

The system of physical inventory of moveable assets begun during the previous Biennium has been expanded to include tagging of all such items, plus a continuous audit of such inventory.

With the establishment of an Army R.O.T.C. program plus expansion of the existing Air R.O.T.C. unit during the Biennium, the responsibility of the Business Office with regard to government property has greatly increased. Periodic audits by Air Force and Army auditors have continued to indicate satisfactory discharge of responsibility by University personnel.

The Dairy Farm Program which exists primarily to supply high quality milk to the University food services has been closely controlled with a reduction in the herds being carried on systematically to fit their demands.

As the student load levelled off during the Biennium, the research program of the University was greatly expanded, providing much additional responsibility for the Business Office. In the year ending June 30, 1951, for example, \$48,350 was expended in research grants and contracts, while in the year ending June 30, 1952, the amount had increased to \$104,069. The larger part of these sums must be accounted for in accordance with the regulations of the several granting or contracting agencies.

Attached hereto and forming a part of the Report are the following exhibits:

1950-1951

Exhibit A—FUND BALANCE SHEET

Exhibit B—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

1951-1952

Exhibit A—FUND BALANCE SHEET

Exhibit B—SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

Respectfully submitted,

R. K. Shaw

Business Manager

Exhibit A

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
FUND BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 1951

ASSETS

CURRENT FUNDS		
General Current Funds		
Cash.....	\$ 957,490.22	
Investments.....	52,330.63	
Total General Current Funds.....		\$ 1,009,820.85
Restricted Current Funds		
Cash.....	\$ 31,206.03	
Total Restricted Current Funds.....		31,206.03
Auxiliary Current Funds		
Cash.....	\$ 366,978.31	
Advanced to Revol. Fund.....	5,000.00	
Petty Cash.....	450.00	
Accounts Receivable.....	88,898.56	
Inventories, 6-30-51.....	130,291.83	
Livestock.....	61,545.00	
Investments.....	70,000.00	
Total Auxiliary Current Funds.....		723,163.70
Total Current Funds.....		\$ 1,764,190.58
LOAN FUNDS		
Cash.....	\$ 28,845.43	
Notes Receivable.....	25,609.61	
Total Loan Funds.....		54,455.04
PLANT FUNDS		
Unexpended Plant Funds		
Cash-Construction Fund.....	\$ 347,924.41	
Investments-Constr. Fund.....	2,679,750.00	
Cash-Int. & Sink. Fund.....	299,848.20	
Investments-I&S Fund.....	150,954.38	
Total Unexpended Plant Funds.....		\$ 3,478,476.99
Invested in Plant		
Land.....	\$ 197,003.15	
Buildings.....	10,927,614.36	
Improvements.....	837,106.86	
Equipment.....	3,057,962.86(1)	
Total Invested in Plant.....		15,019,687.23
Total Plant Funds.....		\$18,498,164.22
AGENCY FUNDS		
Cash.....	\$ 197,449.51	
Advanced to Revolving Fund.....	5,000.00	
Accounts Receivable.....	17.25	
Inventories, 6-30-51.....	280.44	
Total Agency Funds.....		202,747.20
TOTAL ASSETS.....		\$20,519,557.04

(1) No physical inventory was available at date this statement was prepared.

Exhibit A (Cont.)

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
FUND BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 1951
LIABILITIES & SURPLUS

CURRENT FUNDS

General Current Funds

Surplus:

Appropriation-Expense.....	\$ 577,642.82
Incidental Funds.....	355,078.78
Seminary Interest Fund.....	2,461.70
Beaumont Fund.....	64,661.93
Gifts and Bequests.....	9,975.62

Total General Current Funds..... \$ 1,009,820.85

Restricted Current Funds

Surplus:

Westcott Estate Fund.....	\$ 1,217.07
Fire Replacement Fund.....	1,919.77
Res. Contracts & Grants.....	24,039.17
Scholarship Funds.....	4,030.02

Total Restricted Current Funds..... 31,206.03

Auxiliary Current Funds

Accounts Payable.....	\$ 23,199.75
Security Deposits.....	860.00
Due Revolving Fund.....	450.00
Surplus.....	698,653.95

Total Auxiliary Current Funds..... 723,163.70

\$ 1,764,190.58

LOAN FUNDS

Principal.....

\$ 54,455.04

Total Loan Funds..... 54,455.04

PLANT FUNDS

Unexpended Plant Funds

Reserve for Plant Additions.....	\$ 3,027,674.41
Reserve for Debt Serv. & Ret.....	450,802.58

Total Unexpended Plant Funds..... \$ 3,478,476.99

Invested in Plant

Rev. Cert. Payable.....	\$ 4,957,000.00
Net Invested in Plant.....	10,062,687.23

Total Invested in Plant..... 15,019,687.23

Total Plant Funds..... \$18,498,164.22

AGENCY FUNDS

Sales Tax Payable.....	\$ 65.78
Due to Board of Control-Loan Funds.....	1,033.51
Due Depositors of College Bank.....	45,517.13

Surplus:

Student Activities.....	\$ 117,449.12
Women's Bowling Alley.....	610.88
Intercollegiate Athletics.....	6,145.57*
Artist Series.....	3,374.52
Camp Flatacowa.....	4,134.00
Garnet & Gold Snack Bar.....	278.67
Student Alumni Building.....	19,100.56
Student Union.....	7,397.88
Theatre.....	143.96
Light Opera Guild.....	296.72
Home Management House.....	116.72
Other Agency Funds.....	9,463.32

Total Agency Funds..... 202,747.20

TOTAL LIABILITIES & SURPLUS.....

\$20,519,557.04

*Deficit

**FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS**

For The Year Ended June 30, 1951

	Balance 7-1-50	Surplus Adjust- ments	Appropriations & Collections	Transfers In	Total Available	Expenditures	Transfers Out	Appro- priations Reverted to Gen. Rev.	Balance 6-30-51
CURRENT FUNDS									
General Current Funds									
State Appropriations-Salaries.....	\$ 115,067.96	\$	\$ 3,165,796.64	\$	\$ 3,283,864.60	\$3,199,978.95	\$	\$ 83,885.65	\$ 577,882.82(1)
State Appropriations-Expense.....	385,883.71		1,133,216.00		1,519,099.71	940,285.81		1,191.08	
Old Appropriation-Brought Forw.....	18,969.36				18,969.36	58.97		18,910.39	
Incidental Fund.....	608,900.60		774,436.62		1,383,337.22	888,258.44	140,000.00		355,078.78
Seminary Interest Fund.....	2,976.31		7,715.00		4,711.31	2,249.61			2,461.70
Bequest Fund.....	63,411.93		1,250.00		64,661.93				64,661.93
Gifts & Bequests.....	9,975.62				9,975.62				9,975.62
Total General Current Funds.....	\$1,205,185.49	\$ -0-	\$ 5,079,434.26	\$ -0-	\$ 6,284,619.75	\$5,630,811.78	\$140,000.00	\$103,987.12	\$1,009,820.85
Restricted Current Funds									
Scholarships.....	\$ 3,115.02	\$	\$ 4,825.00		\$ 7,940.02	\$ 3,910.00		\$	\$ 4,030.02
Westcott Estate Fund.....	1,801.00*		20,462.50		19,161.50	17,944.43			1,217.07
Research Contracts & Grants.....	-0-		46,238.44		46,238.44	22,199.27			24,039.17
Fire Replacement Fund.....	1,919.77		1,415.30		3,335.07	1,415.30			1,919.77
Total Restricted Current Funds	\$ 3,735.79	\$ -0-	\$ 72,941.24	\$ -0-	\$ 76,675.03	\$ 45,469.00	\$ -0-	\$	\$ 31,206.03
Auxiliary Current Funds									
Bookstore.....	\$ 234,791.92	\$ 44.55	\$ 312,830.47	\$	\$ 547,766.94	\$ 278,778.77	\$	\$	\$ 268,988.17
Dairy & Farm.....	1,489.84*	62,366.93	86,645.95		147,503.04	91,244.09			56,258.95
Demonstration School									
Lunch Room.....	829.18*	613.96*	12,032.50		10,739.36	10,810.51			71.15*
Duplicating.....	5,706.22	-10	34,037.82		39,744.14	26,232.13			11,492.01
Laundry.....	86,781.94	60*	103,569.50		192,350.84	102,734.57			89,616.27
Men's Residence Halls.....	24,921.40	274.54	129,915.68		146,111.52	129,833.98			25,277.54
Women's Residence Halls.....	8,786.48	274.54*	296,544.63		215,056.57	205,552.56			9,504.01
Special Repair & Truck Account.....	60,812.41				60,812.41	109.80			60,702.61
Soda Shop.....	18,060.29	199.67*	48,975.20		66,835.82	65,717.13			21,118.69
Rentals.....	17,369.52	159.67	5,013.50		22,542.69	2,163.55			20,479.14
Machinery.....	53,665.96	860.00*	48,528.92		101,734.88	25,925.48			75,809.40
West Campus Cafeteria.....	1,900.74*		66,762.62		64,861.88	64,338.99			522.89
Dining Hall-Operating.....	74,343.58*	79.72	462,516.58	79,000.00	617,859.88	435,709.96	8,462.56		23,080.20
Landis Hall-Operating.....	6,297.52		47,226.59		48,524.11	32,943.58			16,580.53
University Hospital-Operating.....	34,255.77		99,343.03		133,598.80	136,041.27			16,242.47*
Bryan Hall-Operating.....	2,887.17		18,128.89		21,016.06	12,709.51	500.00		7,706.55
Senior Hall, Men-Operating.....	5,949.35		20,276.53		26,225.88	6,743.27	5,200.00		14,280.61
Total Auxiliary Current Funds.....	\$ 481,912.61	\$60,916.74	\$ 1,710,888.31	\$ 79,000.00	\$ 2,382,717.66	\$1,619,901.15	\$ 14,162.56	\$ -0-	\$ 698,653.95
TOTAL CURRENT FUNDS	\$1,690,831.89	\$60,916.74	\$ 6,863,263.81	\$ 79,000.00	\$ 8,694,012.44	\$6,690,181.93	\$154,162.56	\$103,987.12	\$1,739,680.83

*Deficit (1) Covered by certified list of encumbrances to Comptroller

**FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
For The Year Ended June 30, 1951**

	Balance 7-1-50	Surplus Adjuct- ments	Appropriations & Collections	Transfers In	Total Available	Expenditures	Transfers Out	Appro- priations Reverted to Gen. Rev.	Balance 6-30-51
LOAN FUNDS	\$ 53,356.51	\$ —	\$ 1,148.53	\$ —	\$ 54,505.04	\$ 53.00	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 54,455.04
UNEXPENDED PLANT FUNDS									
Senior Hall, Men-Int. & Sink, Fund	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,800.70	\$ 5,200.00	\$ 11,000.70	\$ 9,940.60	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,060.70
Bryan Hall-Int. & Sink, Fund	3,575.00		2,297.87	2,071.13	7,944.00	6,360.00			1,584.00
Dining Hall-Int. & Sink, Fund	121,794.20		3,077.80	8,462.56	133,334.66	9,807.70	79,000.00		44,523.96
Laudis Hall-Int. & Sink, Fund	85,798.60		33,059.58		118,858.24	16,928.75			101,969.49
Univ. Hospital-Int. & Sink, Fund	61,868.45		17,840.61		79,709.06	3,600.00			76,109.06
Rev. Cert. Series 1950, 14.5 Fund			360,606.37		360,606.37	135,051.00			225,555.37
History Building	7,697.51				7,697.51				7,697.51
Cowburn Hall	1,618.11				1,618.11				1,618.11
Physical Educ. Bldg.-North Wing	6,278.91				6,278.91				6,278.91
Music Building	6,516.99				6,516.99	6,103.11			413.88
Alterations & Improvements-Dale									
Malley Field	1,242.61				1,242.61				1,242.61
Adverse Training	2,828.20				2,828.20				2,828.20
Purchase of Surplus Property	245.08				245.08	149.00			96.08
Addition of Facilities	15,565.92				15,565.92	11,782.79			3,783.13
Steam & Water Line Extension	6,000.00				6,000.00	4,438.13			1,561.87
Bryan Hall Construction Fund	1,571.13				1,571.13		1,571.13		
Utilities Improvements	1,898.10		207.50		2,105.60	340.26			
Addition to Science Building	149,711.20				149,711.20	140,711.20			9,000.00
Men's Dormitory Construction Fund	19,402.76				19,402.76	10,402.76			9,000.00
Sec. 1950 Rev. Cert. Constr. Fund	42,531.72				4,328,162.86	1,527,704.09			3,000,458.77
Total Unexpended Plant Funds	\$ 518,091.65	\$ —	\$ 4,345,631.14	\$ 140,000.00	\$ 5,442,356.91	\$ 1,882,338.79	\$ 80,571.13	\$ —	\$ 3,478,476.99
AGENCY FUNDS									
Student Activities	\$ 160,587.75	\$ —	\$ 116,618.71	\$ —	\$ 277,206.46	\$ 139,757.34	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 137,449.12
Women's Bowling Alley	343.25		1,972.47		2,315.72	1,704.84			610.88
Intercollegiate Athletics	6,638.25		113,171.64		119,809.89	125,955.46			6,143.57*
Artist Series	2,700.30		19,869.96		22,570.26	19,215.74			3,354.52
Camp Flustacow	7,738.83		13,266.66		21,005.49	16,871.49			4,134.00
Garnett & Gold Snack Bar	107.81		1,456.39		1,564.20	1,285.53			278.67
Student Alumni Building	16,295.71		22,288.28		38,583.99	19,583.43			19,000.56
Student Union	7,994.95		67,946.10		75,941.05	68,543.17			7,397.88
Theatre	204.33*		1,950.93		1,746.58	1,602.62			143.96
Light Opera Guild			1,933.28		1,933.28	1,726.06			206.72
Home Management House			2,215.40		2,215.40	2,098.51			116.72
College Bank	47,482.50		920,978.67		968,441.17	922,924.04			45,517.13
Other Agency Funds			38,279.59		38,279.59	28,816.27			9,463.32
Total Agency Funds	\$ 249,765.00	\$ —	\$ 1,321,968.08	\$ —	\$ 1,571,733.08	\$ 1,370,085.17	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 201,647.91
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$2,612,045.05	\$69,916.74	\$12,954,941.99	\$234,733.69	\$15,762,637.47	\$9,949,655.89	\$234,733.69	\$103,987.12	\$5,474,260.77

*Funds

Exhibit A

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
FUND BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 1952

ASSETS

CURRENT FUNDS

General Current Funds			
Cash.....	\$	865,960.29	
Investments.....		52,330.63	
Total General Current Funds.....			\$ 918,290.92
Restricted Current Funds			
Cash.....	\$	14,637.93	
Investments.....		7,874.01	
Total Restricted Current Funds.....			22,511.94
Auxiliary Current Funds			
Cash.....	\$	370,602.25	
Advanced to Revol. Fund.....		5,000.00	
Petty Cash.....		600.00	
Accounts Receivable.....		177,782.93	
Due from Other Funds.....		25,659.18	
Jobs in Process.....		2.05*	
Prepaid Expenses.....		3,852.79	
Inventories, 6-30-52.....		343,139.28	
Livestock.....		56,468.00	
Investments.....		98,912.50	
Total Auxiliary Current Funds.....			\$ 1,082,014.88
Total Current Funds.....			\$ 2,022,817.74
LOAN FUNDS			
Cash.....	\$	35,169.77	
Notes Receivable.....		21,362.65	
Total Loan Funds.....			\$ 56,532.42
PLANT FUNDS			
Unexpended Plant Funds			
Cash-Construction Fund.....	\$	100,768.85	
Investments-Con. Fd.....		1,042,125.00	
Cash-Interest & Sink, Fund.....		284,706.24	
Investments-I&S Fund.....		179,338.13	
Total Unexpended Plant Funds.....			\$ 1,606,938.22
Invested in Plant			
Land.....	\$	197,603.15	
Buildings.....		12,933,291.86	
Improvements.....		849,058.51	
Equipment (1).....		3,490,145.52	
Total Invested in Plant.....			\$17,469,499.04
Total Plant Funds.....			\$19,076,437.26
AGENCY FUNDS			
Cash.....	\$	264,979.72	
Advanced to Revolving Fund.....		5,000.00	
Accounts Receivable.....		3.87	
Inventories, 6-30-52.....		748.61	
Total Agency Funds.....			\$ 270,732.20
TOTAL ASSETS.....			<u>\$21,426,519.62</u>

*Deficit

(1) No physical inventory was available at date this statement was prepared

Exhibit A (Cont.)

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
FUND BALANCE SHEET
June 30, 1952
LIABILITIES & SURPLUS

CURRENT FUNDS

General Current Funds

Surplus:

Appropriations-Salaries.....	\$ 11,746.43
Appropriations-Expense.....	190,747.55
Appropriations-Old Appr. Fwd.....	180,463.50
Incidental Fund.....	456,849.80
Seminary Interest Fund.....	2,596.09
Beaumont Fund.....	65,911.93
Gifts & Requests.....	9,975.62

Total General Current Funds..... \$ 918,290.92

Restricted Current Funds

Surplus:

Westcott Estate Fund.....	\$ 8,185.25
Fire Replacement Fund.....	1,884.17
Scholarship Funds.....	12,442.52

Total Restricted Current Funds..... 22,511.94

Auxiliary Current Funds

Accounts Payable.....	\$ 4,839.84
Security Deposits.....	1,000.00
Due Revolving Fund.....	600.00
Due to Other Funds.....	20,672.45
Deferred Credits to Income.....	3,923.39
Accrued Vacation.....	1,365.23*
Accrued Sick Leave.....	16.15*
Surplus.....	1,052,360.58

Total Auxiliary Current Funds..... \$ 1,082,014.88

Total Current Funds..... \$ 2,022,817.74

LOAN FUNDS

Principal..... \$ 56,532.42

Total Loan Funds..... \$ 56,532.42

PLANT FUNDS

Unexpended Plant Funds

Due to Other Funds.....	\$ 2,111.99
Reserve for Plant Additions.....	1,142,893.85
Reserve for Debt Serv. & Ret.....	461,932.38

\$ 1,606,938.22

Invested in Plant

Rev. Cert. Payable.....	\$ 4,935,000.00
Net Invested in Plant.....	12,534,499.04

Total Invested in Plant..... \$17,469,499.04

\$19,076,437.26

AGENCY FUNDS

Sales Tax Payable..... 3.83

Due to Board of Control-Loan Funds..... 1,327.37

Due Depositors of College Bank..... 41,397.48

Due to Other Funds..... 26,633.58

Surplus:

Comptroller's Racetrack Fund.....	19,301.67
Student Activities.....	113,181.94
Women's Bowling Alley.....	592.43
Intercollegiate Athletics-Football.....	15,864.20*
Intercollegiate Athletics-Other.....	7,560.99
Artist Series.....	5,754.40
Camp Flacacow.....	4,084.18
Garnet & Gold Snack Bar.....	—0—
Student Alumni Building.....	16,355.47
Student Union.....	5,584.39
Theatre.....	151.01
Light Opera Guild.....	279.82
Home Management House.....	587.39
Circus.....	20.70*
Gymkana.....	1,487.89
Other Agency Funds.....	42,133.26

Total Agency Funds..... \$ 270,732.20

TOTAL LIABILITIES & SURPLUS..... \$21,426,519.62

*Deficit

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
For the Year Ended June 30, 1952

	Balance 7-1-51	Surplus Adjust- ments	Appropriations & Collections	Transfers In	Total Available	Expenditures	Transfers Out	Appro- priations Reverted to Gen. Rev.	Balance 6-30-52
CURRENT FUNDS									
General Current Funds									
State Appropriations-Salaries.....	\$ —0—	\$	\$3,839,254.54	\$	\$ 3,839,254.54	\$ 3,827,508.11	\$	\$	\$ 11,746.43
State Appropriations-Expenses.....	—0—		1,173,743.59	61,849.17	1,235,592.76	1,044,847.21			190,745.55
Old Appropriation-Brought Fwd....	577,642.82				577,642.82	333,330.15	61,849.17		180,463.50
Incidental Fund.....	379,117.95		682,774.26		1,061,892.21	503,042.41	100,000.00		456,849.80
Seminary Interest Fund.....	2,461.70		2,109.36		4,571.06	1,974.97			2,596.09
Beaumont Fund.....	64,661.93		1,250.00		65,911.93				65,911.93
Gifts & Bequests.....	9,975.62				9,975.62				9,975.62
Total General Current Funds ..	\$1,013,860.02	\$ —0—	\$5,699,133.75	\$61,849.17	\$ 6,794,842.94	\$ 5,714,702.85	\$161,849.17	\$	\$ 918,290.92
Restricted Current Funds									
Scholarships.....	\$ 4,030.02	\$	\$ 17,652.50	\$	\$ 21,682.52	\$ 9,240.00	\$	\$	\$ 12,442.52
Westcott Estate Fund.....	1,217.07		20,000.00		21,217.07	19,031.82			2,185.25
Fire Replacement Fund.....	1,919.77		162.50		2,082.27	198.10			1,884.17
Total Restricted Current Funds..	\$ 7,166.86	\$ —0—	\$ 37,815.00	\$ —0—	\$ 44,981.86	\$ 22,469.92	\$ —0—	\$ —0—	\$ 22,511.94
Auxiliary Current Funds									
Special Repair & Truck.....	\$ 60,702.61	\$	\$	\$	\$ 60,702.61	\$	\$ 15,000.00	\$	\$ 60,702.61
Blackstones.....	268,958.17		272,238.83		541,227.00	258,038.54			268,188.46
Dairy & Farm.....	56,258.95	7,828.31	71,440.13		135,527.39	78,319.12			57,208.27
Demonstration School Lunch Room.....	71.15*		12,324.75		12,033.60	11,425.29			608.31
Duplicating Department.....	11,492.01		32,366.88		43,858.89	30,947.07			12,911.82
Laundry.....	89,616.27		99,712.35		189,328.62	107,483.28			89,845.34
Village & Lodge.....		4,563.77	13,984.26		17,548.03	8,121.69	1,762.02		7,764.32
West Campus Residence-Men.....	18,831.05		66,596.05		85,427.10	73,483.27			3,742.22*
Residence Halls, Men-General.....	24,819.82*		5,884.98		6,342.70	12,174.37	15,686.05		5,831.67*
Jeannie Murphree Hall.....	1,548.22		40,135.22		41,683.44	45,914.16			19,252.77*
Reynolds Hall.....	1,296.65		33,872.32		35,158.88	25,472.81			5,513.04
Bowling Hall.....	899.32		13,338.46		14,037.78	11,797.84			6,028.08*
Glechrist Hall.....	1,462.49		42,579.41		44,041.90	35,684.30			3,613.57
Residence Halls, Women-General.....	9,504.01				—0—		4,744.03		—0—
Mahy Heights.....	75,809.40		26,704.07	29,000.00	124,513.47	40,675.47			84,438.00
Rentals.....	29,479.14		4,869.50		25,348.64	1,407.81			23,940.83

*Deficit

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
For the Year Ended June 30, 1952

Auxiliary Current Funds (Cont.)	Balance 7-1-51	Surplus Adjust- ments	Appropriations & Collections	Transfers In	Total Available	Expenditures	Transfers Out	Appro- priations Reverted to Gen. Rev.	Balance 6-30-52
Soda Shop	\$ 21,118.69	\$ 8.80*	\$ 64,164.52	\$	\$ 85,274.41	\$ 60,794.35	\$	\$	\$ 21,480.06
Student Center Food Service	522.89	60.60*	503.10		—0—	1,799.71			1,799.71*
West Campus Cafeteria					1,025.99	225.35			800.64
Working Capital Fund				100,000.00	370,302.73	14,600.56			355,702.17
Dining Hall-Operating	23,680.20	1,267.75*	481,950.99		503,763.44	461,954.57	9,951.52		31,857.67
Landis Hall-Operating	16,280.53		31,667.61	2,111.99	50,060.16	34,673.02	1,924.30		13,487.84
University Hospital-Operating	2,442.47*		143,875.73	1,924.30	143,357.56	99,433.63	20,000.00		23,903.93
Senior Hall-Operating	7,126.55		15,354.94		23,111.49	15,848.53			4,262.96
Senior Hall, Men-Operating	14,280.61		17,782.13	17,538.22	32,062.74	10,883.46	3,000.00		21,179.28
Magnolia Hall-Operating			3,184.83	33,922.89	38,290.70	32,361.75	3,000.00		7,455.19
Cawthon Hall-Operating			4,277.81	1,332.33	3,759.81	3,759.81			2,427.48*
Small Men's Dorm-Acct. No. 2025				1,332.33	1,332.33	1,949.06			616.73*
Small Men's Dorm-Acct. No. 2026				1,332.33	1,332.33	1,894.83			562.52*
Small Men's Dorm-Acct. No. 2027				1,332.33	1,332.33	3,410.25			2,077.92*
Small Men's Dorm-Acct. No. 2028				1,332.33	1,332.33	1,996.84			634.51*
Small Men's Dorm-Acct. No. 2029				1,332.33	1,332.33	2,021.55			639.22*
Small Men's Dorm-Acct. No. 2030				1,332.33	1,332.33	2,513.84			1,181.51*
Small Men's Dorm-Acct. No. 2060				1,332.33	1,332.33	1,855.69			523.36*
Total Aux. Current Funds	\$ 698,653.95	\$ 559.43	\$1,770,071.54	\$186,156.01	\$ 2,655,440.96	\$ 1,506,549.36	\$ 96,531.02	\$ 0—	\$1,052,360.58
TOTAL CURRENT FUNDS	\$1,739,680.83	\$ 559.43	\$7,507,020.29	\$248,065.21	\$ 9,495,265.76	\$ 7,243,722.13	\$238,360.19	\$ 0—	\$1,993,163.44
LOAN FUNDS	\$ 54,455.04	\$ 0—	\$ 2,079.14	\$ 0—	\$ 56,534.18	\$ 1.76	\$ 0—	\$ 0—	\$ 56,532.42
UNEXPENDED PLANT FUNDS	\$ 44,323.96	\$	\$ 275.00	\$ 9,951.52	\$ 54,750.48	\$ 8,334.80	\$ 2,111.99	\$	\$ 46,415.68
Dining Hall-Inst. & Sunk. Fund	101,969.49		7,089.83		109,259.32	16,811.50			90,337.83
Landis Hall-Inst. & Sunk. Fund	76,109.06		21,794.71		97,903.77	3,530.79			94,372.98
University Hosp.-I&S Fund			6,800.00		6,854.09	6,270.00			2,114.00
Bryan Hall-I&S Fund	1,584.00		9,000.00	62.55	10,123.25	9,820.00			303.25
Senior Hall, Men-I&S Fund	1,069.70		9,000.00	128,439.27	360,891.64	132,601.00			228,390.64
Rev. Certs., Series 1950, I&S Fund	225,555.37		6,897.00		7,897.51				7,897.51
History Building	7,697.51				1,618.11				1,618.11
Cawthon Hall	1,618.11								

*Deficit.

(1) \$255,240.13 of this amount is inventory purchased from Incidental Fund to establish Working Capital Fund

FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
 For the Year Ended June 30, 1952

	Balance 7-1-51	Surplus Adjust- ments	Appropriations & Collections	Transfers In	Total Available	Expenditures	Transfers Out	Appro- priations Reverted to Gen. Rev.	Balance 6-30-52
UNEXPENDED PLANT FUNDS (Cont.)									
Physical Education Bldg.-N. Wing	\$ 6,228.91	\$	\$	\$	\$ 6,228.91	\$	\$	\$	\$ 6,228.91
Music Building	413.88				413.88				413.88
Alter. & Impr.-Dale Mabry Field	1,242.61				1,242.61				1,242.61
Advance Planning	2,828.20				2,828.20				2,828.20
Purchase of Surplus Property	96.08				96.08				96.08
Additional Facilities	3,783.13				3,783.13	3,708.21			74.92
Steam & Water Line Extension	1,641.87				1,641.87				1,641.87
Utilities Improvements	1,765.34				1,765.34	1,561.11			204.23
Men's Dorm Construction Fund	0.00		62.55		62.55		62.55		0.00
Series 1949 Rev. Cert. Const. Fund	3,009,458.77		15,588.17		3,016,046.94	1,895,099.41			1,120,947.53
TOTAL UNEXPENDED PLANT FUNDS	\$3,476,476.99	\$ -0-	\$ 67,707.26	\$138,433.34	\$ 3,684,637.59	\$ 2,077,636.82	\$ 2,174.54	\$ -0-	\$1,604,826.23
AGENCY FUNDS									
Rev. Cert. Series 1950 Rev. Acct.	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 159,237.40	\$	\$ 159,237.40	\$	\$	\$	\$ 26,833.58
Comptroller's Racetrack Fund	0.00		80,886.55		80,886.55		\$123,903.82		19,101.67
Student Activities	117,449.12		98,709.01	\$ 300.00	216,158.13	84,258.08	18,738.11		113,181.94
Women's Bowling Alley	6,410.88		2,530.19		3,141.07	2,548.64			592.43
Intercollegiate Athletics-Football	6,145.57*		43,051.04		35,905.47	50,769.67	2,000.00		15,864.20*
Intercollegiate Athletics-Other			41,891.04		41,891.04	34,330.05			7,560.99
Artist Series	3,374.52		17,618.22		21,012.74	16,258.34			5,754.40
Camp Plasterco	4,134.09	278.67	10,364.15	18,384.57	33,158.39	29,074.21			4,084.18
Garnet & Gold Snack Bar	278.67	278.67*	1,451.21		1,451.21	1,379.64	81.57		0.00
Student Alumni Building	19,100.56		18,392.55		37,493.11	21,137.64			16,355.47
Student Union	7,397.88	1,134.10	57,138.29	438.11	67,089.29	57,523.90			9,564.39
Theatre	143.86		2,425.18		2,569.14	2,418.13			151.01
Light Opera Guild	206.72		1,194.00		1,400.72	1,150.90			249.82
Home Management House	116.72		2,649.42		2,766.14	2,178.75			587.39
Circus	0.00		18,512.59		18,512.59	18,233.29	300.00		279.70*
Gymkana	0.00		1,514.89		1,514.89	27.00			1,487.89
College Bank	45,517.13		784,082.92		829,600.05	788,102.57			41,397.48
Other Agency Funds	9,463.32		85,917.27		95,380.59	53,247.33			42,133.26
Total Agency Funds	\$ 201,647.91	\$1,134.10	\$1,415,519.83	\$ 19,119.68	\$ 1,637,441.52	\$ 1,223,217.02	\$145,023.59	\$ -0-	\$ 269,201.00
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	\$5,474,260.77	\$1,693.53	\$9,992,346.52	\$405,578.23	\$14,873,879.05	\$10,544,577.73	\$405,578.23	\$ -0-	\$3,923,723.09

*Deficit

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

Florida Agricultural And Mechanical College

GEORGE W. GORE, JR., *President*



JULY 1, 1950 TO JUNE 30, 1952
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

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Report of the President

TO THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL
OF STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING IN FLORIDA:

I am pleased to submit to you this report of the activities of Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for the biennium of 1950-52. It covers the period, July 1, 1950 through June 30, 1952. The opportunity to outline and interpret the work of the Institution is greatly appreciated. It is our sincere hope that the overall statement from the Office of the President combined with detailed divisional and departmental reports will present a clear picture of what has been attempted, accomplished, and projected for the future by the teaching of the faculty and staff.

The instructional faculty of the college has been increased from 183 members in 1950 to 234 members in 1952. The total faculty and staff has been increased from 305 members in 1950 to 394 members in 1952. With the increase in the quality of staff personnel, there has been an appreciable increase in the quality of preparation and experience. Over seven percent (7%) of the teaching staff hold doctor's degrees and ninety-five per cent (95%) hold the master's degree or have completed one or more years of graduate or professional work. A significant number of the teaching staff have held positions in technical, literary, professional, and scholastic organizations and have presented papers at state, sectional, national, professional, and educational meetings. Several have been awarded scholarships and fellowships by the General Education Board and the Ford Foundation for the Advancement of Education. One has received a Fullbright Scholarship for foreign study.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

The student enrollment has increased materially during this biennium. The total enrollment for the academic year, 1949-50, was 1,811. The enrollment for the academic year, 1951-52, is 2,073. During the summer session of 1949, a total of 1,629 were in attendance and a total of 2,104 for the summer session of 1951. A fact worth noting is that all of the counties of the State with Negro populations were adequately represented in these figures.

INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAM

The instructional program of the College is organized under the following divisions: Agricultural, Education, Home Economics, Engineering and Mechanic Arts, Nursing, Military Science and Tactics, Graduate Studies, Humanities, Law, Pharmacy, Natural and Exact Sciences, Social Science, Summer Session, and Extension.

NEW SCHOOLS

Instruction in the following divisions was added as a result of legislative action and the implementing directive from the Board of Control:

Law, Pharmacy, Engineering, and Graduate Agricultural work. Instruction in these divisions was begun in the fall of 1951. At the present time, plans are going forward for securing adequate staff, procurement of necessary materials for instructional purposes, and enrollment of a significant student body.

OUT-OF-STATE SCHOLARSHIP AID PROGRAM

This is the plan by which the State of Florida has provided funds for study out of the state. For the academic year, 1949-50, 390 persons were awarded funds amounting to \$60,933.98. The total for the previous biennial was \$110,107.57. For the academic year, 1951-52, 297 persons were awarded a total of \$72,371.73. Under the provisions of the out-of-state scholarship aid program, the State spent a total of \$158,339.31 for this biennium on persons pursuing work in the graduate and professional fields.

ALUMNI

The members of the Alumni Association have been most active and zealous in advancing the cause of their Alma Mater. Local and national groups have been active in the recruitment of students, providing scholarship aid, and in keeping alive a wholesome spirit in regard to FAMC. Increasingly is this group becoming a significant factor in the civic and social life of the State, South, and nation. Recently, several have received advanced degrees from leading American and foreign universities. Many have distinguished themselves in their chosen professions and have reflected honor to the college.

PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS

During the past biennium, there has been erected on the campus a Dairy Barn. Repairs and renovations have been made to buildings and grounds including the athletic field, College Inn, Band Hall, Teachers' Cottages, and the Old Hospital Building. A central switchboard system and automatic heating system are presently being installed. A Maintenance Department Building is in the course of construction. A new school bus, a station wagon, and four dump trucks have been purchased during the biennium.

An Estey pipe organ, valued at \$52,500, has been purchased and is in the process of being manufactured for installation in January, 1953.

The new \$2,000,000 hospital has been completely equipped and is serving as a college infirmary and as a laboratory for the School of Nursing. The Nurses' Home in Jacksonville has been completely renovated and equipped to house junior nurses. The frame Home Economic Building has been painted. Under the direction of the Division of Mechanic Arts, construction has begun on five faculty duplex apartments in the northwest section of the campus.

The 1950 legislature appropriated funds as follows for new buildings:

- \$ 400,000—Addition to College Library for Law School
- \$1,000,000—Science Building
- \$ 100,000—R. O. T. C. Building
- \$ 250,000—Agriculture and Home Economic Buildings

Contracts have been let for these buildings and plans are on foot to begin construction before the end of 1952.

CONTACTS

It has been my privilege to serve in the significant capacity as President of this Institution. I was Chairman of the 1951 Florida Tuberculosis Campaign, President of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and President of the American Teachers Association for 1950-51. I have maintained the position as Secretary-Treasurer of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society and as a Florida member of the Florida Legislature Board. The 1950 United States Commission of UNESCO appointed me to serve as Chairman of the section on Teacher Education. At the 1952 meeting, I was appointed as a member of the Resolutions Committee. I was recently elected Vice President of the National Education Association.

IMMEDIATE NEEDS

Among the significant needs of the Institution are the following:

1. An adequate operating budget providing salaries commensurate with preparation and cost of living.
2. Adequate funds to secure needed materials of instruction and improved facilities.
3. Additional classrooms, completion of library, laboratory facilities to enable the Institution to carry on an evolving program of instruction.
4. The expansion of the physical plant in keeping with the added responsibilities of the Institution in evolving from a Land-Grant College to a State University.

APPRECIATION

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Board of Control and the members of the State Board of Education for the cooperation they have given in connection with the program of this Institution.

The reports that follow present in detail the work of the Institution and to some degree point the way to the future which we envision as one of the three great institutions of higher learning in Florida.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. GORE, JR., *President*

Report of the Dean of Administration

TO THE PRESIDENT:

It is my privilege and honor to present to you the report for the Office of Dean of Administration for the biennium ending June 30, 1952, and recommendations for the biennium ending June 30, 1955. Activities under this title began September 1, 1950. During the first two months of the biennium, I served under the title of Administrative Assistant and acted as Director of Summer School and Dean of the Division of Arts and Sciences.

As Summer School Director, my function was to coordinate the work of the eight divisions of the College in an attempt to simplify and facilitate the operation of the over-all program of the Summer School.

When serving as Acting Dean of the Division of Arts and Sciences, my principal duties were to:

1. Supervise and give general directions to the sixteen departments of the Division, consisting of eighty-five teachers.
2. Assist department heads in checking students records, advising students on their academic programs and securing the needed physical equipment for the most effective instruction.
3. Recommend to the President candidates for graduation from the Division.
4. Distribute, when the Division was dissolved in August, all the property to the Divisions of: Exact and Natural Sciences, Humanities, Social Sciences, Dean of Administration, Extension Services and Public Relations.

As Administrative Assistant and as Dean of Administration, my principal duties have been:

1. Carrying out special assignments made by the Office of the President.
2. Performing various administrative duties throughout the campus.
3. Holding or participating in divisional or committee meetings of various units of the College.
4. Assigning and assisting with the distribution and maintenance of facilities (classrooms, equipment, etc.) of instruction.
6. Planning for and presiding at the weekly noon assemblies designated for the administration.

REPORTS FOR OTHER AREAS

ALUMNI—A summary of the activities as reported by the Executive Secretary of the Alumni Association, Mr. G. W. Conoly, follows:

During the biennium beginning July 1, 1950, and ending June 30, 1952, the Alumni Association participated in the inauguration of the President of the College, annual Homecoming and Founders' Day celebrations, annual meeting of the General and National Alumni Association; distributed newsletters and monthly papers to members; established alumni

chapters, both within and without the state; delegated a member to represent the Association at the Mid-Century White House Conference and the National Alumni Association; and awarded scholarships, loans, and contributions to worthy students and organizations.

The plans for the Association for the next biennium are as follows:

1. Built alumni scholarship aid;
2. Strengthen alumni chapters in the State and throughout the nation;
3. Work with the College on state and national programs to create better school spirit;
4. Distribute alumni news regularly;
5. Make yearly contributions to the public relations program of the College;
6. Secure biographical data and photos of graduates who are gaining special distinction; and
7. Assist with housing of conference groups and render service whenever possible for the College.

POST OFFICE—During the biennium, the local post office handled the major portion of the mailing business for the College, the students, and the employees. This involved receiving and/or dispatching more than 2½ million separate pieces of mail, parcel post or express packages. It involved also the sale of over \$20,000.00 worth of stamps and postal cards.

Some pressing needs of the Post Office are:

1. One additional full-time assistant and five part-time student helpers.
2. Five additional sections of mail boxes for use by the faculty and off-campus students.
3. Renovation of the building, including the installation of lavatory facilities and suitable work tables.
4. The delivery of parcel post and express packages by an authorized person to proper places when the College is not in session.

WESTERN UNION—During the period from July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1952, the Florida A and M College Western Union Offices handled 18,845 messages.

Specific duties performed in this area were: (1) Receiving and delivering messages from other points for this area; (2) Relaying messages to the main office from this area for destination beyond our area.

PUBLIC RELATIONS—The main activities in the Public Relations Office included the following:

1. Programs for all football games including the Orange Blossom Classic were drafted and distributed.
2. Articles carrying accounts of major activities of the College were written; and releases were sent weekly and/or daily to some seventy newspapers, magazines, and radio stations.
3. Souvenir kits and other materials were provided for groups holding conferences on or making brief visits to the campus.

4. Transportation was arranged for college groups or organizations making trips off the campus.
5. Tours were arranged for individuals and groups visiting on the campus.
6. Two issues of the College Annual were published.
7. The publication of programs for all major events, such as the—President's Inauguration, Founders' Day, Commencement, etc., was handled by this office.
8. Materials were provided for special issues of local and state newspapers.

On the basis of some of the observations and experiences of the past biennium, it is expected that a much larger and more serviceable public relations program will be carried out during the next biennium.

EXTENSION—During the biennium, the work of the Division of Extension Services has been concerned, in the main, with the following:

1. The offering of regular courses on the graduate and undergraduate levels.
2. The conduct of special short courses, institutes, county workshops and work-study programs for in-service teachers.

The procedures in organizing classes, collecting fees, selecting instructors and supervising the total program were studied more closely and improved during the biennium. There has been a steady increase in enrollment, especially on the graduate level. This increased enrollment made it necessary to draw very heavily upon our resident instructional staff. In some instances, that caused some teachers to carry very heavy loads.

The Extension staff recognizes the need for making greater improvements in all areas of its program and it is dedicated to the task of bringing them about as early and as rapidly as possible.

Since most of the teachers in the public schools of the State hold bachelors degrees already, the future demands will be more work on the graduate level, and courses in certain specialized professional areas. To meet some of these demands, the Division wants to give special attention to the following projects or programs during the next biennium:

1. A careful, systematic study of extension service needs in the State.
2. Operation of a larger number of short courses, both credit and non-credit, or institutes in various fields in strategic centers in the State.
3. Bring to the College some outstanding specialists to conduct institutes or clinics for select groups.

Some of the most pressing needs for the next biennium are:

1. Employment of at least three persons who can give all or most of their time to instruction in the Division of Extension Services.
2. Additional secretarial or clerical services.
3. A larger budget so as to do its job more efficiently.

Respectfully submitted,

H. MANNING EPPERSON,

Report of the Dean of Instruction

TO THE PRESIDENT:

The undersigned submits this report of the Dean of Instruction covering the period July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

During the year that followed the establishment of the position of the Dean of Instruction, the incumbent's efforts were directed primarily to identifying areas of strength and of need in the instructional program of the College.

Although a year proved to be too short a period in which to make an exhaustive study of the program in all of its aspects, it did permit of the collection of certain data that are significant indices of some of the basic strengths and needs in the area of instruction.

The more pertinent and conclusive of the data assembled are summarized in this report and some of the basic needs are outlined. Attention is focused on areas of need rather than on areas of strength. This is done deliberately because it is felt that in this direction lay the most effective methods of improving instruction.

TABLE I

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ENROLLMENT, FACULTY, AND GRADUATES
BY DIVISIONS IN 1951-52

Division	ENROLLMENT		FACULTY		Gr- duates
	Majors	Total Student Load	Total	Full- Time Equivalence	
Education	45.6	29.8	15.6	15.1	51.7
Social Sciences	10.9	15.5	13.1	12.1	13.5
Nat. Sci. & Math.	10.7	14.4	8.8	9.3	5.8
Mech. Arts & Eng.	9.3*	4.3	14.4	13.7	6.7
Humanities	8.2	24.3	22.5	25.5	4.0
Graduate Studies	3.9	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.7
Nursing Education	3.7	1.2	3.7	3.0	2.5
Agriculture	3.6	1.7	6.9	6.2	4.0
Home Economics	3.3	1.8	4.4	4.6	8.0
Pharmacy	0.5	0.1	2.5	2.6	0.0
Law	0.3	0.2	2.5	1.9	0.0
Military Science	0.0	5.5	4.4	3.2	0.0
Totals	100.0%	100.0%	100.6%	99.7%	99.9%

*Includes 52 unclassified students who represent 2.5% of the total enrollment of the College and 27% of the enrollment in the Division.

TABLE II

DIVISIONAL STUDENT LOADS AND AVERAGE WORK LOADS (STUDENT CLOCK HOURS) PER TEACHER BY DIVISIONS AND DEPARTMENTS DURING THE FALL TERM, 1951-52

Division	Student Load	Av. Student Clock Hours Per Teacher*
Military Science	577	510.5
Education	3140	468.1
Natural Science and Mathematics	1514	465.7
Social Sciences	1629	322.0
Nursing Education	126	282.2
Humanities	2557	205.3
Mechanic Arts and Engineering	459	194.1
Home Economics	191	155.2
Graduate Studies	128	126.2
Agriculture	176	78.3
Pharmacy	9	27.0
Law	24	21.5
Divisional Averages	877.5	279.9

Department	Student Load	Av. Student Clock Hours Per Teacher
Economics	343	660.0
Mathematics	746	556.9
Physical Education	1626	487.0
Chemistry	396	453.6
Education (Elementary and Secondary)	1514	450.0
English	1250	433.9
Physics and Physical Science	112	419.4
Biology	360	396.3
History and Geography	706	376.4
Art	324	261.8
Sociology	207	249.2
Political Science	149	248.3
Languages	269	212.4
Business Administration & Commercial Science	224	160.0
Speech and Drama	99	114.2
Music	584	98.4
Religion and Philosophy	21	303.1
Departmental Averages	519.4	303.1

*Based upon full-time faculty equivalence of each unit.

TABLE III—FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DIVISIONAL FACULTIES ACCORDING TO HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE AND RANK

Division (1951-52)	HIGHEST EARNED DEGREE			RANK			
	None	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctorate	Profs.	Assoc. Profs.	Asst. Profs.
Agriculture	0	3	6	2	2	0	4
Education	0	6	19	4	2	3	7
Graduate Studies	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Home Economics	0	0	7	0	0	1	0
Humanities	0	11	23	1	2	1	2
Law	0	3	1	0	0	1	0
Mech. Arts and Engineering	2	16	5	0	0	2	0
Military Science	3	4	0	0	1	0	4
Natural Science & Math.	0	3	10	1	1	3	2
Nursing	0	4	2	0	0	0	1
Personnel	0	0	7	1	1	0	3
Pharmacy	0	2	2	0	0	0	1
Social Sciences	0	2	17	2	1	3	5
Totals (172)	5	54	99	14	13	16	29
Percent (100)	2.9	31.4	57.6	8.1	7.6	9.3	16.9

66.2

OBSERVATIONS

The following may be regarded as some basic needs that affect materially the quality of instruction in and the academic standing of the College:

1. A definite and functional statement of qualification for academic rank and bases for advancement;
2. A salary scale based upon rank;
3. A functional statement of minimum qualifications for academic administrative positions;
4. Wider and more direct faculty participation in policy-making;
5. Definition of academic administrative responsibilities;
6. Objective checks on the effectiveness of instruction;
7. Coordinated developmental programs designed to assist students in overcoming academic deficiencies;
8. Adequate facilities (classrooms, laboratories, etc.) for optimum operation of the instruction program; and
9. An objective frame of reference to justify various aspects of and to identify areas of strength and need in the instructional program.

CONCLUSION

This office gratefully acknowledges the cooperation and support which it received during the year from all agencies and officers of the institution; and we pledge our full support of every effort to make the College a more effective force in improving the quality of living and of service in the State and in the nation.

Respectfully submitted,

MAHLON C. RHANEY

Report of the Division of Agriculture

TO THE PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit, for your information and consideration, a report of the activities of the Division of Agriculture in respect to the biennium covering the period July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1952.

The Agricultural Division is continuing the progress begun in the last biennium and while the results have been encouraging, much remains to be done if the level of instruction is to meet the needs of the persons in the service area of the college. The objectives of the division in the light of present developments are as follows:

1. To prepare students in technical agriculture for prospective employment in agriculture (on the farm) in related agricultural occupations where advanced skills and knowledge will greatly enhance their competency and aid them (the student) in becoming efficient in their chosen areas of concentration—whether (1) operating a general farm on a full or part-time basis, (2) operating or managing some phase of the livestock or poultry industries, (3) operating and managing orchards, groves and vegetable enterprises, (4) operating and managing some phase of ornamental horticulture, such as a florist business, landscape gardening, flat and greenhouses, estates, and ferneries.
2. To prepare students for prospective positions in the teaching of vocational agriculture in secondary schools, special veterans training in agricultural education, agriculture in the public schools for general information and for conducting special classes for out-of-school youth and adults.
3. To prepare students for specific positions in the extension service, to carry on work as agents and leaders in the cooperative extension service, and to perform other special services for young and adult farmers.
4. To discover students with special aptitudes, interests, and abilities and aid them in securing technical and scientific instruction for prospective employment as agricultural scientists and specialists in the field of research, college teachers and the like.

UNDERGRADUATE INSTRUCTION

Reorganization and strengthening of the undergraduate curricula undertaken during the preceding biennium, was continued with some success during the present biennium. The animal husbandry department was reorganized into the department of animal industry and the work was broadened to include: General Animal Husbandry, Dairy Production, and Poultry Husbandry.

The program in agriculture was further strengthened by providing for

major work in agronomy (Crop Option) on the undergraduate level. Further extension of work in horticulture by the addition of courses in food technology and forestry was affected, but major effort in these fields await the acquisition of additional personnel and facilities.

Two persons were added to the staff of the division during the biennium. Continuous upgrading and improvement of the staff is indicated by the fact that more than half of the members have been formally enrolled in advanced work in agriculture during the past two years.

Efforts are constantly being made to provide instruction and other services in the several areas of the division, to an expanding number of Florida farm people. The figures which follow will reveal the extent of success attained in this effort.

ENROLLMENT

	1950-51	1951-52
1. Undergraduate Enrollment—Regular college students with a major in agriculture:		
a) Summer Sessions	37	30
b) First Semester	85	73
c) Second Semester	74	63
2. New Farmers of America Shortcourse	185	200
3. 4-H Club Shortcourse	319	330
4. Cooperative Agricultural Extension Workers Conference	22	22
5. Vocational Agricultural Teachers	40	42
6. Veterans Teachers of Agriculture Conference	32	29
7. Farmers' Conference	300	635
8. Participation in N. F. A. Banquets by Staff Members	30	32
9. Participation in County and State Fairs, Livestock and Crop Judging Activities	2	4
10. Agricultural Tour of Central and South Florida	1,200	2,100
11. Community Day Activities		220
12. Estimated number of farm people and others reached through combined efforts of staff in the various activities of the Division	36,000	38,000

GRADUATE INFORMATION

Graduate work was formally initiated during the summer school session of 1951. Programs of work leading to the Master of Science degree in agricultural education were organized and put into effect, and registration was opened to students. A large percentage of the students enrolled are in-service teachers and other workers who use the summer sessions for academic improvement. Classes in graduate agriculture are also held during the regular session and enrollment in these courses may be expected to increase in the near future.

Graduate curricula in the technical areas of agriculture including Animal Husbandry, Horticulture and Agronomy have been organized and plans are being made to initiate these programs as soon as adequate facilities and personnel can be obtained.

The following indicates the present status of graduate enrollment in Agriculture:

Enrollment Summer	1951	46 students
Enrollment First Semester	1951-52	16 students
Enrollment Second Semester	1951-52	16 students
Enrollment Summer	1952	28 students

SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

The following scholarships and awards were made during the biennium:

	1950-51	1951-52
1. Sears Roebuck and Company Scholarships of \$100 each awarded to agricultural students	8	8
2. Race Track Scholarships of \$146.12 awarded to agricultural students	2	1
3. Agricultural Extension Workers' Award to agricultural students	1	1
4. Meritorious Service Awards presented by the Agricultural Division		2
(5. Dedication of New Dairy Building)		

PRODUCTION

The operation of the college farm as an economic production unit is an indispensable part of our functional instruction program. Efforts have been made to increase the number and scope of activities to provide sound basis for instruction. To this end, progress has continued with significant improvement in several instances.

Surpluses resulting from operation of the farm facility above that required for instruction are made available to various departments of the college. The value and general trend of production in the various areas of the Agricultural Division are indicated below:

	SALES	
Department	1950-51	1951-52
Dairy	\$ 8,542.26	\$ 9,707.84
Poultry	6,753.58	8,935.18
Horticulture	1,950.47	3,233.91
Swine	3,861.34	5,520.68
Farm		1,096.56
Total	\$ 21,107.65	\$ 28,494.17

GENERAL SUMMARY OF MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

The following represents a summary of the major developments in the work of the Division of Agriculture during the biennium 1950-52:

1. Construction of the modern Dairy Building.
2. Net increase in the dairy herd from 52 to 90 animals by acquisition of pure bred stock and by careful breeding and management practices.
3. Completed boundary fencing program on the college farm.
4. Started acquisition of equipment to be used as a laboratory for work in soil analyses and soil science.
5. Increased by two the number of personnel employed in the division.
6. Completed construction of improved swine layout and transferred swine to the new area.
7. Approximately 50 volumes of agricultural books have been added to the library.
8. Acquired 23 pure bred, registered Jersey dairy cows for milking and breeding purposes.
9. Improved the Animal Husbandry program by purchase of 8 pure bred registered Hereford heifers and one pure bred registered Hereford bull as foundation animals in the beef cattle program.
10. Landscaped the grounds in the area of the present agricultural building and around the new dairy.
11. Planned the layout and initiated demonstration plots in the horticultural area with fruit crops and vegetables.
12. Acquired needed farm facilities, including a portable utility sprayer, fertilizer distributor, and seed drill.
13. Expanded the instructional program to include an additional major on the undergraduate level.
14. Initiated instruction on the graduate level.

BASIC NEEDS

To raise the level of instruction, to provide the leadership expected and to carry out other functions of a land grant institution, additional facilities and trained personnel are needed. A general statement of the pressing and basic needs are as follows:

1. An addition to our present land facility.
2. Renovation of the old dairy building to house agricultural engineering and for storage of supplies.
3. Processing facilities for instruction in farm meats, and in vegetable crops would greatly increase the effectiveness of service rendered in these areas.
4. Additional laboratory facilities in all technical agricultural areas would make for improvement in the quality of instruction in these areas.

5. Additional personnel for the graduate program and provision for improvement of present personnel in order that the level of instruction might be raised.
6. Additional classroom facilities.
7. Storage facility for farm machinery and equipment.

In concluding this report, permit me to express appreciation to the President of the Florida A and M College and to the Board of Control for their continued interest and support in the building and operation of the agricultural division. We should like to pledge our best efforts to the task of raising the level of service and efficiency in the agricultural division.

Respectfully submitted,

C. E. WALKER, *Director*

Report of the Division of Education

TO THE PRESIDENT:

I consider it a pleasure and honor to submit for your information and consideration a report of the activities of the Division of Education for the biennium covering the period July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1952. The activities of the several departments of the Division suggest that the progress toward developing the program into one of quality and usefulness to the state has been encouraging.

During the 1950-52 biennium, the faculty of the Division participated in the following major activities and developments:

1. Cooperatively re-examined, reinterpreted, and restated the philosophy of the Division.
2. Revised the Division's original statement of objectives in keeping with the revised statement of philosophy.
3. Made progress in compiling an extensive list of competencies which the curricula of the Division should develop in the students. Considerable attention was given to reorganizing the program of studies in keeping with the competencies listed.
4. Used State Curriculum Bulletin more systematically and extensively in the instructional program.
5. Enriched and improved instruction with the following: (a) Additional films, (b) Audio-Visual equipment, (c) Washington Educators' Dispatch, (d) Chapter of Future Teachers of America, (e) Internship Teaching and (f) Handbook on Student Teaching.
6. Created a Department of Psychology.
7. Made considerable progress in equipping and supplying Pre-Service Curriculum Workshop and Laboratory.
8. Used consultants for the biennium from the State Department, Florida State University, Indiana University, and the University of Wisconsin.
9. Organized faculty study groups on self-evaluation with the objective of accreditation by the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education.
10. Designed and presented to the Curriculum Committee revised programs of study for the following: Elementary Education, Secondary Education, Psychology, Master of Education.
11. Organized and supervised the following recreational activities: Faculty Recreation Night; additional intramural activities for students and faculty; activities for the annual meetings of the 4-H Clubs, New Farmers of America and New Home Makers of America; Track and Field Day for Leon County; and playground activities for the city of Tallahassee.
12. Aided in the organization and supervision of the Sixth District and High School, Class A, Basketball Tournament.
13. Supplied speakers and consultants for athletic banquets; career

- conferences; district, county, and state teachers' meetings; and county workshops.
14. Assisted successfully in placing most of graduates from the Division.
 15. Conducted successfully two Creative Dance and Basketball Coaching Workshop for Women.
 16. Furnished officials for the Florida Interscholastic Athletic Association.
 17. Conducted extension classes in ten counties of the state.
 18. Circulated a questionnaire to all Florida school principals on deficiencies of our graduates now employed in their schools.
 19. Three members of the regular faculty earned the coveted doctorate degree.

The basic needs of the Division of Education are as follows:

1. Six additional highly trained teachers in order to raise the level of instruction and bring the teacher-load ratio in line with regional accrediting standards and facilitate our meeting the many requests of the Extension Division.
2. Improvement by further study of the entire staff of the N. B. Young Nursery School.
3. Repairs to floors, windows, and ceiling of present gymnasium; also landscaping the area around the gymnasium.
4. Addition of following to physical plant of N. B. Young Nursery School: fenced-in play area, one-way vision screen and additional out-door equipment.
5. A budget for each department commensurate with demands implicit in an increasing enrollment.
6. Laboratory space, facilities and supplies for the Department of Psychology which was created in 1950. Also the following personnel: a clinical psychologist, a director of research, and a psychometrician.
7. Laboratory space, facilities and supplies for work in elementary science.
8. A program in the Education of Exceptional Children which should include a full-time professor in both speech correction and in the area of education of exceptional children; also a full-time critic teacher in both slow learning and in speech.
9. A gymnasium with swimming facilities.
10. An Education Building of 30 rooms costing approximately \$650,000 with space provided for curriculum laboratories, workshops, and psychological laboratories.
11. The following purchases are needed to bring the work of the Division in line with that of standard program in teacher education: one electric mimeograph machine, flash meter, three typewriters, a telebinocular, one audiograph, one metronscope, five steel file cabinets, two portable blackboards, one inter-office communication system, six tennis courts, four handball courts, four archery mounds, and furniture for office of director.

Those of us who work in the Division of Education feel that we have experienced considerable success during the past biennium. We are deeply grateful to the President, other administrative officials, and the Board of Control who have made these accomplishments possible. We begin the new biennium with the assurance that we will have their continued interest and support in raising the level of service and efficiency of the Division.

Respectfully submitted,

MELVIN O. ALSTON, *Director*

Report of the Division of Graduate Studies

TO THE PRESIDENT:

I am pleased to submit to you the report of the Division of Graduate Studies for the biennium, 1950-1952.

The Division of Graduate Studies has progressed rapidly and continues to do so.

OBJECTIVES

1. To insure reasonable mastery of a chosen subject matter area.
2. To provide training in the nature of educational problems and methodology.
3. To provide an understanding of the relationship existing between community institutions and the skills and techniques, which may be used to help each school to be an effective agency for improving community life.

The courses offered were planned for students pursuing the Master of Science degree in Education. Courses are also open to students interest in graduate work for professional improvement or certification purposes. In addition to the regular courses of instruction offered in the college, a number of workshops and extension classes were sponsored.

Summer sessions have been conducted each summer since our last report.

Our faculty consisted of qualified educators from Florida and other states. These educators were trained in the leading colleges and universities of the world.

The administrative functions of the Division of Graduate Studies were vested in a Committee on Graduate Study, which consists of the President of the College, the Dean of Instruction, the Chairman of the above committee, and other members appointed annually by the President from the various divisions and departments of the college.

The Committee on Graduate Study served as the Curriculum Committee of the Division of Graduate Studies and functioned as follows:

1. Meetings were held monthly, or at the call of the chairman to work on policies, a philosophy, courses to be offered, et cetera.
2. The program of studies to be followed by the Division of Agriculture on the graduate level and the Division of Mechanic Arts was approved.
3. The courses and patterns for Ed.M degree as proposed by a committee consisting of personnel from the Division of Education and the Division of Graduate Studies were approved.
4. The committee approved the following new courses:
 - a) Ed. 511—Use and Interpretation of Tests.
 - b) Ed. 530—Thesis Writing

- c) Ed. 540-540W—Evaluation of the Elementary School Program
- d) Ed. 550-550W—Evaluation of the Secondary School Program

General information pertaining to the Division of Graduate Studies was published in the 1949, 1950 and 1951 college catalogues. The Division of Graduate Studies published a Graduate Issue of the Bulletin in February, 1952.

In May, 1952 two candidates were graduated from the Division of Graduate Studies. To date, the Division of Graduate Studies has twenty-seven (27) graduates.

The Graduate Club, consisting of graduate students, conducted seminars in order to inspire students and to guide them in the preparation of their theses. A faculty member served as sponsor.

Basic needs—

1. To improve instruction, additional facilities and trained personnel are needed.
2. More adequate office space is needed.

In conclusion, accept our appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. MAIZE, *Director*

Report of the Division of Home Economics

TO THE PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit the report of the Division of Home Economics for the biennium beginning July 1, 1950 and ending June 30, 1952.

During the biennium, the Division of Home Economics has been engrossed in a study of self-evaluation, and in making changes which seemed appropriate.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DIVISION

A general education for personal and family living is provided in the program for all home economics majors who are required to take a core of courses in the various subject matter areas which provide basic knowledge and skills that are essential. To permit specialization, the subject matter of home economics is divided into three major areas: (1) clothing and textiles; (2) foods, nutrition and institution management; and (3) home economics education.

Though departmentalization is desirable in the organization of home economics in higher education, the present enrollment, size of staff, and physical facilities will not permit us to achieve this status.

The enrollment of non-majors in home economics courses increased considerably during the biennium. The Division of Home Economics contributes to the area of human adjustment in general preparation requirements, and in two areas of the required elementary school course through the offering of a number of elective courses in the fields of foods and nutrition, home and family life, and in clothing and related arts. It continued to serve the Nursing Education Division through the offering of specialized courses in foods and nutrition required of these majors.

Services to the community have been greatly expanded. The Division has conducted evening classes for adult homemakers in the community in foods, clothing and home nursing. To this end, the program has become more community centered. The classes have been largely attended, and such attendance has placed unusual demands upon our physical facilities and equipment.

ACTIVITIES OF STAFF

In addition to regular teaching responsibilities, members of the staff have rendered services to State and local educational programs, and have participated actively in educational programs and organizations of the State and nation. They have served as committee members and have appeared as speakers on such programs.

NEEDS OF THE DIVISION

Physical Plant—No changes were made in the physical plant during the biennium that relieved our need for space. To list our inadequacies in this regard would be unnecessarily repetitions as they have existed and have been reported over a period of years. However, your announcement of the recent appropriation made by the Board of Control for the beginning construction of a new Agriculture-Home Economics Building, and the preliminary plans that we have made lend hope for temporary relief and improvement. With improved facilities, we can move forward in the expansion of a more progressive division.

Staff—We do not suffer a shortage of staff, but as we work towards expansion, we will need to strengthen the staff in number and in quality. Toward this end, more favorable salaries for well trained personnel must be considered.

APPRECIATION

I wish to express my appreciation to you and other Administrative officers for the interest shown in home economics, and for the encouragement given toward its growth and development as an integral unit in the total college program. Appreciation is further extended to the Home Economics and Certification Sections of the State Department of Education for the invaluable aid rendered in curriculum evaluation. To the staff and students of the Division, my sincere thanks are given for their loyalty, cooperation, and untiring efforts which have been contributed toward the successful development of the program in spite of our inadequacies.

Respectfully submitted,

GENEVIEVE J. WHEELER, *Director*

Report of the Division of Humanities

TO THE PRESIDENT:

The Humanities Division as a separate organizational entity of the college ended a two year program of instruction and activities on June 30, 1952. The Division offers instruction in the following departments: English and Journalism, Music, Foreign Languages, Fine Arts, Speech and Drama, and Religion and Philosophy. The instructional program is showing a satisfactory growth.

Most of the standard co-curricular activities of the college life are centered in the division. These include choruses, glee clubs, bands, recitals, literary societies, journalism and foreign language clubs, lyceum features, drama clubs, children's theatre, debating, art clubs, and exhibitions, the Y. M. and Y.W.C.A. and chapters of state and national organizations in music and drama.

All of these clubs and activities serve as laboratory and workshop supplements to courses of instruction. The marching and symphonic bands and the Playmakers Guild have achieved national recognition in their respective areas. All programs with few exceptions presented by the various clubs and organizations during the last few years have been of a very high order.

PHILOSOPHY

The Humanities Division is a part of a program of liberal arts instruction offered at Florida A and M College and is departmental in organization. Its basic assumption is that a student should use his college career not merely to acquire economically valuable skills but also to embark on a conscious quest for a personal philosophy and a personal set of values which he can express concisely and coherently. The fundamental aim of the Division, then, is to contribute to the well-rounded development of the intellectual, spiritual, emotional, communicative, and cultural aspect of the education life of a student in such a way that there is an improvement in the quality of his thinking, understanding, expression, and feelings as well as the enrichment of his own inner life.

To achieve this aim, general and specific courses are offered in the following departments: English and Journalism, Music, Foreign Languages, Fine Arts, Speech and Drama, and Religion and Philosophy.

SUMMARY OF HUMANITIES STAFF MEMBERS

Department	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctor's	Total
1. English	2	10		12
2. Fine Arts	3			3
3. Foreign Languages		4		4

Department	Bachelor's	Master's	Doctor's	Total
4. Music	8	4		12
5. Religious Education		1	1	2
6. Speech and Drama	2	2		4
7. Secretary	1			1
Grand Totals	16	21	1	38

All of these teachers carry a full load of teaching except a few; and these have compensating responsibilities. They include Departmental Heads with their duties of supervision and guidance, and special assignments like the chaplain for the religious activities of the campus.

MAJORS AND MINORS IN THE DEPARTMENTS

	Majors	Minors
<i>English and Journalism</i>		
English	26	5
Journalism	5	2
<i>Foreign Languages</i>		
French	3	7
Spanish	11	5
German	0	0
<i>Music</i>		
Piano	22	67
Voice	13	13
Organ	9	4
Percussion	3	1
Woodwind	32	3
Brasswind	24	0
Strings	0	4
<i>Speech and Drama</i>	24	4
<i>Fine Arts and Ceramics</i>		
Fine Arts	11	6
Ceramics	7	2
<i>Religious Education</i>	8	3

TOTALS OF ALL STUDENTS TAUGHT IN THE DEPARTMENTS (1951-1952)

English and Journalism	1131
Foreign Languages	394
Music	180
Speech and Drama	57
Fine Arts and Ceramics	150
Religious Education	39

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

ENGLISH

To improve instruction, the following recommendations are made for the English department.

1. A Laboratory Room, large and fully equipped with black-board space, book cases, maps, tables for reading material, a teacher's desk, a file case, and a combination radio-phonograph. This room would be open to students at all stated hours under the supervision of instructors who would assist students with their problems—academic or social—but particularly with their writing problems.
2. More office space should be made available. Those that are in use should be renovated and supplied with good desk and chairs. More chairs are also needed in the classrooms in Jackson-Davis Hall.
3. Supplies and Maintenance

Books for Departmental Library	\$ 120.00
Standardized Tests	78.00
Audio-visual Aids	325.00

Total	\$ 523.00
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Office equipment

Secretary's desk (golden oak)	\$ 102.95
1 lamp for secretary's desk	9.75
15 office chairs—four offices (golden oak)	150.00
1 arm chair (golden oak finish)	30.00
2 file cabinets	108.00
1 typewriter (Remington noiseless)	120.00
2 Heavy Duty Book Racks	15.00
3 Staplers	9.00
Stencils, paper, etc.	140.00

Total	\$ 684.70
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Repairs and improvement

Placing shelves in the closets for books and supplies	\$ 12.00
Placing linoleum on floors of offices	120.00
Tinting Walls	15.00

Total	\$ 147.00
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FINE ARTS

The State of Florida is in great need of well prepared art teachers in every level of education and in the new expanding field of recreation. There are many positions open in these fields in every County of Florida and there are no trained art teachers to fill such vacancies.

The Art Department has insufficient equipment to execute its art program. This is a very serious situation which must be eliminated immedi-

ately. We have immediate need of a lithography press, etching press, silk screen equipment, modeling tools, looms, opaque projector, blackboards, pentagraph, airbrushes and air compressors, easels, ceramic tools, kilns, brushes, lithograph stones and plates, measurement tools, leathercraft tools, photographic equipment, etc. The Department will remain inefficient with equipment. The cost of this basic equipment is approximately \$3,000.

GERAMICS

One (1) Ceramic Kiln, Weldon Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo.	\$ 1,296.00
One (1) Automatic control for Kiln, Weldon Laboratories,	250.00
Kiln furniture, (refraction shelves), Denver Fire Clay Co.	120.00
Spraying outfit, to apply glazes, Binks Mfg. Co.	100.00
Spraying booth, fully equipped, Binks Mfg. Co.	180.00
Frantz Ferrofilter, magnetic separator, Denver Fire Clay Co.	250.00
Portable gear-drive mixer, International Pottery Machinery Co.	200.00
One (1) Blunger-mixer, International Pottery Machinery Co.	150.00
One (1) vibrating screening outfit, Process Equipment Co.	175.00
One (1) Lab. Pebble Mill, Paul O. Abbe Co., Little Falls, N. J.	300.00
One (1) Potter's Wheel, American Art Clay Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	250.00

FOREIGN LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

In striving toward the accomplishment of its objectives, the Foreign Language Department is aware of certain fundamental needs which, if procured, would enable its members to more adequately and efficiently perform their instructional activities. These needs are as follows:

I. Language Laboratory	
Recording machine	\$ 229.50
Discs	37.50
Projector	65.00
Films	30.00
Artistic Reproductions	12.00
Musical Records	25.00
II. Office and Classroom Equipment	
Two Bookcases	\$ 80.00
Ditto Machine	69.00
Telephone	3.75
Electric Fan	15.75
Two additional Maps	15.00
Games	5.00
Songs	7.00
Bulletin Board	20.00
Total	\$ 614.50

A laboratory equipped with the above material would serve as a valuable tool in aiding the student to improve his speaking, reading, and understanding

of the language through use of the recording machine, natively spoken records, and musical discs. It also would assist the teacher in making the language more meaningful in regard to the individual student's personal interest, and would thereby result in greater stimulation and motivation within the student for his own personal progress and development.

MUSIC

Statement On Instructional and General Administrative Equipment in the Department of Music

The present instructional equipment has served many, many years and has been repaired and renovated numerous times until now it is inadequate and it is inadvisable to waste money in continuing the repair on this useless and limited service equipment. Most of the instructional equipment is worn out, depleted and not worthy of renovation. Due to the condition of the instructional equipment and the lack of sufficient equipment, students have been handicapped in the instructional area. Due to the large and significant increase in enrollment of music majors and minors much additional equipment is needed.

A solution to this pressing problem would be an adequate biennial appropriation for basic instructional equipment and working tools for the proper functioning, growth and development of the Department of Music and its administrative services.

I wish to recommend for the Department of Music a biennial in the amount of \$52,885.00. The amount requested is a minimum budget request for needs of the Department of Music. I also recommend that the amount of \$35,715.00 of the budget be made available to the Department of Music for basic instructional and general administrative equipment within the first twelve month period of the 1953 biennium.

PHYSICAL FACILITIES RECOMMENDATION

(1953 Immediate Future Need of the Department of Music)

Fine Art Building (new construction)—Approximate cost \$1,500,000.

Music Section to contain the following:

- 1 Music Hall Auditorium seating 500
- 1 Choir rehearsal room with built in risers
- 1 Choral Music library room
- 1 Band rehearsal room with built in risers
- 1 Band Instrument Room
- 1 Band Uniform Room
- 1 Orchestra and String Ensemble Room
- 8 Classrooms
- 30 Music Studios
- 60 Practice Rooms
- 1 Office, Head of Music Department
- 2 Listening Rooms
- 4 Accessory Rooms

- 1 Outdoor Theatre, connected to one side of the Building Broadcasting facilities to be included
- Public address system to be included.

PROGRAM AND EXPANSION NEEDS

A MUSIC CENTER

It is hoped that the Music Department will become a National Music Center known for its quality performances in all areas and for its quality graduates.

Along with the organization of such a program, the department should be expanded into a school of Music.

Such a school could meet the needs and serve as a music hub for the South as well as the nation.

The demand for our music graduates is great as the Department of Music was called upon to fill thirty-seven positions this year.

MUSIC FESTIVAL

The Department of Music desires to promote annually a music festival for the Southeastern section of the country. Participants would range from soloists to the full ensemble, vocal and instrumental. The financial support of the college for this activity would be necessary to make the expense to those coming from distant points a minimum.

OFF CAMPUS LABORATORY ACTIVITIES

It is hoped that the opportunity and financial support be given to the musical organizations who qualify for presentation in concerts before other audiences throughout the country.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Recommendations for the Department of Religion and Philosophy are as follows:

1. Development of a Clinical program to aid students, local ministers, and churches. (Example: Religious Education Laboratory)
2. Offering of a non-credit course for ministers and religious workers.
3. Increase in programs involving audio-visual aids. (movies, maps, etc.)
4. Expansion of library resources.
5. Assist in developing program of the Solomonian Guild.
6. Participation in the Lyceum.
7. Continued study of the philosophy and curriculum of the Department.
8. Cooperation in student aid program.
9. Development of Inter-departmental meeting—a program of correlation.
10. Greater Cooperation with the general school—community program.

SPEECH AND DRAMA

(Immediate Future)

Present facilities for the Speech and Drama Department are entirely inadequate. In order to give adequate instruction, the following facilities are necessary:

1. A Little Theatre, building or preferably a Communications Center where all the speech arts can be taught effectively. No estimate can be given for this.
2. A new panel board for controlling the lights in Lee Auditorium. A minimum cost would be around \$15,000. Additions and replacements for the present one which could serve a little longer, however, could be made for around \$5,000. Patching up this old one is not a good solution, however.
3. A trap door cut in the stage of Lee Auditorium with the installation of equipment for a workshop and classroom. This would cost around \$3,000.
4. A set of scenery for the stage in Lee Auditorium. This would cost around \$1,000.
5. Renovating and equipping the Old Carnegie Library for an Art center. This would cost around \$2,000.
6. Radio equipment have been submitted from the Radio Committee.

I Speech	\$ 800.00
3 Webster's type recorders	175.00
1 sound mirror	200.00
2 Zenith Radio Phonograph combinations (Table Models)	150.00
1 Record stand	15.00
20 Scripts of different types or kinds	
Records of Various Speeches	

The needs for the Drama and Fine Arts Department might appear upon a first glance to be large. This is because the department is new. Costs for the department will fall lower and lower as the basic necessities are obtained. Even the amount submitted are exceedingly small in comparison with recent expansions and purchases of equipment at Florida State University and the University of Florida.

CONCLUSION

In summarizing the work of the Humanities Division for the past two years, it is evident that the various liberal arts department working co-operatively together under unified direction have contributed greatly to the educational and cultural life of the college. Improvements in the instructional program has been inaugurated after surveys and studies. Better trained personnel and better equipment in several areas are recommended and will lead to even greater advances. Many of the co-curricular programs have been outstanding and have received national attention. Others are definitely improving. All of these activities are used primarily as labora-

tory procedures for better instruction as well as well as for cultural and entertainment goals.

The division is spearheading a move toward a general education program in literature, art, and philosophy in the college. The instructional program and the co-curricular activities ore rapidly making of Florida A and M College an important cultural center of the state.

Respectfully submitted,

S. RANDOLPH EDMONDS, *Director*

Report of the Division of Law

TO THE PRESIDENT:

It is my pleasure to submit to you the report of the Law Division for the biennium beginning July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1952. We began our activities as a Division in September of 1951; and in our nine months of operation since then, we have made exceptional progress toward our goal.

DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAM

The general objectives of a developmental program of the Division, as voted upon by the faculty, are:

1. Improvement of the curricula and of educational methods and the most effective use of our present working facilities for student and faculty.
2. The development of a basic library in accordance with current library standards and the acquisition of books according to a definite plan of qualitative growth. This is to stimulate both faculty and students into the field of legal research and writing. Since we acquired the total collection of law books and periodicals of the Terrell Law School before instructional program began in September, this second objective is substantially attained.
3. The establishment of an annual institute for a continuing legal education to members of the Florida Bar under guidance of outstanding specialists in the field of law and, in connection therewith, the establishment of a forum for discussion of the effects of vast economic, social, and political changes on our profession.

THE STUDENT BODY

Our student body is five in number, four men and one woman student. They have come to us matured and with no little training and experience. With their high purpose and imagination, I believe that their courage and stamina will enable them to maintain standards of scholarly performance demanded of law students. They brought with them a solidarity of purpose and an enthusiasm for their work which we believe will leave an indelible impression upon the school for an example for all future classes to follow. From applications and inquiries, it appears that our student body will be considerably increased at our next regular period of enrollment.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

The students have organized themselves voluntarily into a club known as the Student Bar Association, which has the guidance of a faculty adviser. They established their purpose to be: the promotion of the general welfare of the College, the encouragement of high scholarship, the cultivation of social acquaintance among themselves, cooperation with the faculty, and the securing of the good will of the members of the bench and bar. Their

membership in this organization has acted to increase their interest in civic affairs. They have made plans to bring to our campus prominent members of the bar to make addresses and lead round table discussions. Of the activities planned by this organization are the publication during the third year of a law school journal and the establishment of a legal aid clinic.

During this year the annual freshman moot court trials were held. This is a non-credit student activity in which all beginning student participate. Already, this has been found to be a vital part of legal training as it is intended to afford the student practical experience in the preparation and trial of a lawsuit.

FACULTY

It is my opinion that instruction in the Division has been of the highest type because of the qualifications of the instructors and their intimate interest in the welfare of the students. Two additional full-time instructors are to be added at the beginning of our second year. The process of securing suitable personnel under present conditions of salary and high competition by other higher institutions makes this an undertaking of first magnitude.

This school year we have a staff of four well trained lawyers—graduates of such outstanding law schools as the University of Wisconsin, New York University, Howard University, and Boston University. Their full time is devoted to instruction, student counseling, and research in the field of law. All members of the faculty are licensed to practice in their respective states, and three members of the faculty were actively engaged in the practice of law before coming here to teach. One member of the faculty has recently been licensed to practice in the local Federal District Court.

Your faculty are active members of the National Bar Association and were in attendance at its meeting last fall. Though, as yet, our Division is not a member of the American Bar Association or the American Association of Law Schools, we have been invited to attend their annual meetings; and our law librarian will be in attendance at the July meeting of the National Association of Law Libraries at Toronto, Canada. We believe that our attendance at professional meetings will impart to us vital information and establish contacts that will play an important role in shaping the future of our Law Division for accreditation.

As of this report, the faculty have actively participated in all civic programs; and all are members of local civic organizations and have been called upon to make addresses to religious, fraternal, and civic groups.

CURRICULUM

Law subjects are taught by the casebook method. Cases are selected for study in each course, and students are led to use their own reasoning power in working out legal conclusions. However, some resort is made to

both the lecture and textbook methods. In the freshman year all courses undertaken are required ones; but in the junior and senior years, after a general law background has been received, a student may elect certain courses to specialize in some one phase of the law.

The course of study is so designed as to occupy the student for three full years. He is trained in fundamental and general principles of Anglo-American law so that he may be prepared for practice in any state where that system of law prevails. Special attention, however, is given to peculiar Florida laws of substance and procedure, since the students are planning to practice their profession in this state.

The showing of training films, participation in moot court activity, and visits to local courts and administrative agencies are regarded as part of their training.

PRESENT FACILITY

As a stated objective voted upon by the faculty, we are making the most effective use of our present facility on the third floor of the Samuel H. Coleman Library building. Here we have one large, well lighted classroom and one seminar room for conducting classes. Here, too, are the offices of the Acting Director and faculty. The office of the Secretary to the Division is on this floor in a separate room where all our records are filed. All these rooms are equipped with modern furniture and office equipment to serve our present needs. Only those items of furniture and equipment which are necessary to the most effective use of our present facility have been ordered for this fiscal year.

LAW LIBRARY

Our present library is housed in the sixth, fifth, and first stack levels of the general library building. It contains over 16,000 volumes of books, and accessions are being constantly made. During this school year we have purchased over 1,300 volumes at a cost of over \$8,300, and many others are now under order. Included is the entire National Reporter system, the reports of thirty-three states prior to this system, a full reprint of the English reports, and a collection of digests, encyclopedias, selected English and American casebooks and textbooks for each course. We have purchased the twelve leading law reviews in the United States. In addition to our books and periodicals, our students have access to the Florida Supreme Court Library, which contains approximately 40,000 volumes. Since the opening of school in September, 1951, an ever increasing use of this facility by student and faculty alike has been made.

At the present time our library budget is adequate to expand our collection and keep it up to date, but it is to be noted that there is a considerable increase in the cost of books.

On February 4, 1952, our library became a member of the American Association of Law Libraries.

PROPOSED BUILDING

To be begun this year for next year's occupancy is the \$400,000 law wing as an addition to the present library building. This addition to the library will extend to the north. On the ground floor will be our practice courtroom designed like a real court with a place for judge's bench, jury box, counsel, and witnesses. This courtroom has a total seating capacity of 140 persons.

In this wing will be our law library with ample stack space and a large reading room to accommodate more than 20,000 volumes in all. There will be four large, well lighted classrooms, one on each floor, four seminar rooms, and four offices. The most effective use of this new facility is being planned.

CONCLUSION

I wish to record my appreciation to the President of the College for his continued interest and support in the operation of the Division of Law and to pledge our continued efforts to provide a positive and worthy program of legal education.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL B. BUSH, *Acting Director*

Report of the Division of Engineering and Mechanic Arts

TO THE PRESIDENT:

I respectfully submit the following report of activities of the Division of Engineering and Mechanic Arts for the biennium ending June 30, 1952.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

It is significant to note that during this biennium the name of this division of the college was changed from the Division of Mechanic Arts to The Division of Engineering and Mechanic Arts. The addition of a new curriculum in Chemical and Mechanical Engineering necessitated this change. This marked the beginning of our educational program being projected at a higher technical and professional level.

Mechanical Engineering—Students enrolled in this department completed the first year's work of the Mechanical Engineering curriculum during this biennium. Existing courses at the institution formed the major portion of the freshman program. Several new courses for freshmen were designed, including an intensive course in Engineering Mathematics, Engineering Drawing, and Slide Rule. Several items of engineering equipment were purchased, and a number of new volumes were added to the engineering library. It is the general plan here to have the students devote the first two years primarily to pre-engineering and general education courses, followed by the professional courses in Mechanical Engineering during the junior and senior years.

Since only limited facilities for teaching the professional courses are available at present, it is of prime importance that our engineering building with well equipped laboratories be provided by the 1953-54 school year. Considerable difficulty has been encountered in employing persons professionally trained in Mechanical Engineering for work as instructors.

Building Construction—This department was reorganized during the past two-year period, and the program took on increased significance. With Mr. R. E. Webber as department head, a six-room addition was made to the Nurses' Home in Jacksonville; and a duplex unit, designed by students for faculty housing, is presently under construction. An old building, previously used for a bus shed and storage, is also being remodeled into a laboratory for this department.

Industrial Education—This Department concerns itself primarily with improving the work in teacher education. A program of internship for prospective trade and industrial teachers was carried on under the direction of Mr. L. J. Young. Improvements were also made in the program of Industrial Arts. Plans were completed for organizing a new general shop on the campus. Shop courses as well as professional courses for in-service teachers were offered. The department continued its work, in cooperation with the State

Department of Education, of providing teacher-training courses for the in-service teachers. Courses were offered during the winter in several centers including Jacksonville, Tampa, Miami, and Tallahassee.

Every effort is made to make the instruction carried on in the vocational departments similar to "live jobs." In most instances, this results in worthwhile, usable projects for the College.

The Printing Department, with its improved facilities, meets nearly all demands of the College for printed materials. This includes our annual college bulletin, summer school bulletin, graduate bulletin, research bulletin, student publication (The Famican), and numerous forms, programs, and miscellaneous items.

Our building trades departments worked in cooperation with the Department of Building Construction.

THE FACULTY

In addition to the carrying out of their assigned teaching and administrative duties, members of the staff of this Division have worked cooperatively with the total program of the school. Over fifty (50) per cent of the staff engaged in some type of advanced study and professional improvement. Several members earned an advanced degree during this biennium or qualified for a professional license. Several were successful in having professional articles published.

Many members of the staff of this Division have been working in the employment of the College for a long period of time and now find themselves working at lower salaries than are paid to students just graduating with limited industrial experience. Others of our staff are receiving compensation much less than that which industry now offers. Wherein academic merit may be the normal, sound basis for salary increases, the above facts, together with the increased cost of living, make it imperative that increases in salaries be granted to the members of our teaching staff.

PLANT AND FACILITIES

We have continued through this biennium our program of shop and classroom improvement. The brick veneering of the Mechanic Arts Annex is about ninety-five (95) per cent complete. A new shop for Cabinet Making and one for Industrial Arts were also provided. These were all accomplished as training projects for students with the aid of the instructors. The equipment and facilities in the Printing Department were greatly improved during this period.

One of our greatest needs at this time is an extension of our central heating plant system to the Mechanic Arts building so that this area can be steam heated during the winter, thus eliminating the fifteen (15) or twenty (20) coal fires that have to be maintained in shops and classrooms.

The expansion of our instructional program to include training in engineering demands providing an adequate building with sufficient labora-

tories, classrooms, and equipment for scientific work.

The major needs of the Division include:

1. An engineering building, complete with classrooms, laboratories, and equipment needed at present for mechanical and chemical engineering.
2. Extension of the central heating plant system to Mechanic Arts area and provision of unit heaters and radiators for shops and classrooms.
3. Folding machine for Printing Department.
4. Industrial Arts and General Shop Equipment.

Respectfully submitted,

M. S. THOMAS, *Director*

Report of the Division of Military Science and Tactics

TO THE PRESIDENT:

The biennial report of the Division of Military Science and Tactics is herewith submitted.

OBJECTIVES

1. To produce a crop of trained Junior Officers who, in the event of a major emergency, may be called upon to assume the training and leadership of the citizens of our National Army.
2. To help students develop self-control, leadership, and respect for constituted authority.
3. To keep students informed on National and International developments, trends and policies.
4. To lay a foundation for good citizenship by promoting good physique, correct deportment, patriotism, respect and courtesy.

ENROLLMENT

		1950-51		1951-52	
		1st Sem	2d Sem	1st Sem	2d Sem
Military Science	I	255	227	264	254
Military Science	II	157	124	182	152
Military Science	III	65	66	83	78
Military Science	IV	26	25	66	59
Total		503	442	595	543

DRAFT DEFERMENTS

In accordance with Section 6 (d) (1) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, this division granted the following draft deferments during the biennium:

	1950-51	1951-52
Military Science I	193	200
Military Science II	97	103
Military Science III	66	77
Military Science IV	26	59
Total	382	439

COMMISSIONS

The number of students completing the prescribed course of instruction and receiving commissions as Second Lieutenants, Artillery, in the Regular

Army and Officers Reserve Corps during the biennium are as follows:

	1950-51	1951-52
Regular Army	None	5
Officers' Reserve Corps	25	47
On Active Duty	20	32

SUMMER CAMP ATTENDANCE

Year	Camp	Students Attending
1950	Fort Meade, Maryland	23
1951	Fort Bliss, Texas	70
1952	Fort Bliss, Texas	77

All ROTC Juniors are required to attend summer camp, for six weeks, before being commissioned. Our students have compared favorably with students of other Colleges and Universities. They have been a distinct credit to our college.

CURRICULUM

This division follows the curriculum as outlined in the Army Training Program. This program prescribed standard courses of theoretical and practical Military instruction for all units of the Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Lesson plans, schedules and examinations were approved by the Commanding General, Third Army, prior to the beginning of each school year.

INSPECTIONS

Three informal inspections were made by the Chief of the ROTC Section, Florida Military District, during the biennium. The results, as reported to the college were "Excellent," except in facilities for supply and storage space, for government equipment.

Two Annual Formal Inspections were made during April 1951 and 1952. No major deficiencies were noted but the Inspectors noted the lack of adequate facilities for the proper storing of arms and vehicles. The calibre of Army personnel, instructional aids and teaching methods were rated as "Superior."

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

This division, in an effort to contribute to the social, cultural, and recreational program of the college, participated in many extra curricular activities. The Department of the Army directed that the Officers visit all major High Schools in Florida. Fifteen (15) high schools were visited during the biennium.

Other activities established as regular campus and civic activities:

1. The firing of competitive rifle matches with ten (10) Colleges

and Universities.

2. Participation of the Corps of Cadets in Armistice and Armed Forces Day parades.
3. Annual Military Ball.
4. Graduation parade and Award Day.

STAFF PERSONNEL

Due to the increase in ROTC enrollment, the Military Staff was increased from three officers and four enlisted men to six officers and six enlisted men. In addition to the Military personnel, the Army employed a civilian Administrative Assistant in order that the PMS&T may be relieved of the increased administrative burden and carry a full teaching load.

FACILITIES

This division continues to be plagued by inadequate facilities. The overcrowded condition of our supply room and the below average facilities for storing heavy government equipment are proving to be definite handicaps in the development of a good ROTC program. The appropriation by the 1951 Legislature of \$100,000 for a new building would have alleviated this condition but due to the increased cost of building materials, only a start can be made at this time.

CONCLUSION

I wish to express my appreciation and that of the Military Staff for the whole-hearted support and cooperation that this college has given this division. It has made us feel that we are part of the College. I feel that the harmonious relations that exist here in respect to ROTC are outstanding.

Respectfully submitted,

CLAUDE C. CLARK, Major, Arty., PMS&T

Report of the Division of Nursing Education

TO THE PRESIDENT:

It is with pleasure that I submit the following report of the activities of the Division of Nursing Education for the biennium, July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1952, with recommendations for the biennium beginning July 1, 1952.

ENROLLMENT

The Division of Nursing Education admitted a total of 84 freshman students during the biennium. The highest enrollment during the biennium was 99 which greatly taxed the facilities and the faculty of the division.

CLINICAL FACILITIES

Florida A & M College Hospital—Occupancy of the new Florida A & M College Hospital automatically raised the status of the School of Nursing. In June, 1951, the Florida State Board of Nurse Registration and Nursing Education granted full state accreditation to the Nursing Division, primarily because of the addition of this improved clinical facility.

Duval Medical Center—Affiliation with the Duval Medical Center, Jacksonville, Florida, for clinical experience for the nursing students continues to be necessary because of the limited case resources in the Florida A & M College Hospital. With its many unlimited resources plus a bed capacity of 281, the Duval Medical Center makes available a rich clinical experience for the nursing students under the direction of a clinical instructor employed by the Florida A & M College.

Nurses' Home—To accommodate the ever-increasing enrollment, a new wing was added to the nurses' residence in Jacksonville in April, 1952. The living and dining rooms were also enlarged. A simple but impressive dedicatory service of the new wing was held in May, 1952.

Veterans Administration Facility—Nursing students in the Division of Nursing Education are continuing to receive psychiatric nursing experience at the Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama. This invaluable experience, learning to understand the mentally ill patient, is gained in the junior year for a period of three months.

PUBLIC HEALTH EXPERIENCE

The Public Health Program progressed splendidly during the first year of the biennium. Nursing students under the supervision of a Public Health Instructor employed by Florida A & M College gained an insight into community health problems and were able to coordinate such experiences with those in the hospital. During the last year of the biennium, the Division was unfortunate in not having had a public health instructor, although numerous attempts were made to secure a qualified one. It is the hope of

the Division that this program can be resumed in its entirety with the beginning of the new biennium.

NURSERY SCHOOL

The Nursery School on the campus is still being used as a resource by the Division of Nursing Education. This experience is also invaluable as it gives the nursing student an understanding of the well child—this being a prerequisite to understanding the sick child.

ACCREDITATION

This biennium has been an outstanding one for the Division of Nursing Education. Not only has the School of Nursing been fully accredited by the Florida State Board of Nurse Registration and Nursing Education but also by the National Nursing Accrediting Service. A survey made by this body in August, 1951, revealed the outstanding strengths and weaknesses of the Division. Full accreditation was granted January, 1952.

The School of Nursing was also formally admitted into the Association of Collegiate Schools of Nursing at the recent American Nurses' Association Biennial Convention in June, 1952.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Division of Nursing Education has made rapid strides since 1945. However, to maintain its present status and to continue its progress the following recommendations are herewith made:

Faculty—Although the faculty of the Division of Nursing Education has been increased this biennium by the addition of four instructors in the areas of Nursing Arts and Clinical Instruction, there is still a need for at least five additional teachers and one full-time secretary. Four teachers are needed in the area of clinical instruction and one in the Jacksonville Extension Unit. These additions to the faculty are vital for a good instructional program and necessary to bring about those skills, understandings, and abilities so essential in the nursing student's program.

Finance—The budget of the Division of Nursing Education should be adequate to provide for the employment of the above mentioned additions to the faculty and for maintaining the present members of the faculty equal in measure with their qualifications and experience.

In conclusion, we should like to express our sincere appreciation to the President for his genuine understanding and interest in promoting a better program in Nursing Education at the College. Our appreciation also goes to the general faculty for co-operation with us in our efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

DORIS P. BROWN, *Acting Director*

Report of the Division of Pharmacy

TO THE PRESIDENT:

It is the honor of the undersigned to submit this report of the activities of the Division of Pharmacy during the period July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952.

GENERAL CONSIDERATION

What is referred to here as the Division of Pharmacy was administered initially by a Committee on Pharmaceutical Education: C. E. Beverly (B.S.); Walter H. Ellis (M.S.); L. H. B. Foote (M.D.); H. H. Harris (M.S.); H. A. Roberts (B.S.); S. Tanner Stafford (M.S.P.H.); and Mahlon C. Rhaney (Ph.D.), Chairman. The members of this committee are to be commended for their splendid efforts in connection with the initiation of a program in Pharmacy under distinctly limited circumstances. In order to facilitate handling the routine affairs of the Division during the year, the Chairman of this committee served as Acting-Director of the Division.

INSTRUCTION

The program in pharmacy is organized into lower-division and upper-division programs. The lower-division program, covering the freshman and sophomore years, is devoted primarily to general and basic education. In the sophomore year, two professional basic courses are provided. During 1951-52 courses of instruction were provided only in the lower-division. With the emergence of a junior class in 1952-53, courses of instruction will be provided in the upper-division. These will include professional courses and courses in cognate fields.

Enrollment in the Division for 1951-52 was as follows:

	Fall Term	Spring Term
Freshmen	6	7
Sophomores	5	5

The faculty of the Division consisted of the following:

Pharmacy, <i>per se</i>	2
Cognate Fields	2

These figures do not give an accurate picture of the number of persons who instructed students in pharmacy because they include only those persons who taught professional courses in pharmacy and basic courses in chemistry. Provisions have been made for increasing the faculty as need arises.

The facilities that were available for instruction in pharmacy were distinctly limited. Professional courses were taught in the College Hospital. This was possible only because of the comparatively small enrollment in these courses. With expansion of the offerings in 1952-53, it will be virtually

impossible to conduct all of the professional courses in that facility.

The library for pharmacy is being accumulated gradually. The acquisition of an adequate pharmacy library is extended primarily because all of the desired books and periodicals are not immediately available, if at all. We are confident, however, that our holdings will be respectable within the very near future.

Instructional equipment is being purchased just as rapidly as needs arise; and the problem of proper storage, which is accentuated with each acquisition, makes the need for adequate facilities more pressing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In the light of the foregoing and cognizant of plans that have been developed for 1952-53, the following recommendations are made in the interest of improving the program in pharmacy:

1. That the responsibility for professional leadership in pharmacy be placed in the hands of a professional pharmacist at the earliest possible date; and
2. That every effort is made to ensure full accreditation of the Division by June 1, 1954.

CONCLUSION

It is our considered opinion that the program in pharmacy represents a significant expansion of the services of the institution to the state and to the region; and we sincerely hope that it will continue to receive in the formative years the support that is necessary to ensure its fullest development.

Respectfully submitted,

MAHLON C. RHANEY, *Chairman*
Committee on Pharmaceutical Education

Report of the Division of Exact and Natural Sciences

TO THE PRESIDENT:

It is my honor to submit this report which is intended to give a resume of the activities of the Division of Exact and Natural Sciences during the period July 1, 1950 to June 30, 1952 and to suggest some methods for improving the effectiveness of its program in the years ahead.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Division was established in July 1950, as a major instructional unit comprising the departments of Biology, Chemistry-Physics and Mathematics. As a means of directing its efforts, the faculty of the Division set up the following general and specific objectives:

- A. To foster the attitude that knowledge of the sciences should be useful to the student in his efforts to achieve a higher level of individual and social; and
- B. To assist the student in the development of a functional appreciation of system and integrity as the essence of success.
 - 1. To serve such general education needs of all students as may be satisfied by a knowledge of the fundamentals of the sciences;
 - 2. To provide a sound basis in the sciences for those whose professional or vicarious interest demand it; and
 - 3. To provide a program of instruction that will afford the requisite content and discipline for those who seek ultimately to master some aspect of one of the sciences.

INSTRUCTION

Courses of Study were reconsidered or developed in keeping with the objectives of the Division; and through the two years efforts were made to devise curricula that were realistic in terms of student needs and acceptable standards of excellence.

Enrollment of Majors in the Division remained fairly constant for the period. In 1950-51, 220 students were enrolled as compared with 221 in 1951-52. While two of the departments of the Division are only slightly understaffed, the Department of Mathematics is grossly understaffed. For example, the student-teacher ratio of the Division in 1951 was 95:1 and 127:1 in the Department of Mathematics.

During the period 1950-52 three members of the divisional staff took leave for study. Of these persons, two at the time held the Master's degree and one held the baccalaureate degree. The latter person is on leave for the summer of 1952 and expects to complete all requirements for the Master's degree during that period. Of the remaining two members of the staff who hold the Bachelor's degree, one is on study leave during the summer of

1952 and the other has been granted leave in 1952-53 to study for the Master's degree.

Maximum use is being made of the facilities that are used by the Division. During the Fall Term of the year 1950-51, for example, 1636 students were enrolled in courses in science and mathematics. The promise of a new science-pharmacy building in the near future makes more bearable the strain that is inevitably imposed by limited facilities.

Instructional Equipment is generally adequate. There remain a few areas of inadequacy, but we are concentrating on these areas and improvement is expected in due course.

Office Equipment is far from adequate and considerable attention must be devoted in the immediate future to providing the needed basic items of equipment. Again we hope that the proposed new building will provide adequate office space for the staff.

Granted that it is difficult to evaluate accurately the effectiveness of the instructional program of the Division, the following facts may indicate something of the dynamics of the program:

1. The College has been approved for a chapter of Beta Kappa Chi Honorary Scientific Society;
2. The departments of the Division, along with others of the College, were positive factors in the national accreditation of our Division of Nursing Education;
3. One member of the staff in biology read a paper before that section of the AAAS;
4. Several members of the staff became active members of the Florida Academy of Science; and many others attended meetings of professional and scientific societies; and
5. A workshop for teachers of science and mathematics in the secondary schools of the State is being planned for the summer of 1953.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is our belief that the program of the Division would operate more effectively if the following things were done:

1. The faculty of the Department of Mathematics increased by 100%;
2. The Department of Mathematics expanded to include our offerings in physics and
3. The budget of the Division increased by at least 20% to permit of the purchase of needed instructional and office equipment.

CONCLUSION

It is the hope of the Division that, in its efforts to improve the quality of its services in the future, it will enjoy the same support that has been so generously given in the past.

Respectfully submitted,

MAHLON C. RHANEY, *Director*

Report of the Division of Social Sciences

TO THE PRESIDENT:

Pursuant to the requirements of this office and specific instructions from the President of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, please find herewith the report of the Division of Social Sciences for the biennium beginning July 1, 1950 and ending June 30, 1952.

INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

The Division of Social Sciences, in terms of operational time, is one of the recently organized units of the College. It was established officially as a major instructional division July 1, 1950 and began operating at the opening of the fall session of the 1950-51 school year. In view of the transitional status of this division, we consider that as of now this division as such has no past on which to base comparisons and gauge accomplishments.

The reorganization of any structure necessarily directs attention to numerous problems and sets in a period of experimentation. Problems emanating from administrative, curricular, physical, financial and other situations have been dealt with new guise in order to facilitate the gearing of this new unit into the instructional framework as a functioning member of the College. Correlative situations encountered in the day-to-day operations have been resolved as they were recognized. For the most part, this has been accomplished with a minimum of friction and loss motion. It is sometimes assumed that in a period of reorganization a certain amount of recession is to be expected. We hasten to state that during this period the progress of the institution has not been impaired. In fact, because of the wisdom of this innovation, which is in keeping with the educational pattern of the better institutions, the progress of this institution in the areas for which this division is responsible has actually been accelerated. It is now generally conceded that the Division of Social Sciences has established itself as one of the most vigorous and progressive units in the College. The Division of Social Sciences is playing its part in sustaining and advancing the program of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College.

In view of the position we have taken and expressed above, in this the first biennial report of the Division of Social Sciences what we can and will do is to indicate the present status of this division in the areas selected for treatment. We will also make such recommendations as we deem necessary to continue operational improvements and assure the continued contributions of this division to the educational enrichment of this State and Nation within the framework of our institutional organization and in conformity with departmental, divisional, and institutional objectives.

DIVISIONAL STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Each of the five departments—Business and Commercial Science, Economics, History and Geography, Political Science, and Sociology—have

on file in the divisional office a complete breakdown of the number of departmental majors and non-majors known as the service load. To include this factual information while pertinent and revealing would make this report more voluminous and detailed than required. We presume that the increase and decreases in student enrollment by divisions and departments will be shown in the report coming from the Registrar's Office. It will suffice here to state that the five departments of this division have in the four semesters of the biennium enrolled between 220 and 250 majors. The non-major enrollment, known as the service load, ranged between 1600 and 1800 students.

In our studies of enrollment trends we find that the fluctuations registered throughout the nation are reflected in the respective departmental enrollments. Elsewhere in this report we refer to the findings of Mr. Benjamin Fine and the correlation of these findings with our enrollment changes. The United States Department of Education, our most accurate source of information, shows us also that our divisional enrollment and even our departmental enrollment closely follows national trends. It is most important that this be watched closely in order to guide our operations and recommendations in order to keep this institution abreast of the times.

FACULTY

Considering all the factors involved, the preparation, experience, and professional competency of the faculty satisfies the demand of their divisional assignments. The divisional director annually submits an appraisal of each faculty member. As yet, we have not had to make an unfavorable recommendation as far as employment severance is concerned. Resignations can be accounted for reasons other than unsatisfactory professional competence. We mention these two facts because, in our opinion, they indicate tenure stability which is considered as a commendable and satisfactory feature in sustaining and building up the program of a Division.

For whatever satisfaction there is in a recital of the statistics of degree attainments, recognizing that they are not necessarily a criteria of high instructional performance, the division has a more than satisfactory rating. Out of a total of twenty-two instructors, nineteen of whom are full-time, more than 90% have graduate work to their credit beyond their first advanced degree. At the beginning of the biennium there were two faculty members who had their second advanced degree. Unfortunately one of them died November 25, 1951.

Other factors which indicate the persistent interest of the faculty in their self-improvement and development should be cited. More than thirty organizations are listed in the professional associations with which they are affiliated and which they attend when conditions permit as members and program participants. Several members have contributed articles to scholarly publications and others are engaged in research projects. These activities, as we have suggested above, indicate the progressiveness and zest of the total faculty personnel for professional improvement.

The total number of faculty members employed in this division in the two years of this biennium is shown in the following chart. We will comment on the same later—in this report.

DIVISIONAL-DEPARTMENTAL STAFF CHANGES

Departments	<i>Staff Status</i> 1950-1951				Replacement				<i>Staff Status</i> 1951-1952	
	Full	Part	R-1	D-1	Full	Part	I-2	D-2	Full	Part
	Time	Time			Time	Time			Time	Time
Business and Commercial	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0
Economics	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2
History and Geography	7	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	6	1
Political Science	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Sociology	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
	<hr/> 20	<hr/> 3							<hr/> 18	<hr/> 4

R-1—Resigned; D-1—Deceased; I-2—Increase; D-2—Decrease

CURRICULUM

The divisional faculty considers the operation and improvement of the curricula the one most important divisional responsibility. The several programs of study are being continuously examined. Changes and improvements are constantly being recommended to the Curriculum Committee. Recommended changes justified by each of the five departments have been affected. For the most part, these changes have been additions to the course offerings to enable the department to better prepare their major students to meet the ever expanding horizons in the respective fields represented as well as afford a larger field for the student body as a whole. An examination of the catalogs of the respective years of this biennium will substantiate the above statement of fact.

The adjustments currently being made in curricula offerings reflect the emerging philosophy of this Division. This philosophy embodies the principle that students being prepared to assume the responsibilities of democratic living should be permitted to make choice with proper administrative guidance. Growing out of his philosophy the changes affected have necessarily excluded out-moded approaches in course offerings. New techniques such as forums, institutes, and workshops have been inaugurated as well as entirely new courses embodying current materials and applications. Indeed this philosophy has been so impelling that efforts are also being made to give more up-to-date treatment to those courses in the curricula which have been considered as more or less standardized, sometimes thought of as traditional.

DIVISIONAL BUDGET

Budgetary estimates, representing departmental needs and justified on a basis of planned activities, have been compiled annually. Items included in these budgetary estimates were the usual institutional instructional accessories; supplies and equipment; associational membership fees; and travel funds. The supplies and equipment listed were those expendables ordinarily required to maintain departmental and divisional offices and classroom necessities.

Even though reasonably conservative, these departmental estimates were not realized in the release of funds in amounts anywhere near approximating the totals requested. Actually funds made available were insufficient to maintain the minimum departmental needs. It would be an understatement to say that this has been the most distressing feature of divisional operations during this biennium.

The Division of Social Science was allocated the following amounts in the two years of this present biennium.

	1950-51	1951-52	Percentage Reduction
Office Expense	\$ 1006.33	\$ 550.00	45%
Business Administration	1750.00		
Business Education	1750.00	1000.00	
	<hr/> 3500.00	<hr/> 1000.00	71%
Economics	450.00	450.00	0%
History and Geography	900.00	500.00	44%
Political Science	450.00	300.00	33%
Sociology	900.00	300.00	66%
	<hr/> \$ 7206.33	<hr/> \$ 3100.00	57%

The dire necessities for departmental operations were not realized with the above funds allocated. The drastic reduction, an over-all fifty seven per cent reduction the second year of the biennium, called for the curtailment of essential supplies. The divisional office faced up to the situation and instituted drastic measures, but even so every department overspent its budget allocation each quarter and had to continuously refer to the Business Office for financial advice and assistance to carry on.

EXCLUSIONS

It is to be distinctly understood that this report has not discussed all the operational features engaged in by the staff and the students of the division. Neither have we utilized all the facts at our command. Some of which might be considered as good for the institution and others might be classified otherwise. It was necessary to make exclusions and we have exercised our administrative right in determining what should be excluded.

I think that we are obligated, however, to mention some of the principal activities to which we have not made any direct reference, such as: the voluntary participation of staff members in community activities; the correlation of divisional interests with outside agencies; the enrichment of our program by the provision of desirable contacts with local, State and National movements and persons; participation in extra-curricula activities not directly connected with the program of this division; exploratory probings evolving ideas concerned with the extension of facilities; the selection of students, a testing service, and the revision of our educational objectives; the development of evaluative techniques and procedures as guides in our search for fuller utilization of available facilities and skills; in-service improvement mediums as a means of intellectual growth; the social welfare of the faculty and the students; and finally, the accreditation of our entire program to the end that we will have the satisfaction of knowing that we do not have to make any apologies for the work we are engaged in because we will be fulfilling our most important responsibility to this democracy—training the youth of this State and Nation for their role as intelligent participants in the democratic process: fully aware of their responsibilities and obligations and willing to accept and share them for the good of all the people of this State, Nation, and world.

OBSERVATIONS

1. The increase in divisional student enrollment has been a natural one induced by forces for the most part external to this institution insofar as our having actively engaged in any organized recruitment or publicity program. These forces are operative and have been recognized and reflected in increases in the fields represented in this division in most of the schools throughout the nation. According to Mr. Benjamin Fine, Educational Adviser for the *New York Times*, the largest enrollment increases in 1951-52 were in the social sciences particularly in business administration and economics.
2. The divisional faculty had eighteen (18) full-time and four (3) part-time members in the second year of the biennium. There were twenty (20) full time and three (3) part-time members in the first year of the biennium. There was an increase in student enrollment in the second year of the biennium in this division. The Student-Staff Ratio (the equivalent number of full-time students to the equivalent number of full-time faculty) was far above the recommended average. Optimum efficiency cannot be expected or exacted of faculty members in this obviously unbalanced numerical relationship.
3. The general end of education in America at the present time is the fullest development of the individual within the framework of our present industrialized democratic society. This means a constant search on the part of this divisional staff to find and constantly revise the pattern, the content, and the objectives of our curricula offerings.

4. The amount of money made available to the respective departments in this division did not meet minimum basic maintenance requirements. The requisitions honored for the most part were those for instructional supplies. The amount actually allocated to the Division including over expenditures was below the estimates for instructional supplies alone at the beginning of the biennium. A very small amount went for travel, research, equipment, and the other items in the budget.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That the administration take cognizance of the national enrollment increase in the social sciences which is reflected in a similar enrollment increase in the Division of Social Sciences and particularly in the Departments of Business and Commercial Science and Economics. That appropriate measures be instituted to reflect the administration's acceptance of our sharing responsibility for meeting this recognized trend which indicates a growing need for this type of preparation.
2. That additional staff members be engaged to meet divisional enrollment increases as well as to satisfy approved curriculum expansions and the resultant increased teaching assignment demands. Specific departmental justifications, in addition to the above overall justification, are afforded. Faculty additions recommended and justifications are as follows:

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: Three (3)—Curriculum expansion—the addition of majors in Marketing, Insurance, Finance and Business Law

ECONOMICS: One (1)—Part-time teaching arrangement not satisfactory

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY: Two (2)—Need one (1) more geography teacher. Need one (1) history teacher with extensive European History background.

POLITICAL SCIENCE: One (1)—Curriculum expansion—additional course requirements for political science majors and the pre-legal course.

SOCIOLOGY: One (1)—instructor as a replacement for a resignation.
3. That all necessary measures be instituted to assure our students' acquaintance with and exposure to the best available personnel, information, facilities, techniques, and skills in order to equip them to compete successfully for those occupational endeavors which have always been available to them as well as those which will be available to them in the future providing they are adequately prepared.
4. That the budget submitted for this biennium be re-submitted. The

reason for this has been discussed under point 4 of Observations. A breakdown by departments is on file in the divisional office as well as justification for each figure included. This is not included here because it would make this report too voluminous.

Items	Funds Requested
I. General	
a) Equipment	\$ 16,419.54
b) Furniture	4,802.30
II. Supplies	
a) Instructional	10,748.50
III. Maintenance	
a) Cleaning and Repairs	2,592.00
IV. Departmental Activities	
a) Research	7,200.00
b) External and Internal Operations	8,750.00
V. Travel	5,750.00
IV. Contingent	2,798.00
Total	\$ 59,060.34

CONCLUSION

Th facts and features discussed in this, the first biennial report of the Division of Social Sciences, do not by any means reveal the challenges accepted and met, the energies expended in worthwhile ventures, the courage evidenced in the face of temporarily disheartening situations, or the full scope of activities individually and cooperatively engaged in by the members of this Division. Taking everything into consideration, I can truthfully say for myself and for every member of the divisional staff that we together have had a grand experience not only because we believe that during this biennium some valuable contributions have been made to the program of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, but also especially because all of us have gained certain satisfactions and intrinsic rewards from working together in serving our State and Nation to advance American education as best we could under the prevailing conditions and circumstances.

As always, I pay my respect to the members of this division who have displayed devotion to their duties, who revealed themselves as a hard-working unit, and above all were most cooperative. I express my deepest appreciation to each and all of them for their invaluable services and for their friendship. I reserve my last word of thanks to the administration as a whole and the support and guidance afforded by the President, Dr. George W. Gore, Jr.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. KIDD, Director

Report of the Dean of Students

*(Including Men's Department, Women's Department
and Director of Student Activities)*

TO THE PRESIDENT:

I am pleased to submit this report of the Personnel Division for the biennium July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1952.

Although the Personnel Division has operated as a division only since September, 1951, when a Dean of Students was appointed, this report will include the biennial reports of the Men's Department, Women's Department, and Student Activities Office which constitute the Personnel Division at the present time.

ENROLLMENT AND HOUSING

ENROLLMENT

	Men			Women			Total
	Boarding	City	Total	Boarding	City	Total	
1950-51	534	438	972	670	364	1035	2006
1951-52	534	411	945	661	450	1111	2056

HOUSING

	Men's Dormitories		Women's Dormitories	
	Normal Capacity	Housed	Normal Capacity	Housed
1950-51	401	534	569	670
1951-52	401	534	569	661

It can be noted from the above figures that our housing facilities are highly inadequate. In addition, it was necessary to house visiting teams, conferences, clinics, et cetera, in the men's and women's dormitories. During the past year, 878 guests of the College were housed in the women's dormitories alone.

Due to the lack of a Student Union building, the dormitories are used by the college organizations for receptions, teas, socials, and meetings of various kinds.

STAFF

There have been no increases in the staff during this biennium. There was one additional position—that of Dean of Students, but the Dean of Students served in a dual position—that of Dean of Students and Acting Dean of Women. There have been three resignations to accept positions offering more attractive salaries.

Two annual in-service training programs in the Women's Department were features of this biennium. These programs were initiated to stimulate further professional growth on the part of the staff and to review methods and techniques for making the personnel program a more effective

force in the continuous development of young men and women. This year's program also included instruction in routine office procedures which will become effective September, 1952.

DORMITORY LIFE

The purpose of the dormitory program during the two-year period has been to provide those experiences which tend to become conducive to the well-rounded and total development of the student as an individual and as a well adjusted, contributing member and leader of a group.

In the men's area, student responsibility centered in the Men's Senate and Men's Judiciary Committee. The Senate also maintained a loan fund for men and sponsored an in-service training program for student workers. Inter-dormitory recreational programs, coffee hours and informal discussion groups, a Gentlemen's Clinic, Men's Forum, and Mental Health Programs represent the types of programs sponsored by the men.

In the women's area, each dormitory had its own organization with house officers and committees which governed the life of the dormitory and planned the dormitory programs. An extensive recreational program, social affairs, charm clinics, Better Grooming Institutes, parties of various kinds, hikes, hobby clubs, and creative dance groups were some of the activities included in the dormitory programs.

The Women's Senate, the women's governing body, handled all cases of discipline referred by the house judiciary committees or Dean of Women; sponsored cultural programs for all women of the institution; maintained a loan fund for women students; established a project fund; and published the first edition of the *Famee Co-ed*. Also under the leadership of the Senate, student interest in improving campus decorum was stimulated.

Efforts were made to integrate the city students more fully into the life of the institution. Thus far, the efforts have not met with much success but the Senates plan to emphasize this area during the next biennium.

COUNSELING PROGRAM

Counseling was provided by a staff of dormitory counselors who were professionally trained. These counselors also conducted group guidance activities designed to provide experiences which would contribute toward the development of the students as individuals or as group members. Although the counseling services were available to all students, too few off-campus students used them. This is an area which will receive increased emphasis during the next two-year period.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Activities scheduled through the Office of Student Activities included the following: regular chapel assemblies, general socials, special programs, private parties, cultural-type programs, benefit socials, picnic or outings, observance of special weeks, movies, and artist and lyceum programs.

During this biennium fifty-three student organizations have been active, sponsoring over three hundred activities.

FLORIDA CONFERENCE OF GUIDANCE COUNSELORS AND PERSONNEL DEANS

In an effort to render further service to the state of Florida and to bring about closer working relationships with the schools of the state so that together we might better meet the needs of young people, a conference was called of guidance workers throughout the state. Although this was the first of its kind, the response was enthusiastic and the College was asked to continue it annually.

GUIDANCE COURSES

Community Living, a one-semester course carrying one unit of credit was introduced in September, 1951, in order to expand the one week's program of Freshman Orientation.

Occupational Information, a one-semester elective course for freshmen and sophomores was introduced in February, 1952, as a part of the Vocational Guidance Program.

VOCATIONAL EMPHASIS WEEK

This program was started in the first year of the biennium as a three-day observance and was expanded to a one week program in the 1951-52 school year.

STUDENT LEADERSHIP RETREAT

Prior to the beginning of the 1951-52 school year, the first Student Leadership Retreat was held for student leaders and faculty members serving as advisers to student organizations.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications of the Division include the *Student Handbook*, *Freshman Orientation Program*, *Famcee Co-ed*, and *Informational Manual for Women's Department*.

Mimeographed publications include the "Quest" by the Men's Department, the "Echo" by the Sophomore Women, a Newsheet by the Women's Department, and a Student-Faculty Directory for the 1951-52 school year.

NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The needs and recommendations of the Personnel Division include the following:

1. Additional office space.
2. Additional personnel.
 - a) Director of Placement

- b) Psychiatric services
 - c) Janitor for Women's area
 - d) Additional janitorial assistance for men's area
 - e) Counselor for men
 - f) Secretary
 - g) Dormitory Director—men's area
 - h) Night Assistants (2)—men's area
- 3. Adequate budget for furnishings, replacements, repairs, equipment, etc.
 - 4. Three new dormitories.
 - a) Men (2)
 - b) Women (1)
 - 5. Provision for housing of visiting groups (conferences, teams, clinics, etc.)
 - 6. Student Union Building.
 - 7. Remedial Reading Clinic.

In conclusion, we wish to express our gratitude to you for your interest, support, and helpful suggestions. We also wish to acknowledge the willing cooperation received from the administrative officers, faculty, and staff.

Finally, any success that the Division has experienced was possible largely because of the unstinted and loyal support of each member of the Personnel staff.

Respectfully submitted,

SADIE M. YANCEY

Dean of Students and Acting Dean of Women

Report of the Hospital Administrator

TO THE PRESIDENT:

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I submit a report of the activities of the Florida A & M College Hospital for the period from July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1952, together with pertinent ideas as to some of the basic needs of this Hospital which are necessary to aid our personnel in rendering more efficient service to the patients of this institution.

The period from July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1952, is indeed significant in the history for it marks the entry of this installation into the status of a full-fledged general hospital. We feel that this successful transition has been due largely to the fact that our personnel is and has been rendering the calibre of service that is necessary for this modern institution. The very core of our thought at the Hospital is "Efficient Service to our Patients." Several facilities have been added to the Hospital during the above stated period which have aided tremendously in our growth. A resume of these facilities, along with consequence observations relating to their role in the health life of the community, follows.

RESUME OF SOME GENERAL HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES

Progress and achievement have been realized throughout the various departments as follows:

In the Nursing Service Department there has been initiated a staff education program for graduate nurses. A program in nursing procedures by which the nurses aides may receive licenses by the State Nurses Examiners Board has also been conducted, and all who completed the course have been certified as practical nurses.

The Dietary Department has arranged meal service whereby each patient is given a choice of foods which he may desire, provided this choice does not conflict with the physician's treatment.

The Department of Maintenance, Supply, and Housekeeping have served diligently to keep our physical plant functioning properly. Services rendered by the Departments of X-Ray, Laboratory, Pharmacy, and Out-Patient have contributed greatly to a totally improved hospital program. Such services by these departments, respectively, include a therapeutic program blood bank services, and membership in professional organizations, i. e., The American Association of Hospital Accountants, American Association of Hospital Pharmacists, Florida Hospital Association, etc.

NEW DEPARTMENTS AND ADDITIONAL SERVICES

Hospital Advisory Board—The expansion of the services of the Florida A & M College Hospital into the city of Tallahassee, surrounding counties, and certain areas in South Georgia and Central Florida resulted in this Board being organized to consider and deal with the many complex prob-

lems which attend the operation of this facility. This Board, our governing body, is composed of some of the leading citizens of this community, as well as of the State of Florida, whose primary function is the handling of the affairs of this facility. This group helps to determine the policies of the Hospital with relation to the College and community needs, as well as aiding in the coordination of the financial, professional, and administrative interests. Certainly this is a worthy community activity, and it marks a great step forward in the progress of the Hospital.

Medical Staff—Recently, five specialists in various medical fields have been added to the staff of this hospital, thus enabling us to offer to our patients specialists in practically all phases of medicine and surgery. We feel it significant to mention the fact that as our Hospital grows, our medical staff is growing accordingly. The modern facilities of this institution are offered on a courtesy basis to all others in the city and surrounding counties. In September, 1951, the Hospital was provisionally approved by the American College of Surgeons, and all efforts are being directed toward full accreditation in the near future.

Social Service Department—The purpose of medical social work in the Hospital is to establish rapport with the patient whereby the institution, physician and other agencies concerned may comprehend and treat the illness more effectively. It is a service to the total personality of the patient in so far as this service is needed to promote health and welfare. All resources are explored for the patient that might help him adjust himself financially and socially. In our particular situation, the Medical Social Worker also serves as Assistant Collection Clerk for the Hospital, the main purpose of which is to collect balances on past-due accounts of this institution. Balances from accounts due as far back as 1948 have been collected in this connection; and monthly the totals have amounted to as much as \$1,382.50, which amount was reported for the month of March, 1952. Monthly collection letters and contacts also serve as vital means of aiding in the collection of our past-due accounts.

Special Education Department—One of the outstanding needs of hospitalized youngsters is socialization, and this important phase of our program is stressed in the care of the children of this institution. The specific purpose of this department is to serve crippled and exceptional children while hospitalized and to transfer these children to regular schools as soon as their physical condition permits. The children look forward with a great deal of enthusiasm to their "Regular Weekly Story Hour"; during holiday seasons special programs are always conducted for their pleasure. The parents of the children enrolled in this Department often meet with the instructor to discuss problems and their attendant solutions. The children of this area are aided immensely by this Department, for primarily they are being given an academic background which will aid their educational progress in later life when they are no longer hospitalized.

Mental Health Clinic—Recently, a Mental Health Clinic was held in the Hospital, which was conducted by a neuro-psychiatrist. There have been a

number of instances in which such services were needed for the patients of this institution, and the possibility of developing a program here was discussed. The Hospital staff heartily concurred with the recommendation of the need of this kind of service for the patients interviewed in connection with the program, in order to evaluate their emotional stability, showed gratifying results. It is the hope of our medical staff to be able to implement a program whereby we can actually hospitalize patients with psychosomatic diseases for treatment.

Vending Stand—The patients as well as the employees of this institution find this unit, which is strategically located in the Hospital, filling a very definite need. This stand, sponsored by the Tallahassee Lions Club and operated by the Florida Council of the Blind, is open for business on an eight-hour day schedule, thus enabling handicapped persons to know the responsibility of earning a living. The stand is well stocked with reading literature and sundry items which are widely used by our patients during their convalescence.

OBSERVATIONS

The above mentioned facilities, we feel, have been a vital factor in contributing to the growth of this institution. As a result of these facilities having been made available, we are observing gratifying results. For instance, the highest daily census that has ever been reached in this institution, excluding the time of the meeting of the Florida A & M College Clinical Association, which is not a normal one, was in March, 1952, when our daily census reached an all-time high of seventy-five patients. Another of our daily observations is the fact that a continuous stream of persons visit this institution from all parts of the state and nation; these persons praise this institution highly as one of the finest and most complete and modernly equipped they have ever seen. Congratulatory letters which are received from discharged patients regarding the very efficient service received while hospitalized serve as a constant reminder of the improved type of service rendered. The very fact that so many civic organizations have seen the worth of our program and are contributing whole-heartedly toward same is significant to us. Recently, the Tallahassee Chapter of the Links, Incorporated, donated a beautiful walnut bookmobile for the use of the the patients; the Clematis Garden Club contributed rosebushes which are blooming, and at present the flowers are adding a cheerful touch in the rooms of some of our patients who otherwise would not have flowers. The Women's Auxiliary of the William J. Gunn Medical Society recently gave \$400 for an audio-visual aid. Other organizations, too numerous to mention, constantly give literature, books, and periodicals to aid in carrying out a very well rounded program. These and similar contributions are symbolic of the fact that the program of this facility is one that is heartily approved by the citizens of this community—and to them we give thanks.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The importance of protecting and safeguarding the health of so many people signifies a great responsibility to the staff of Florida A & M College Hospital. One of the most important services needed for implementing our program is a *psychiatrist*. Inasmuch as this institution renders hospital and medical care to the students, faculty, and employees, as well as the citizens of Tallahassee, Leon County, and the surrounding areas, the need of such a person to serve in this capacity for emergency and general purposes is presently being felt as most urgent.

In conclusion, we should like to pause and give thanks to all persons, agencies, and organizations whose cooperation of the public is indispensable. Too, we are hopeful that in our future endeavors for the welfare of our patients, we shall have a continuation of the very fine spirit of cooperation that has been demonstrated in the past.

Respectfully submitted,

S. TANNER STAFFORD, *Administrator*

Report of the Librarian

TO THE PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit my report on the activities and condition of the College Library for the biennial period ending June 30, 1952.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

In addition to the routine duties of circulating books and ephemerals materials, the services of this department have extended into many areas. Included among these services are: supervising tours of graduate classes and other groups through the library; lecturing to classes on the location and use of library resources and facilities; and assisting the Graduate Division in the preparation of theses for binding. These activities are noteworthy when we consider the shortage of both professional and student help, and the increased pressure for service at the circulation desk.

Circulation—During the biennium, the circulation of books totaled 48,223 which is an increase of 6,369 over the number circulated during the previous biennium. These figures, however, do not reflect a complete picture of circulation as they do not include the books used in carrels, and those on open shelves.

During the period, a total of 3,642 Identification Cards were issued to students.

Stack permit cards were limited to students in the Law and Graduate Divisions because of a lack of space and insufficient personnel to supervise this area. Other students, however, are permitted to use the stacks by securing permission from the librarian on duty.

Inter-library Loans—There was a decided increase in inter-library loans. During the 1948-1950 period, we borrowed 86 volumes from 17 libraries. Our records for the past biennium reveal 166 volumes borrowed from 45 libraries as follows:

Atlanta University	8	Minnesota, University of	1
California, University of	1	Missouri, University of	1
California, University of Southern	3	Nebraska, University of	1
Catholic University	1	New York State College	
Chicago University	1	For Teachers	1
Cincinnati, University of	5	New York Library	2
Colorado, University of	2	North Carolina A & T College	1
Columbia, University of	8	North Carolina State College	2
Connecticut, University of	1	North Carolina, University of	2
Duke University	3	Ohio State University	1
Federal Security Agency	5	Pennsylvania, University of	2
Fisk University	2	Prairie View State College	1
Florida State Library	37	Radcliffe College	1
Florida, University of	13	Southern Methodist University	1
Howard University	6	Stanford University	2
Indiana University	2	Tennessee State A & I College	3
Iowa, University of	5	Texas State Teachers College, East	1
Joint University Libraries	3	Texas State Teachers College, North	1

Kentucky, University of	2	Texas, University of	3
Library of Congress	7	Tuskegee Institute	2
Louisiana State Library	2	Washington, State College of	1
Meharry Medical College	1	West Virginia University	1
Michigan, University of	7	Yale University	2

Our library made loans to the following libraries:

American University	1	Illinois, University of	1
Bethune-Cookman College	3	Princeton, University of	1
Florida Normal College	2	Stetson University	1

Displays—The department featured several interesting displays which contributed in a most effective way toward the encouragement of reading. Included among the original displays were:

"The Inauguration of the Sixth President of the College"

"Franklin Delano Roosevelt"

"Civil Defense and American Citizenship"

"Vital Library Tools"

"Help Yourself to a Good Term Paper"

"Pulitzer Prize Winner"

"A Balanced Reading Diet"

"What Can You Do To Build Peace, Promote Freedom, Create Stability"

Circular displays by Life Magazine, Inc were:

"The Theater"

"From Ritual to Broadway"

"The American Revolution"

"Atomic Exploration"

"Age of Exploration"

"Age of Enlightenment"

"The Holy Land"

"San Quentin"

"Atlantic Coast"

"Houses, U. S. A., 1607-1946"

"Fine Art Under Fire"

Book Repairs—A total of 845 books were sent to the bindery for repairs.

Vertical File—Notwithstanding the value of vertical file materials in the instructional program, it is regrettable that so little has been accomplished in this area. Because of the lack of sufficient personnel, several hundred ephemeral items have accumulated which should be available to our students.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

A special effort was made during the biennium to bring our reference collection more nearly up-to-date, and to reorganize and expand some of the services of the department.

Books—In order to determine the weak areas, the book collection was checked against standard lists, and purchases were made which resulted

in the addition of approximately 300 volumes. During the latter portion of the period emphasis was placed on the acquisition of books and materials in the specialized areas of pharmacy, law, nursing education, guidance and mechanical engineering. Approximately 70% of the total acquisitions were new titles. Annuals, replacements, and duplicates constituted about 30%. Among the numerous titles of the most recent acquisitions the following may be listed as typical

- Blakiston's New Gould Medical Dictionary
- Boyd, University States Government Publications
- Buros, The Second Yearbook of Research and Statistical Methodology
- Buros, Statistical Methodology Review, 1941-50
- Davison, Handbook of Materia Medica, Toxicology and Pharmacology
- Dorland, The American Illustrated Medical Dictionary
- Fishbein, The Popular Medical Encyclopedia
- Frazer, The Golden Bough, 1951 edition
- Kaplin, Encyclopedia of Vocational Guidance
- Marks, Mechanical Engineers' Handbook
- Modern Drug Encyclopedia and Therapeutics Index
- Muse, Pharmacology and Therapeutics
- Oslo-Farrar, The Dispensary of the United States of America, 1950 edition
- Pharmacopeia of the United States
- The National Formulary

Maps and Charts—An up-to-date "core" collection of maps, atlases and geographical materials constitutes a commendable asset to the reference service. Included in the recent acquisitions are:

- A Bible Atlas: A Manual of Biblical Geography
- A Pictorial History of World War II
- Bartholomew's Advanced Atlas of Modern Geography
- Rand McNally Cosmopolitan World Atlas
- The Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer

Files and Indexes—Included among the files and indexes organized during the biennium were: 1. A Question-Answer File, 2. An Index of Government Publications, 3. A Bibliographical File, and 4. A Vocational Guidance File which includes comprehensive detailed information on 152 vocations. This file has contributed in a large measure toward the success of the guidance program which is being sponsored by the Personnel Division.

DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT

The collection, which numbers approximately 5542, includes government documents, state educational publications, state agricultural experiment station publications, and publications of the United Nations, and the Pan American Union. All of these items have been classified and catalogued and are available to any patron upon request.

Educational, agricultural, and general publications concerning the State of Florida, have been collected and classified in a separate "Florida Section" of the Documents Collection.

A catalog of state agricultural materials is presently located at the Reference Desk, making these publications available to the student and faculty. A similar catalog is now being prepared for the government publications.

During the biennium, we received several hundred government items from the Library of Florida State University. They are a worthwhile contribution to our collection and we are grateful for this donation.

PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT

In order to improve the services in this area, one major objective during the biennium has been to locate and secure back issues and volumes of magazines. As a result of this effort 944 volumes were sent to the bindery. One hundred and twenty-seven (127) ready bound volumes were secured, making a total of 1,071 bound additions.

Circulation—The records show a circulation of 16,034 periodicals for the biennium. These figures, however, are incomplete as most of the periodicals are on open shelves. Mimeographed information on the "Use of the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature, and other Indexes" has been prepared and issued to students in order to facilitate their use of periodicals in securing information.

Clipping File—A clipping file is being organized for the purpose of furnishing information relative to current events. Such a file is very much in demand and will supply a long needed service.

RESERVE ROOM

A serious handicap in this department is the lack of sufficient student workers to charge and shelve books. When during rush hours, the librarian in charge must perform these duties which are ordinarily done by students, she is deprived of the opportunity to give proper supervision to the program in this area. As a result, far too many of the most frequently requested books have disappeared, and students are required to wait in line much longer than is desirable. This is creating a grave problem in many areas of the instructional program.

The following statistics will give some idea of the general use of the room during the past two years:

Instructors reserving books	256
Books reserved	3,291
Courses for which books were reserved	343
Overnight Circulation	5,397
Daily circulation	41,982

CATALOG DEPARTMENT

Progress here has been made about as rapidly as could be expected when we consider the limited amount of funds appropriated for books; and the inadequacy of professional and clerical personnel.

The primary objective has been to bring the total collection up-to-date, and to supply the ever increasing demands of the faculty for books in the various instructional areas. As far as our budget would permit, progress has been made in this direction.

There have been accessioned during the period, 8,034 volumes. Included in this number are 1,071 volumes of bound periodicals. This is an increase of 3,718 over the 4,316 volumes accessioned during the 1948-50 biennium. Our total accessions at this time number 32,076.

During the latter portion of the biennium a statistical report was compiled. This report reflects the number of books requested—titles and volumes—the number ordered, and received. It is our hope that this report will enable our faculty members to appreciate the fact that we are doing what we can, in the light of our budget, to fulfill their requests.

The paramount problem before us now, for which there will be no solution until our staff has been adequately increased, is that of taking a complete inventory, and recataloging the collection. Until this problem is solved, our catalog will not reflect a true picture of our collection, and of course this means that our students and faculty will be placed at a decided disadvantage.

STAFF

The regular staff during the period under consideration—including the secretary—was composed of nine members; a tenth, non-professional assistant was employed temporarily.

The Periodicals Librarian resigned at the close of this period in order to accept the position of Medical Records Librarian in the College Hospital. To date, a successor has not been appointed and our staff is now short of two members as compared with the number employed during 1948-49.

Generally, the staff members have freely participated in various campus and civic activities. They have found time, in spite of a heavy daily schedule, to give book reviews; talk to student groups in the city schools on "Librarianship As A Career"; attend and participate in local, state, and national conferences. The Head Librarian was in attendance at the Conference of the American Library Association in Chicago the second week in July 1951. The Circulation Librarian attended the Florida State Library Association which convened in Jacksonville in October 1951, and the Reference Librarian represented us at the Florida State Teachers Association in Miami during the month of April 1952.

NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Personnel—We are in need of three assistant librarians to serve in the Reference, Circulation, and Catalog Departments. These additions would enable us to improve the reference advisory services to students; organize new information files, and bring the existing files up-to-date; take a complete inventory and recatalog the collection; facilitate the cataloging of current acquisitions; and provide adequate supervision of all departments.

A clerical assistant is needed to assist with the typing and general clerical work in the Catalog and Acquisitions Department.

Books and Periodicals—Because of the heavy demands being made by the new schools and departments, an increase of not less than \$25,000 over the present appropriation for books and periodicals is recommended.

Space—As soon as quarters have been provided for the Law School, it is recommended that the area now occupied by the Law School be made available for the instructional program in library service which now occupies one small room. It is further recommended that space on the basement floor be made available for receiving, shipping, and general acquisition work.

APPRECIATION

When we look in retrospect upon the activities and accomplishments of the 1950-52 biennium, it is evident that a substantial degree of progress has been made in the development and expansion of our library collection and services in spite of the handicaps of personnel shortage, inadequate space and insufficient funds. For the splendid support and cooperation which you and other administrative officers, faculty and staff members have given toward the attainment of this success, we are most grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

J. LUTHER THOMAS, *Librarian*

Report of the Registrar

TO THE PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Registrar for the biennium, 1950-52.

PROGRAM AND OBJECTIVES

In general, the Office of the Registrar at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College is concerned with admissions, Registrations, and Academic Records. There are many by-products, however, of these three larger functions. Briefly, the major functions and most important by-products may be stated as follows:

I. *Admissions*—This area consists of the following: (1) admission from high school, (2) admission as transfer students, (3) admission to the Division of Graduate Studies, (4) admission of special students (5) admission of veterans, (6) admission of academically delinquent students.

II. *Registration*—This office has the over-all responsibility for: (1) planning and arranging for the registration procedures of students admitted, (2) preparation of the college class schedule, (3) classroom assignment, (4) preparation of examination schedules.

III. *Academic Records*—The Registrar is responsible for devising and directing procedure for accurate and adequate recording and transcription of academic records of students, past and present. These records include: (1) the records by which the students are admitted, (2) class grades, (3) scores on special tests, (4) honors, (5) major and minor, (6) degrees awarded.

IV. *Statistical Work*—(1) Student enrollments—kept in such a manner that trends can be predicted, (2) monthly reports, (3) student averages, (4) grade distributions, (5) faculty teaching loads, (6) studies on admissions policies.

V. *General*—The program of the Office of the Registrar includes many miscellaneous, but nevertheless important, items. They are: (1) issuance of transcripts, (2) distribution of the college catalog, (3) work on accrediting policies, (4) preparation of diplomas and commencement programs, (5) mailing grades to parents, (6) keeping an accurate record of all students on probation, (7) disposing of all correspondence directed to this office by students, teachers, and other persons and agencies, (8) cooperating with on-campus and off-campus agencies, organizations or authorized individuals having legitimate need of information relating to enrollment, standing, and classification of students of the college, (9) computing cumulative averages for ROTC students for Selective Service purposes; fraternity and sorority pledging and initiation; Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society and the Senior class, (10) preparing letters to Selective Service Boards for students requesting postponement of induction into the armed forces.

ENROLLMENT

An all-time high enrollment of 2073 was established during the biennium. This figure represents an increase of 282 over the highest enrollment during the previous biennium. It is worth noting here that this sixteen per cent general increase took place despite the normal and expected decrease in veteran enrollment. The veteran enrollment decreased by 126.

During the 1951 Summer Session, we had 2104 students, an increase of 341 or 19 per cent over the highest enrollment during the previous biennium. This also represents the largest summer school enrollment in the history of the institution.

ENROLLMENT STATISTICS

The college enrollment during the biennium is indicated on pages 74 and 75, Tables I and II.

In view of the theoretical and practical importance of the campus laboratory school in giving students laboratory experience in directed teaching, observation and participation, experimentation, and also to serve as a model school for educators of the state, the college maintains the Demonstration high and elementary schools. The enrollment during the biennium for the demonstration schools is as follows:

Total Enrollment of Demonstration Schools

SCHOOLS	REGULAR SESSION			
	1950-1951		1951-1952	
	1st Sem.	2d sem.	1st Sem.	2d Sem.
High School	230	229	237	239
Elementary	175	173	183	191
Nursery	41	40	38	39
Totals	446	442	458	469

SUMMER SESSION

School	1950-1951	1951-1952
	1950	1951
High School	141	63
Elementary	143	104
Nursery	33	37
Totals	317	204

TABLE 1 ENROLLMENT OF COLLEGE CLASSES BY DIVISIONS

Divisions	1950 - 1951						1951 - 1952					
	FIRST SEMESTER			SECOND SEMESTER			FIRST SEMESTER			SECOND SEMESTER		
	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T
Agriculture	84	1	85	85	0	85	74	0	74	62	0	62
Education	240	580	820	225	598	823	233	713	946	239	685	924
Exact & Natural Sciences	196	41	237	190	30	220	190	31	221	173	30	203
Graduate	22	30	52	39	21	60	51	29	80	42	28	70
Home Economics	7	81	88	6	80	86	2	66	68	1	63	64
Humanities	85	77	162	93	63	156	102	69	171	97	72	169
Law	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	7	4	1	5
Mechanic Arts & Mech. Engr.	205	26	231	195	21	216	167	26	193	156	22	178
Nursing Education	0	94	94	0	75	75	0	76	76	0	62	62
Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	11	9	2	11
Social Sciences	133	109	242	124	110	234	112	114	226	114	123	237
Total	972	1039	2011	957	998	1955	945	1128	2073	897	1088	1985

SUMMARY OF ENROLLMENT REGULAR SESSION

Years	First Semester	Second Semester
1950-51	2011	1955
1951-52	2073	1985

NOTE: Explanation of terms used in enrollment: M—Men; W—Women; T—Total

TABLE II ENROLLMENT OF COLLEGE CLASSES BY DIVISIONS SUMMER SESSION

DIVISIONS	SUMMER 1950			SUMMER 1951					
	SECOND TERM			NINE-WEEK	SESSION & SIX-WEEK	TERM	THREE-WEEK		
	M	W	T				M	W	T
Agriculture	33	1	34	31	0	31	3	0	3
Arts & Sciences	235	150	385	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	65	449	514	150	751	901	66	251	317
Exact & Natural Sciences	0	0	0	60	26	86	9	2	11
Graduate	48	84	132	215	193	408	112	88	200
Home Economics	5	66	71	2	83	85	0	12	12
Humanities	0	0	0	26	60	86	4	7	11
Mechanic Arts	126	9	135	117	17	134	13	2	15
Nursing Education	0	51	51	0	54	54	0	0	0
Social Sciences	0	0	0	60	69	129	5	9	14
Workshops	12	22	34	77	34	111	0	0	0
Totals	524	832	1356	738	1287	2025	212	371	583

SUMMARY OF SUMMER SESSION ENROLLMENT

1950	Second Term	1356
1951	Nine-Week Summer Session	916
	Six-Week Term	998
	Workshops	111
	Total	2025*

*Total Number of Different Students Enrolled Summer 1951 ... 2104

NOTE: Explanation of terms used in enrollment: M—Men; W—Women; T—Total.

Total Enrollment of College and Demonstration Schools

	REGULAR SESSION		1951-1952	
	1950-1951			
College	2011	1955	2073	1985
Demonstration Schools	446	442	458	469
Totals	2457	2397	2531	2454
SUMMER SESSION				
College	1356		2025	583
Demonstration Schools	317		204	0
Totals	1673		2229	583

During the biennium, the college had the privilege and honor to confer the following number of degrees upon students completing their work satisfactorily in the divisions indicated:

Degrees Conferred During Biennium

REGULAR SESSION 1950-1951

Division	Degrees Conferred			Total
	M.S.	A.B.	B.S.	
Graduate	4	0	0	4
Agriculture	0	0	11	11
Education	0	0	60	60
Home Economics	0	0	17	17
Humanities	0	7	0	7
Mechanic Arts	0	0	18	18
Nursing Education	0	0	5	5
Science	0	0	35	35
Social Science	0	28	16	44
Total	4	35	162	201

SUMMER 1950

Division	Degrees Conferred			Total
	M.S.	A.B.	B.S.	
Graduate	6	0	0	6
Agriculture	0	0	0	2
Arts and Sciences	0	13	28	41
Education	0	0	88	88
Home Economics	0	0	10	10
Mechanic Arts	0	0	17	17
Nursing Education	0	0	1	1
Total	6	13	146	165

SUMMARY—SCHOOL YEAR 1950-51 AND SUMMER 1950

Master of Science	10
Bachelor of Arts	48
Bachelor of Science	308
Total	366

REGULAR SESSION 1951-1952

Division	Degrees Conferred			Total
	M.S.	A.B.	B.S.	
Graduate	2	0	0	2
Agriculture	0	0	9	9
Education	0	0	81	81
Exact and Natural Science	0	0	13	13
Home Economics	0	0	15	15
Humanities	0	9	0	9
Law	0	0	0	0
Mechanic Arts & Mechanical Engineering	0	0	16	16
Nursing Education	0	0	16	16
Pharmacy	0	0	0	0
Social Sciences	0	18	10	28
Total	2	27	149	178

SUMMER 1951

Division	Degrees Conferred			Total
	M.S.	A.B.	B.S.	
Graduate	10	0	0	10
Agriculture	0	0	4	4
Education	0	0	87	87
Exact and Natural Sciences	0	0	6	6
Home Economics	0	0	11	11
Humanities	0	4	0	4
Mechanic Arts & Mechanical Engineering	0	0	6	6
Nursing Education	0	0	3	3
Social Studies	0	6	10	16
Total	10	10	127	147

SUMMARY—SCHOOL YEAR 1951-52 AND SUMMER 1951

Master of Science	12
Bachelor of Arts	37
Bachelor of Science	276
Total	325

Summary of Degrees for Biennium

	M.S.	A.B.	B.S.	TOTAL
Regular Sessions: 1950-51	4	35	162	201
1951-52	2	27	149	178
Summer Sessions: 1950	6	13	146	165
1951	10	10	127	147
Total for Biennium	22	85	584	691

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The office is utilizing its present resources to an extent that the maximal amount of service is given the college and its clientele. However, because of the increased enrollment within the institution and the increasing services demanded of the office, four additional full-time workers should be added to the staff in order for the office to render greater service, and the kind of service that a first class university should give.

Despite this pressing need, the work of the office has gone forward in a reasonable satisfactory manner and there are many accomplishments which we can look back upon with pride. The office has been greatly benefited by your suggestions from time to time regarding institutional procedures and policies, and we hope that the work of the Registrar's Office will merit continued support.

Respectfully submitted,

E. M. THORPE, Registrar

Report of the Business Manager

TO THE PRESIDENT:

I have the privilege to submit herewith a report covering the operations of the Business Office of the Florida A and M College, for the biennium July 1, 1950 ending June 30, 1952. The summaries in the financial reports cover each year of operation in the biennium, giving supporting schedules of all funds of the college.

An effort has been made to have the financial reports follow the general plan of institutional accounting, as recommended by the National Committee on Standard Reports for Institutions of Higher Learning.

During the past biennium the college has experienced some of its major transitions during its historic existence. Chiefly among these have been its increased enrollment and the addition of new schools. Each of these changes has necessitated an expansion of facilities for both housing and classrooms for instructional purposes. The requirements in this connection have been temporarily provided for in the remodeling of Government donated Army Barracks.

The Business Office with its increased volume of transactions has made many improvements in the overall keeping of records. This has been made possible with the much needed assistance of the Board of Control Consultants and Advisers in specific areas of the Office of the Board of Control along with the conscientious efforts of all of the employees of the Business Office.

With approval given for the setting up of a Purchasing Department under the Business Manager's Office, we are sure that this will be of great assistance. This position at the present time will be known as Assistant to the Business Manager and Purchasing Agent. This office will be housed in the Maintenance Building now under construction.

During the past biennium approval was given for an addition to this office as an Inventory Clerk. At the present time this department has set up inventory control covering 14,512 items. In addition to the permanent equipment inventory control, there has also been set up a perpetual inventory control covering food, drug supplies and small equipment, which control is now in effect at our college Hospital and other Auxiliary Operations. Again I wish to refer to the assistance which was given to the setting up of this control by the representative of the Office of the Board of Control.

Reference was previously made to the maintenance building, which is now under the process of completion by our maintenance department. The completion will enable the maintenance department to operate separate and distinct from the Mechanic Arts Division. This department has been housed in the Mechanic Arts Building, which is an instructional unit of the college. This was a very definite need and will provide this depart-

ment with an opportunity to better serve all areas of the college.

In connection with the construction of this building, by the maintenance department, they have also completed facilities for the storage of coal, gravel and sand. Plans for this entire area are to include shops for each of the various needs of the institution. A control of all inventories is also kept covering supplies and materials used in this department.

Two areas in which the college experienced deficits in operation are the college Cafeteria and Temporary Student Union. Whereas, neither of these auxiliaries accumulated a deficit during the past year's operation, we were unable to liquidate the past deficit. Very definite economies have been recommended for this year's operation, and it is our opinion that the deficit accumulated during the first year of this biennium will be drastically reduced.

Respectfully submitted,

J. R. E. LEE, JR., *Business Manager*

SCHEDULE A

BALANCE SHEET AS OF JUNE 30, 1952

A S S E T S

I. CURRENT FUND

(A) General:

Cash held by college	\$ 40,157.56
Cash in Treasury Fund	639,556.00
Cash in Building Funds	1,792,991.51
Revolving Fund	10,000.00
Interest and Sinking Funds	56,359.39

Total General Fund	\$ 2,539,064.46
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II. ENDOWMENT AND OTHER NON-EDUCATIONAL FUNDS

(A) Endowment Fund

III. INVESTMENT IN PLANT

(A) Land (Exhibit C)	\$ 95,850.00
(B) Buildings (Exhibit D)	5,661,269.51
(C) Equipment (Exhibit D)	1,223,633.85

Total Investment in Plant	\$ 6,980,753.36
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Total Assets	\$ 9,519,817.82
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LIABILITIES

I. CURRENT FUND	
(A) General:	
Balance Agency Funds	\$ 39,157.56
Balance Treasury Funds	639,556.00
Balance Building Funds	1,792,991.51
Balance Revolving Fund	10,000.00
Balance Interest and Sinking Funds	56,359.39
Total General Fund	\$ 2,539,064.46
II. ENDOWMENT AND OTHER NON-EDUCATIONAL FUNDS	
(A) Endowment Fund	
III. INVESTMENT IN PLANT	
(A) Bonds Payable	\$ 596,000.00
(B) From Appropriation	6,384,753.36
Total Investment in Plant	\$ 6,980,753.36
Total Liabilities	\$ 9,519,817.82

SCHEDULE B
STATEMENT OF INCOME

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL

State, Federal and Other:

State Appropriation	\$ 3,698,184.59
County	57,082.00
Federal Appropriation	94,671.20
Building Fund Appropriations	1,750,000.00
Other Sources	789,042.65

Total State, Federal and Other	\$ 6,388,980.44
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Student Fees:

Tuition Fees	\$ 135,656.78
Laboratory Fees:	
Science	7,170.71
Art	2,120.21
Typing	814.76
Library Fees	792.14
Music Fees	6,318.78
Health Fees	18,000.00
Late Registration Fees	5,877.61

SCHEDULE B (Continued)

Student Fees:

Incidental Fees (Registration)	65,690.86
Diploma Fees	4,690.00
Nursery School	6,061.00
Miscellaneous	158,294.67
Extension Fees	48,586.80

Total Student Fees	\$ 460,074.32
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Total Education and General	\$ 6,849,054.76
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OTHER SOURCES

Loan Fund (Exclusive of Agency Loan Funds)	\$ 26,126.24
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AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES

Dining Hall	\$ 920,753.22
Bookstore	130,285.25
Temporary Student Union	64,391.00
Movie	15,780.79
Laundry Operation and Maintenance	114,956.91
Women's Beauty Shoppe	3,443.51
Hospital Building Fund Contributions	1,512.70
Laundry Building Fund	124.65
Athletic Building Fund	17,707.50
Library Building Fund	6,277.88

Student Housing:

Other Residence Halls	83,074.51
Nathan B. Young Hall	18,305.84
Unit A	14,486.97
Unit B	15,879.41
Diamond Hall	10,756.21
Self-Liquidating Dormitory-PWA Docket 6	27,684.54
Self-Liquidating Dormitory-PWA Docket 7	29,575.62
Polkinghorne Village	100,972.11

Total Auxiliary Funds	\$ 1,575,968.62
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Non-Educational

Scholarships (Race Track)	\$ 40,253.47
Scholarships (Sara Levy and McMullen)	1,191.87

Total Non-Educational	\$ 41,445.34
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CUSTODIAN OR AGENCY FUNDS:

John and Ida English Loan Fund (Clearance Account) ..	\$	137.64
Millard Caldwell Loan Fund-Depository		3,201.18
Millard Caldwell Loan Clearance Account		178.50
Advanced Registration		28,717.17
Entertainment		76,372.11
Entertainment (Lucy Moten Demonstration School)		2,947.78
Athletic Association		171,369.33
Athletic Scholarship Contributions		105.54
Athletic Association (Lucy Moten Demonstration School)		4,926.24
Uniforms		—13.42
R O T C Uniforms Deposits		26,367.23
Gilmore Loan		223.65
A and M Scholarships		60,749.26
Hollingsworth Loan		925.23
Reynolds Tobacco Scholarship Fund		90.50
Sigma Gamma Rho Scholarships		50.00
Alumni Gift Fund		456.44
Bus Fund		5,136.66
Prize Fund		30.00
Concessions		5,002.76
Key Deposits		763.00
Withholding Tax		8.46
Western Union Agency		2,167.44
Yearbook		4,489.35
Rockefeller Foundation-Art Grant		1,600.00
Nurses Capes		439.25
Nurses Pins		77.00
Nurses Uniforms		1,107.98
General Property Deposits		14,394.24
Carnegie Foundation Grant		2.90
Sears-Roebuck Scholarships		800.00
Johnny Clair Memorial Loan Fund		63.00
Alumni Publications Fund		300.00
Alumni Loan Fund		182.00
General Education Board Grant		2,240.00
Transfer Account Lewis State Bank		20.00
Transfer Account Capital City Bank		1,116.26

Total Custodian or Agency Funds	\$	416,744.68
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Grand Total	\$	8,909,339.64
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SCHEDULE B-1
CURRENT RECEIPTS BY SOURCE
FOR THE YEARS 1950-51 AND 1951-52

SOURCE	General Receipts	Restricted Receipts	Total Receipts
I. Educational and General			
a) Student Fees	\$ 232,297.85	\$ 69,481.80	\$ 301,779.65
b) Appropriation:			
1. State:			
(1) Salaries		2,105,948.80	2,105,948.80
(2) Expense		1,592,235.79	1,592,235.79
2. County:			
(1) Salaries		57,082.00	57,082.00
c) Treasury Receipts:			
1. Incidental	158,294.67		158,294.67
2. Hospital		238,170.54	238,170.54
d) Other Sources		507,114.46	507,114.46
e) Building Funds		1,793,757.65	1,793,757.65
II. Federal Appropriation			
1. Morrill Fund		50,005.72	50,005.72
2. Bankhead-Jones		44,665.48	44,665.48
Total Educational & General	\$ 300,592.52	\$ 6,458,462.24	\$ 6,849,054.76
III. Other Sources			
Caldwell, and John & Ida English Loan	\$	\$ 26,126.24	\$ 26,126.24

IV. Auxiliary Enterprises

Dining Hall	920,753.22	920,753.22
Bookstore	130,285.25	130,285.25
Temporary Student Union	64,391.00	64,391.00
Movie		15,780.79
Laundry Operation & Maintenance	114,956.91	
Women's Beauty Shoppe	3,443.51	3,443.51
Hosp. Bldg. Fund Contributions		1,512.70
Laundry Building Fund		124.65
Athletic Building Fund		17,707.50
Library Building Fund		6,277.88
Student Housing:		
Other Residence Halls	83,074.51	83,074.51
N. B. Young Hall	18,305.84	18,305.84
Unit A	14,486.97	14,486.97
Unit B	15,879.41	15,879.41
Diamond Hall	10,756.21	10,756.21
Self-Liq. Dormitory (6)	27,684.54	27,684.54
Self-Liq. Dormitory (7)	29,575.62	29,575.62
Folklinghome Village	100,972.11	100,972.11
Total Auxiliary Funds	\$ 41,403.52	\$ 1,575,968.62

V. Non-Educational Scholarships

Scholarships (Race Track)	\$ 40,253.47	\$ 40,253.47
Scholarships (Sarah Levy & McMullen)	1,191.87	1,191.87
Total Non-Educational Scholarships	\$ 41,445.34	\$ 41,445.34

SCHEDULE B-1 (continued)

VI. Agency Funds

	Receipts General	Restricted Receipts	Total Receipts
John & Ida Loan Fund - Clearance	\$	\$ 137.64	\$ 137.64
Millard Caldwell Loan - Depository		3,201.18	3,201.18
Millard Caldwell Loan - Clearance		178.50	178.50
Advanced Registration		28,717.17	28,717.17
Entertainment	76,372.11		76,372.11
Entertainment (Lucy Moten)	2,947.78		2,947.78
Athletic Association	171,369.33		171,369.33
Athletic Scholarships Contributions	105.54		105.54
Athletic Association (Lucy Moten)	4,926.24		4,926.24
Uniforms		—13.42	—13.42
R O T C Deposits		26,367.23	26,367.23
Gilmore Loan		223.65	223.65
A and M Scholarships		60,749.26	60,749.26
Hollingsworth Loan		925.23	925.23
Sigma Gamma Rho Scholarship		50.00	50.00
Alumni Gift Fund		456.44	456.44
Bus Fund		5,136.66	5,136.66
Prize Fund		30.00	30.00
Concessions		5,002.76	5,002.76
Key Deposits		763.00	763.00
Withholding Tax		8.46	8.46
Western Union Agency		2,167.44	2,167.44
Yearbook		4,489.35	4,489.35
General Education Board Grant		2,240.00	2,240.00
Rockefeller Foundation-Art Grant		1,600.00	1,600.00

Nurses Capes	439.25		
Nurses Pins	77.00		
Nurses Uniforms	1,107.98		
General Property Deposits	14,394.24		
Carnegie Foundation Grant	2.90		
Sears-Roebuck Scholarships	800.00		
Reynolds Tobacco Scholarship Fund	90.50		
Johnny Clair Memorial Loan Fund	63.00		
Alumni Publication Fund	300.00		
Alumni Loan Fund	182.00		
Transfer Account Lewis State Bank	20.00		
Transfer Account Capital City Bank	1,116.26		
Total Custodian and Agency	\$ 159,887.42	\$ 416,744.68	
Grand Total		\$ 8,909,339.64	

SCHEDULE E
STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES

Dining Hall	\$ 958,290.23
Bookstore	118,758.82
Temporary Student Union	78,808.65
Movie	10,284.12
Laundry Operation and Maintenance	95,731.52
Women's Beauty Shoppe	2,513.35
Hospital Building Fund Contributions	1,393.27
Laundry Building Fund	123.27
Athletic Building Fund	17,555.50
Library Building Fund	6,240.38
Student Housing:	
Other Residence Halls	67,437.71
Nathan B. Young Hall	8,481.55
Unit A	7,796.96
Unit B	8,529.99
Diamond Hall	6,268.62
Self-Liquidating Dormitory-PWA Docket 6	22,506.95
Self-Liquidating Dormitory-PWA Docket 7	18,018.69
Polkinghorne Village	82,856.80
Total Auxiliary Enterprises	\$ 1,511,596.38

NON-EDUCATIONAL

Scholarships-Race Track	\$ 40,253.47
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AGENCY FUNDS

Entertainment	\$ 81,907.59
Lucy Moten Entertainment	1,891.46
Athletic Association	185,169.86
Lucy Moten Athletic Association	2,457.69
Key Deposits	317.50
Bus Fund	700.93
A and M Scholarship Clearance	59,880.75
Advance Registration	22,682.71
R O T C Uniform Deposits	25,156.98
Year Book	4,489.35
Concessions	856.96
Withholding Tax	1.20
Western Union	2,167.44
Millard Caldwell Loan Deposits	2,442.74
Reynolds Scholarship Loan Fund	55.00
John and Ida English Loan Fund-Clearance	137.64
Sear-Roeback Scholarships	800.00

General Education Board Grant	2,050.00
Rockefeller Foundation-Art Grant	1,161.59
General Property Deposits	1,415.34
Caldwell Loan-Clearance	30.00
Total Agency Funds	<u>\$ 395,772.73</u>
Grand Total	<u>\$ 6,281,574.94</u>
SUMMARY OF CURRENT SURPLUS:	
Balance on Hand June 30, 1952	<u>\$ 2,539,064.46</u>
Consisting of:	
Cash Held by College	\$ 40,157.56
Cash in Treasury	639,556.00
Cash in Building Funds	1,792,991.51
Revolving Fund	10,000.00
Interest and Sinking Funds	56,359.39
Total	<u>\$ 2,539,064.46</u>

SCHEDULE E STATEMENT OF EXPENSES

EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL

By FUNDS:

Salaries (Appropriated)	1,884,165.66
Expenses (Appropriated)	1,077,938.50
Incidental	480,396.45
Hospital Operation and Maintenance	233,243.40
Morrill	50,005.00
Bankhead-Jones	44,662.41
Old Appropriation Forward	63,302.50
Special Appropriation for Hospital Salaries	49,984.97
Hospital Construction	345,320.07
Replacement	9,310.64
NEW SCHOOLS: Salaries	
Agriculture	13,250.00
Engineering	11,013.33
Law	16,409.66
Pharmacy	17,516.64
NEW SCHOOLS: Expense	
Agriculture	7,500.00
Engineering	-0-
Law	19,648.31
Pharmacy	10,284.82
Total Salaries and Expenses	<u>\$ 4,333,952.36</u>

BUILDING FUNDS

FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1950 — JUNE 30, 1952

Code No.	Fund	Balance Forwarded July 1, 1950	Receipts	Disburse- ments	Balance June 30, 1952
20-346	Dormitory for Girls	\$ 6,048.78	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ 6,048.78
20-482	Equipping Library	340.00	-0-	339.50	.50
20-351	Advance Planning Expense	4,299.30	-0-	-0-	4,299.30
20-485	Utilities Revision	484.81	-0-	-0-	484.81
20-517	Additional Boiler	26,191.92	-0-	444.89	25,747.03
20-634	Hospital Construction	221,146.14	124,192.68	345,320.07	18.75
	Science & Pharmacy Bldg.	-0-	1,000,000.00	-0-	1,000,000.00
	Completion of Library and Law Building	-0-	400,000.00	-0-	400,000.00
	R O T C Building	-0-	100,000.00	-0-	100,000.00
	Addition to Agricultural and Home Economics Bldg.	-0-	250,000.00	-0-	250,000.00
	Total	\$ 258,510.95	\$ 1,874,192.68	\$ 346,104.46	\$ 1,786,599.17

STATEMENT OF BANK BALANCES AND SECURITIES

AS OF JUNE 30, 1952

TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Capital City Bank	\$ 1,116.26
Lewis State Bank	19,855.69
Tallahassee State Bank	17,707.31
Total	<u>\$ 38,679.26</u>

SECURITIES COVERING ABOVE DEPOSITS

CAPITAL CITY BANK

United States Bonds	\$ 131,000.00
H O L C Bonds	10,200.00
Leon County Bonds	5,000.00
Orange County Bonds	4,000.00
Total	<u>\$ 150,200.00</u>

LEWIS STATE BANK

United States Bonds	\$ 400,000.00
United States Treasury Bonds	93,000.00
Leon County Bonds	8,000.00
Total	<u>\$ 501,000.00</u>

NOTE: The above securities cover all deposits of the Florida State University and The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College.

SCHEDULE F
OPERATION OF RESIDENCE HALLS
AS OF JULY 1, 1950 - JUNE 30, 1952

Balance on Hand July 1, 1950	\$	37,512.61
INCOME:		
Other Residence Halls	\$	75,287.18
Nathan B. Young Hall		16,881.71
Unit A		14,486.97
Unit B		15,879.41
Self-Liquidating Dormitory-PWA Docket 6		27,433.80
Self-Liquidating Dormitory-PWA Docket 7		24,144.49
Polkinghorne Village		78,352.83
Diamond Hall		10,756.21
Total Income	\$	263,222.60
Grand Total Income	\$	300,735.21
Total Expenses		221,897.27
Balance on Hand June 30, 1952	\$	78,837.94

EXHIBIT F1
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENSES
JULY 1, 1950 - JUNE 30, 1952

	Expenses 1950-51	Expenses 1951-51	Increase or *Decreases
Residence			
§Other Residence Halls	\$ 46,935.32	\$ 20,504.39	\$ 3,835.36*
Nathan B. Young Hall	3,995.28	4,486.27	490.99
Unit A	-0-	7,796.96	-0-
Unit B	-0-	8,529.99	-0-
Self-Liquidating Dormitory-PWA Docket 6	9,488.56	13,018.39	3,529.83
Self-Liquidating Dormitory-PWA Docket 7	9,322.64	8,696.05	626.59*
Polkinghorne Village	46,036.26	36,820.54	9,215.72*
Diamond Hall	-0-	6,268.62	-0-
Total	\$ 115,778.06	\$106,121.21	\$ 9,656.85

§1950-51 receipts for Unit A, Unit B and Diamond Hall were deposited in Other Residence Halls. Decrease under Other Residence Halls is based on the fact that expenditures for the above named dormitories were approximately the same in 1950-51 as in 1951-52.

SCHEDULE F1

JULY 1, 1950 - JUNE 30, 1952

Balance on Hand July 1, 1950	\$ 66,325.57
INCOME:	
Receipts from Operation	854,427.65
Total Income	\$ 920,753.22
Less: Expenses	958,290.23
Operating Deficit as of June 30, 1952	\$ -37,537.01

EXHIBIT F2

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DINING HALL EXPENSES

Dining Hall	Expenses 50-51	Expenses 51-52	Increase or *Decrease
	493,119.30	465,170.93	27,948.37*
Total	493,119.30	465,170.93	27,948.37*

SCHEDULE F2

OPERATION OF TEMPORARY STUDENT UNION

Balance on Hand July 1, 1950	\$ -67,470.05
INCOME:	
Receipts from Operation	131,861.05
Total Income	\$ 64,391.00
Less: Expenses	78,808.65
Operating Deficit as of June 30, 1952	\$ -14,417.65

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEMPORARY STUDENT UNION EXPENSES

Temp. Stu. Union	Expenses 50-51	Expenses 51-52	Increase or *Decrease
	50,814.82	27,993.83	22,820.99*
Total	50,814.82	27,993.83	22,820.99*

SCHEDULE F3
OPERATION OF COLLEGE BOOKSTORE

Balance on Hand July 1, 1950	\$	5,500.91
INCOME:		
Receipts from Operation		124,784.34
Total Income	\$	130,285.25
Less: Expenses		118,758.82
Balance - June 30, 1952	\$	11,526.43

EXHIBIT F4
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF BOOKSTORE - EXPENSES

Bookstore	Expenses 50-51	Expenses 51-52	Increase or *Decrease
	56,783.95	61,794.87	5,190.92
Total	56,783.95	61,794.87	5,190.92

SCHEDULE F4
OPERATION OF COLLEGE LAUNDRY

Balance on Hand July 1, 1950	\$	11,907.61
INCOME:		
Receipts from Operation		103,050.68
Total Income	\$	114,958.29
Less: Expenses		95,731.52
Balance - June 30, 1952	\$	19,226.77

EXHIBIT F5
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENSES - LAUNDRY

Laundry	Expenses 50-51	Expenses 51-52	Increase or *Decrease
	43,867.53	51,863.99	7,996.46
Total	43,867.53	51,863.99	7,996.46

SCHEDULE F5

OPERATION OF OTHER AUXILIARIES

Name	Balance on Hand July 1, 1950	Income	Total Available	Expenses	Balance June 30, 1952
Movies	\$ 1,725.42	\$ 14,055.37	\$ 15,780.79	\$ 10,284.12	\$ 5,496.67
Women's Beauty Shoppe	-0-	3,443.51	3,443.51	2,513.35	930.16
Hospital Building Fund					
Contributions	625.70	887.00	1,512.70	1,393.27	119.43
Laundry Building Fund	123.27	-0-	123.27	123.27	-0-
Athletic Building	11,674.89	6,032.61	17,707.50	17,555.50	152.00
Library Building Fund	6,240.38	37.50	6,277.88	6,240.38	37.50
Total	\$ 20,389.66	\$ 24,455.99	\$ 44,845.65	\$ 38,109.89	\$ 6,735.76

EXHIBIT F6

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENSES—OTHER AUXILIARIES

Name	Expenses 1950-51	Expenses 1951-52	Increases or *Decreases
Movies	5,229.39	5,054.73	174.66*
Women's Beauty Shoppe	-0-	2,513.35	2,513.35
Hospital Bldg. Fund Contributions	884.94	508.33	376.61*
Laundry Building Fund	123.27	-0-	123.27*
Athletic Building Fund	17,555.50	-0-	17,555.50*
Library Building Fund	6,240.38	-0-	6,240.38*
Total	30,033.48	8,076.41	21,957.07

SCHEDULE G OPERATION OF INTEREST AND SINKING FUND—JULY 1, 1950-JUNE 30, 1952

Name	Bal. Fwd. July 1, 1951	Receipts	Total Available	Expenses	Balance June 30, 1952
Self-Liquidating Dormitory PWA Docket 6	\$ 5,446.56	\$ 18,274.02	\$ 23,720.58	\$ 13,166.35	\$ 10,554.23
Self-Liquidating Dormitory PWA Docket 7	7,008.05	15,791.20	22,799.25	11,222.40	11,576.85
Laundry I & S	8,090.54	6,765.97	14,856.51	9,300.00	5,556.51
Hospital I & S	12,325.00	56,835.00	69,160.00	40,488.20	28,671.80
Replacement	205.40	15,400.00	15,605.40	9,310.64	6,294.76
Total	\$ 33,075.55	\$ 113,066.19	\$ 146,141.74	\$ 83,487.59	\$ 62,654.15

§Shown along with Interest and Sinking Funds, but not considered as such.

EXHIBIT G COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INTEREST AND SINKING FUNDS—JULY 1, 1950-JUNE 30, 1952

Fund	Expenses 1950-51	Expenses 1951-52	Increase or Decrease
Self-Liquidating Dormitory PWA Docket 6	\$ 6,154.85	\$ 7,011.50	\$ 856.65
Self-Liquidating Dormitory PWA Docket 7	5,673.05	5,549.35	123.70*
Laundry I & S	4,695.00	4,605.00	90.00*
Hospital I & S	20,355.50	20,132.70	222.80*
Replacement	-0-	9,310.64	9,310.64
Total	\$ 36,878.40	\$ 46,609.19	\$ 9,730.79

SCHEDULE H

OPERATION OF AGENCY FUNDS

JULY 1, 1950 - JUNE 30, 1952

FLORIDA A. & M. COLLEGE

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Name	Bal. Fwd. July 1, 1950	Receipts	Total Available	Expenses	Balance June 30, 1952
Entertainment	\$ 2,412.60	\$ 73,959.60	\$ 76,372.11	\$ 81,907.59	\$ —5,535.48
Lucy Moten Entertainment	-0-	2,947.78	2,947.78	1,891.46	1,056.32
Athletic Association	6,909.79	164,459.54	171,369.33	185,169.86	—13,800.53
Athletic Association (Lucy Moten)	-0-	4,926.24	4,926.24	2,457.69	2,468.55
Athletic Scholarships	5.54	100.00	105.54	-0-	105.54
Uniforms	—13.42	-0-	—13.42	-0-	—13.42
Key Deposits	255.50	507.50	763.00	317.50	445.50
Bus Fund	1,420.01	3,716.65	5,136.66	700.93	4,435.73
A & M Scholarship - Clearance	190.74	60,558.52	60,749.26	59,880.75	868.51
Advanced Registrations	3,469.03	25,248.14	28,717.17	22,682.71	6,034.46
R O T C Deposits	713.83	25,653.40	26,367.23	25,156.98	1,210.25
Yearbook	-0-	4,489.35	4,489.35	4,489.35	-0-
Concessions	-0-	5,002.76	5,002.76	856.96	4,145.80
Withholding Tax	7.26	1.20	8.46	1.20	7.26
Western Union	-0-	2,167.44	2,167.44	2,167.44	-0-
Caldwell Loan Deposits	-0-	3,201.18	3,201.18	2,442.74	758.44
Alumni Loan Fund	182.00	-0-	182.00	-0-	182.00
Gilmore Loan	223.65	-0-	223.65	-0-	223.65
Hollingsworth Loan	841.72	83.51	925.23	-0-	925.23
Reynolds Scholarship Fund	-0-	90.50	90.50	55.00	35.50
Sigma Gamma Rho	50.00	-0-	50.00	-0-	50.00
Alumni Gift	406.44	50.00	456.44	-0-	456.44
Prize	-0-	30.00	30.00	-0-	30.00

SCHEDULE H (Continued)

Name	Bal. Fwd. July 1, 1950	Receipts	Total Available	Expenses	Balance June 30, 1952
J & I Clearance Account	-0-	137.64	137.64	137.64	-0-
Carnegie Foundation	2.90	-0-	2.90	-0-	2.90
Sears-Roebuck Scholarship	-0-	800.00	800.00	800.00	-0-
G. E. B. Grant	-0-	2,240.00	2,240.00	2,050.00	190.00
Rockefeller Art Grant	-0-	1,600.00	1,600.00	1,161.59	438.41
Nurses Capes	-0-	439.25	439.25	-0-	439.25
Nurses Pins	-0-	77.00	77.00	-0-	77.00
Nurses Uniforms	-0-	1,107.98	1,107.98	-0-	1,107.98
General Property Deposits	-0-	14,394.24	14,394.24	1,415.34	12,978.90
Caldwell Clearance	-0-	178.50	178.50	30.00	148.50
Transfer Account	-0-	20.00	20.00	-0-	20.00
Alumni Publications	-0-	300.00	300.00	-0-	300.00
Johnny Clair Mem. Loan	-0-	63.00	63.00	-0-	63.00
C. C. Clearance Account	-0-	1,116.26	1,116.26	-0-	1,116.26
Total	\$ 17,077.59	\$ 399,667.05	\$ 416,744.68	\$ 395,772.73	\$ 20,971.95

EXHIBIT H

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF AGENCY FUNDS

JULY 1, 1950 - JUNE 30, 1952

Fund	Expenses 1950-51	Expenses 1951-52	Increase or *Decrease
Entertainment	\$ 39,907.89	\$ 41,999.70	\$ 2,091.81
Lucy Moten Entertainment	1,302.05	589.41	712.64*
Athletic Association	90,203.70	94,966.16	4,762.46
Lucy Moten Athletic Association	1,545.65	912.04	633.61*
Key Deposits	204.00	113.50	90.50*
Bus Fund	666.82	34.11	632.71*
A & M Scholarship Clearance	9,172.33	50,708.42	41,536.09
Advance Registrations	9,537.50	13,145.21	3,607.17
R O T C Uniforms	11,651.72	13,505.26	1,853.54
Yearbook	4,489.35	-0-	4,489.54*
Concessions	157.52	699.44	541.92
Withholding Tax	1.20	-0-	1.20*
Western Union	1,216.93	950.51	266.42*
Millard Caldwell Loan Deposits	300.00	2,142.74	1,842.74
Reynolds Tobacco Scholarship	-0-	55.00	55.00
J & I Loan Fund Clearance	-0-	137.64	137.64
Sears-Roebuck Scholarship	-0-	800.00	800.00
G. E. B. Grants	-0-	2,050.00	2,050.00
Rockefeller Art Grants	-0-	1,161.59	1,161.59
General Property Deposits	-0-	1,415.34	1,415.34
Caldwell Clearance	-0-	30.00	30.00
Total	\$ 170,356.66	\$225,416.07	\$55,059.41

EXHIBIT C

SUMMARY OF LAND

	No. of Acres	Cost
College Campus	143.2	\$ 20,957.00
College Farm	237.9	74,893.00
Total	381.1	\$ 95,850.00

Bldg. No.	Name of Building	Year of Construction	Cost of Building	Cost of Equipment
1	Lee Hall	1927	\$ 275,000.00	\$ 92,575.36
2	Jackson Davis Hall	1926	90,000.00	18,053.15
3	College Cafeteria	1925	375,000.00	159,700.00
4	Agricultural Building	1911	15,000.00	2,786.50
5	N. B. Young Hall	1928	90,000.00	7,644.10
6	Mechanic Arts Building	1913	39,837.41	60,937.31
7	Art Center	1908	15,000.00	1,868.95
8	Lucy Moten Demonstration School	1932	54,000.00	13,492.75
9	Jones Hall	1916	12,000.00	3,762.75
10	Poultry House	1940	500.00	2,942.00
11	(6) Poultry Houses	1946	1,100.00	1,500.00
12	Green House	1940	10,000.00	350.00
13	Mechanic Arts Annex	1914	8,000.00	77,445.00
14	Tucker Hall	1898	10,000.00	2,140.00
15	Guest House	1902	7,000.00	15,000.00
16	Howard Cottage	1925 (48)	7,500.00	-0-
17	Gibbs Cottage	1900	11,000.00	-0-
18	Weeks Cottage	1901	3,000.00	-0-
20	Clark Hall Dormitory	1921	15,000.00	2,660.00
21	Old Hospital	1911	30,000.00	1,162.60
22	Melvin Lodge Dormitory	1910	12,000.00	3,885.50
23	Paige Home Management House	1908	4,000.00	3,823.50
25	Residence—1734 S. Boulevard Street	1932	5,500.00	-0-
26	Teachers' Cottage	1934	12,000.00	3,468.00
27	Duplex Residence—424 Osceola Street	1910	5,000.00	225.00
28	Dairy Barn (old)	1928	16,000.00	6,340.50

30	Farm Shop	1929	2,000.00	6,113.00
31	Dairy Barn (new)	1951	61,181.22	16,000.00
32	Laundry (new)	1949	112,477.69	59,884.50
33	Science Hall	1924	36,500.00	62,465.00
34	Laundry (old)	1920	8,000.00	760.00
35	Home Economics Building	1918	15,000.00	12,400.00
36	Residence—1514 S. Railroad	1948	8,000.00	150.00
39	Gwynn Cottage	1929	4,000.00	4,776.25
40	Residence—Campus	1925	2,500.00	-0-
41	Residence—Adams Street	1930	5,000.00	100.00
42	Residence—President's Home	1936	12,000.00	3,642.00
43	McGuinn Hall—Dormitory	1938	152,000.00	12,423.75
46	Unit A—Dormitory	1947	351,000.00	16,445.00
47	Diamond Hall—Dormitory	1947	260,000.00	22,852.00
48	Sampson Hall—Dormitory	1938	225,000.00	26,039.50
49	Coleman Library	1947	333,000.00	67,972.57
50	Gymnasium	1947	153,079.59	12,700.00
51	Unit B—Dormitory	1947	351,000.00	20,600.00
52	Central Heating Plant	1949	429,000.00	1,000.00
53	Quonset Building	1946	45,000.00	-0-
54	Hospital (new)	1950	1,692,592.60	270,348.91
80	Jacksonville Unit—Student Residence 680 W. 11th Street, Jacksonville, Fla.	(Renovated) 1952	14,000.00	5,000.00
101	Recreational Unit and Project Office	1946	4,500.00	1,200.50
102	Maintenance Warehouse	1946	6,000.00	25,000.00
103	Lacy Moten Annex	1946	6,500.00	2,000.00
104	Band Hall	1946	30,000.00	10,000.00
105	Temporary Student Union	1946	50,000.00	5,878.90

106	Residence, Polkinghorne Village	1946	6,500.00	304.00
107	Residence, Polkinghorne Village	1946	6,500.00	304.00
108	Residence, Polkinghorne Village	1946	6,500.00	304.00
109	Residence, Polkinghorne Village	1946	6,500.00	304.00
110	Residence, Polkinghorne Village	1946	6,500.00	304.00
111	Residence, Polkinghorne Village	1946	6,500.00	304.00
112	Residence, Polkinghorne Village	1946	6,500.00	304.00
113	Residence, Polkinghorne Village	1946	4,500.00	304.00
114	Residence, Polkinghorne Village	1946	4,500.00	304.00
115	Residence, Polkinghorne Village	1946	4,500.00	304.00
116	Residence, Polkinghorne Village	1946	5,000.00	304.00
117	Residence, Polkinghorne Village	1946	5,000.00	304.00
118	Residence, Polkinghorne Village	1946	5,000.00	304.00
119	Residence, Polkinghorne Village (Dormitory)	1946	6,500.00	1,096.00
120	Residence, Polkinghorne Village (Dormitory)	1946	6,500.00	1,096.00
121	Residence, Polkinghorne Village	1946	6,500.00	1,096.00
122	Residence, Polkinghorne Village	1946	6,500.00	304.00
123	Freshman Unit A—Dormitory	1946	6,500.00	2,000.00
124	Freshman Unit B—Dormitory	1946	6,500.00	2,000.00
125	Freshman Unit C—Dormitory	1946	6,500.00	2,000.00
126	Freshman Unit D—Dormitory	1946	6,500.00	2,000.00
127	Freshman Manor	1945	14,000.00	3,500.00
128	Maintenance Shop (Carpenter)	1946	6,000.00	12,000.00
129	Maintenance Warehouse	1946	6,000.00	25,000.00
130	Maintenance Shop (Elec., Paint & Sheet Metal)	1946	6,000.00	10,000.00
131	Freshman Bath Unit	1946	5,000.00	75.00
132	Maintenance Shop (Plumbing & Grounds)	1946	6,000.00	10,000.00
Total			\$ 5,661,269.51	\$ 1,223,633.85

Department:	Grand Total	Salaries and Wages	Expenses	Repairs	Printing and Binding
General Administration:					
President's Office	\$ 45,016.08	\$ 33,495.46	\$ 11,520.62	\$ 180.33	\$ 4.00
Dean of Administration	54,568.25	47,278.83	7,289.42	42.85	2.50
Dean of Instruction	8,226.40	6,705.00	1,521.40		
Registrar's Office	71,138.96	54,137.43	17,001.53	22.57	621.20
Student Welfare	124,801.53	113,382.79	11,418.74	422.10	89.46
Public Relations	20,472.96	7,966.17	12,506.79	79.81	6,432.71
General Services	10,460.07	9,402.40	1,057.67	9.05	16.20
General Expense	10,452.26		10,452.26	182.95	67.60
Business Office	135,934.30	108,686.91	27,247.39	1,123.21	728.20
Out-of-State Scholarship	159,406.41		159,406.41		
Agriculture	159,017.28	107,670.33	51,346.95	581.01	215.27
Humanities:					
English and Journalism	77,483.04	75,672.19	1,810.85	7.00	
General Office Expense	1,492.48		1,492.48	75.70	
Art	26,603.37	23,437.77	3,165.60		44.87
Languages	29,857.70	28,940.05	917.65	30.75	322.44
Music	99,929.11	74,642.52	25,286.59	1,825.62	
Religious Education	19,301.32	16,824.57	2,476.75	20.10	51.00
Speech and Drama	35,231.97	29,826.11	5,405.86	33.60	
Sciences:					
Biology	67,253.79	48,012.31	19,241.48	23.20	
Chemistry	50,444.96	24,770.93	14,674.03	42.70	
Mathematics	38,259.38	35,990.30	2,269.08	52.80	
Physics	21,291.55	14,933.68	6,357.87	92.85	180.00
General Office Expense	1,933.00		1,933.00	46.90	
Social Sciences:					
General Office Expense	1,858.08		1,858.08	13.00	
Business Education	40,393.04	36,521.58	3,871.46	657.21	
Economics	17,574.72	16,748.37	826.35	16.75	
History and Geography	51,614.89	50,017.97	1,596.92		
Political Science	16,774.89	16,045.63	729.26		
Sociology	23,469.98	22,168.16	1,301.82		
Education:					
College Section	133,511.15	118,799.87	14,711.28	339.99	3.00
Nursery School	42,395.04	32,789.26	9,605.78	49.35	
Physical Education	101,876.22	95,212.56	6,663.66	60.80	47.00
Demonstration School	140,489.92	121,889.23	18,600.69	423.72	132.00
Home Economics	81,807.66	68,988.09	12,819.57	106.51	180.00
Mechanic Arts	251,178.74	156,351.55	94,827.19	1,173.69	1,995.12
Nursing Education	74,812.80	56,325.76	18,487.04	215.65	
Law	36,291.10	16,409.66	19,881.50		28.20
Pharmacy	33,501.46	23,216.64	10,284.82		
Graduate	34,737.48	28,580.12	6,157.36	30.00	337.22
R O T C	18,479.20	13,381.58	5,097.62	75.50	168.10
Extension	35,356.36	11,306.05	24,050.31		40.00
Library	109,040.47	64,911.59	44,128.88	142.65	2,024.25
Maintenance	867,601.00	388,920.37	478,680.63	8,747.70	133.59
Agriculture-Farm	61,762.92	32,425.97	29,336.95	196.10	
Hospital	498,165.14	318,125.07	180,040.07	2,217.99	408.75
Total	\$ 3,930,268.49	\$ 2,550,910.83	\$ 1,379,357.66	\$ 19,361.71	\$ 14,272.68

Current Disbursements By

Utilities	Postage and Freight	Telephone and Telegraph	Travel	Other Services	Parts
\$	\$ 714.43	\$ 1,889.19	\$ 3,803.30	\$ 12.66	\$
	4,530.19	420.71	947.98		
	39.83	136.51	134.75		
	906.83	951.66	491.97	1,220.85	
	345.48	1,070.01	1,441.12	69.94	11.65
	1,013.82	575.38	367.16	587.38	6.56
	252.75		123.02		
	2,497.89	1,761.42	258.02	3,555.73	
	1,420.73	1,684.06	1,380.60	449.64	16.70
	180.42	895.13	3,674.92	522.13	1,200.22
	5.27		413.40		
	61.43	216.00	718.69	4.00	2.50
	181.98	168.25			123.01
	4.58				
	257.24	551.63	890.13	239.65	187.03
	59.43	68.00	184.97	65.00	
	6.39		510.07		692.93
	147.55	10.80	245.48	73.05	326.90
	114.75	11.10		31.43	14.99
	11.36				
	20.77		44.75	1.75	
	9.56	326.14	193.28	3.32	
	92.84	238.99	1,146.07		
	75.25		632.96	86.08	2.20
			137.59		
	3.99		253.77		
	1.58			50.00	
			337.72		
	276.23	500.59	4,533.67	41.50	65.71
	147.89	143.10	2.70	442.29	1.42
	29.62	613.60	605.56	9.90	1.15
	153.44	370.97	1,047.00	303.55	134.19
	163.46	654.71	1,300.61	81.35	30.50
	143.60	506.80	1,973.28	1,457.52	6,233.19
1,000.11	144.44	832.05	1,231.11	147.89	6.05
	2,376.44	108.20	222.86	774.62	
	10.90		73.99		147.15
	91.51	318.24	140.30	2,710.00	
155.03	3.56	892.89		21.23	1.50
	82.09	630.63	21,822.26	30.86	
	142.70	165.72	477.53	187.06	
39,491.13	8,887.03	542.23	547.23	58,700.77	35,677.75
	61.82			320.90	525.58
5,433.00	435.41	2,801.33	1,336.51	25,211.74	175.38
\$ 46,079.27	\$ 26,106.48	\$ 20,054.04	\$ 53,666.33	\$ 97,413.79	\$ 45,584.26
					\$11

ments By Object – July 1, 1950 - June 30, 1952

Parts	Building Materials	Office Supplies	Educational Supplies	Fuel	Agricultural Supplies	Medical Supplies
\$	\$ 293.14	\$ 1,032.67	\$ 87.34	\$ 233.15	\$	\$
	27.32	613.74				
	35.00	216.84				
	569.13	3,799.45	2,806.80			
11.65	371.51	3,337.91	1,470.49			
6.56	38.07	1,682.86	6.93	161.08		
	2.95	438.05				
	468.36	72.51	135.30	4.08		
16.70	5.55	7,034.90	4.26	20.73		
1,200.22	3,411.13	913.80	1,146.40	956.99	23,982.22	
		358.97	141.10			
2.50		261.71	11.20			
123.01	302.24	120.40	1,087.35			
	52.48	244.46	110.62			
187.03	422.01	861.14	8,890.51			
		26.80	21.15			
692.93	516.19	120.37	305.21			
326.90	9.60	233.40	11,059.10			
14.99	59.95	175.89	11,295.91	12.20		
		365.69	194.74			
	3.50	178.26	2,958.47			
		497.33				
		265.18				
2.20	5.90	952.80	79.96			
	67.74	356.44				
		468.33	59.82			
		293.51	96.75			
		351.90	1.65			
65.71	90.10	2,709.71	452.09			
1.42	63.50	169.39	1,251.15	7.13		
1.15	125.39	798.51	2,358.96			
134.19	1,135.25	1,174.94	1,933.30	257.04		29.48
30.50	463.26	1,354.18	1,042.13	1.14		25.44
6,233.19	35,625.95	2,345.12	2,555.13	273.91		
6.05	36.43	592.35	3,864.92	380.65		
		765.13	135.90			80.63
147.15		182.20	3,824.13			
		437.24	663.93			
1.50	90.68	612.16	653.32			
		437.98				
	13.93	3,538.51	1,111.87			
35,677.75	68,084.10	423.39	3,234.03	136,202.14	85.00	261.30
525.58	771.56		19.70	405.85	25,386.39	
175.38	171.53	3,656.45	915.12	1,705.80		45,411.54
\$ 45,584.26	\$113,333.45	\$ 44,472.57	\$ 65,986.74	\$ 140,621.89	\$ 49,453.61	\$ 45,808.39

Food Supplies	Other Supplies	Rentals	Insurance and Bonds	Registration and Dues	New Equipment
\$	\$ 103.32	\$	\$	\$ 441.00	\$ 2,715.34
	38.92	303.00		48.88	313.33
		28.80			926.55
	126.90			35.00	5,404.25
	675.80	88.14		26.50	1,920.55
	1,018.51			35.00	469.54
					215.65
	139.43		501.97	795.00	
	1,020.86	32.50	1,190.13	96.83	10,911.13
	1,512.11	19.20		43.00	3,981.74
		26.94			772.77
					141.25
	943.07				179.93
	31.01	38.26		3.00	273.73
	612.04	39.66			9,887.14
	38.75	14.20			179.93
	717.37	73.36			2,320.81
	87.57				7,014.83
	260.17	60.00			2,569.19
	11.52	4.00			1,570.41
	128.38				2,929.14
					672.32
				5.00	86.40
	48.00	97.72		20.00	1,178.44
					189.62
	1.30	5.50			776.26
					268.27
					587.53
	384.11	1,673.78			3,101.07
5,398.06	747.72			16.75	1,131.15
	233.61	44.42			1,655.95
237.08	559.37	206.28	13.00		8,133.30
2,418.44	1,488.22	36.46		20.00	3,423.41
	3,687.50	836.50	24.23	112.75	34,778.04
7,094.41	814.36	9.35		760.00	1,173.37
	24.00	25.00		7.00	2,644.59
				1.00	6,040.45
	10.53				1,275.26
	672.11				1,751.54
	5.70				465.35
	1,779.87			703.69	2,378.85
	30,385.64	46.00	2,335.97	107.00	38,309.94
	571.69				1,077.36
78,824.08	9,682.58	7.97		264.95	1,277.50
\$ 93,972.07	\$ 58,566.79	\$ 3,717.04	\$ 4,065.30	\$ 3,542.35	\$ 167,073.18

Books		Livestock	Out-of-State Scholarship	Buildings
\$		\$	\$	\$
	10.75			
	3.12			
	44.92			
	78.08			
	31.98			
	12.00			
	127.36			
			159,406.41	
	312.26	7,801.00		
	85.40			
	14.50			
	128.76			
	300.35			
	1,798.42			
	58.56			
	10.00			
	25.75			
	58.56			
	10.00			
	34.94			
	58.21			
	27.95			
	19.15			
	23.02			
	539.73			
	34.18			
	79.19			
	2,356.78			
	29.75			
	1,104.86			
	103.27			
	12,769.56			
	5.00			
	143.13			
	533.44			
	31,462.25			
	34.46			46,444.23
	82.44			
\$	52,554.08	\$	159,406.41	\$
		7,801.00		46,444.23

FLORIDA A. & M. COLLEGE—TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Departments and Funds	Grand Total	Salaries and Wages	Total Expenditures	Telephone & Telegraph
Auxiliary Enterprises:				
Dining Hall	\$ 958,290.23	\$ 165,909.38	\$ 792,380.85	\$ 169.58
Bookstore	118,758.82	6,774.31	111,984.51	
Temporary Student Union	78,808.65	21,216.03	57,592.62	231.07
Movie	10,284.12		10,284.12	
Laundry Operating Fund	95,731.52	73,849.34	21,882.18	69.80
Women's Beauty Shoppe	2,513.35	2,249.72	263.63	
Other Residence Halls	67,437.71	30,526.69	36,911.02	3,290.25
N. B. Young Hall	8,481.55	4,223.82	4,257.73	77.35
Unit A	7,796.96	5,982.00	1,814.96	81.52
Unit B	8,529.99	5,959.94	2,570.05	125.95
Diamond Hall	6,268.62	4,668.25	1,600.37	116.22
Polkinghorne Village	82,856.80	25,302.68	57,554.12	643.64
McGuinn Hall	22,506.95	8,690.03	13,816.92	1,040.15
Sampson Hall	18,018.69	5,120.84	12,897.85	
Hospital Building Contributions	1,393.27		1,393.27	17.95
Laundry Building Funds	123.27		123.27	
Physical Ed. Building Fund	17,555.50		17,555.50	
Library Building Fund	6,240.38		6,240.38	
Total	\$ 1,511,596.38	\$ 360,473.03	\$ 1,151,123.35	\$ 5,863.48

Current Disbursement By Object - .

Travel	Office Supplies	General Supplies	Educational Supplies	Groceries, Meats, Butter, Vegetables	Laundry
\$ 55.60	\$ 473.65	\$ 48,960.11	\$	\$ 666,265.93	
	—166.50	95.43	10.63		
	41.69	2,736.93		40,459.47	
	30.00	21.71			
	42.67	2,367.01			
		155.10			
	149.50	3,640.02		1,208.49	
		1,000.00			
	9.86	58.97			
	6.70	224.00			
	456.00	4,256.09	24.00	27.39	
	24.40	295.04			
		632.84			
		320.65	61.20		
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
\$ 55.60	\$ 1,067.97	\$ 65,763.90	\$ 95.83	\$ 707,961.28	

- July 1, 1950 through June 30, 1952

Cleaning, Laundry Supplies	Ice and Fuel	Programs, Con- tracts, Royalties	Electricity and Water	Repairs & Upkeep
\$ 5,835.25	\$ 544.65	\$	\$ 2,986.65	\$ 1,228.71
2.12		1,246.51		69.45
920.84		38.19	933.60	872.69
		5,157.56		79.11
12,454.82		193.48	5,029.74	55.85
56.94				
3,697.22	3,136.82	313.25	9,126.44	4,008.68
			2,924.98	
276.58		90.00	1,235.47	
316.54		105.00	1,235.47	318.50
55.12		105.00	1,235.47	11.00
198.44	3,031.45	417.15	21,528.05	3,073.30
195.58		1,070.00	5,431.10	3,049.53
1,270.74			5,449.46	3,640.00
			119.75	
<hr/> \$ 25,280.19	<hr/> \$ 6,712.92	<hr/> \$ 8,736.14	<hr/> \$ 57,236.18	<hr/> \$ 16,406.82

New Equipment	Items for Resale	Freight and Express	Feed and Grain	Livestock	Repairs to Buildings	Miscellaneous
\$ 9,587.61	\$ 105,652.13 11,308.90	\$ 454.30 624.78	\$	\$	\$	\$ 55,818.81 4,449.96 49.24 4,057.94
1,326.89 51.50		937.80 8.87			333.05	
3,635.01		9.18			63.89	4,632.27 255.40
62.56 222.89 77.56						15.00
3,901.50 385.32					17,528.85 1,210.49 863.20	1,468.26 1,115.31 323.31 873.72 123.27 17,555.50 6,240.38
\$ 19,250.93	\$ 116,961.03	\$ 2,753.23	\$	\$	\$ 19,999.48	\$ 96,978.37

BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT

OF THE

FLORIDA STATE SCHOOL FOR THE
DEAF AND THE BLIND

TO THE

BOARD OF CONTROL



FOR THE BIENNIUM 1950—1952



E DUCATION *is the knowledge of how to use the whole of oneself. Many men use but one or two faculties out of the score with which they are endowed. A man is educated who knows how to make a tool of every faculty—how to open it, how to keep it sharp, and how to apply it to all practical purposes.*

—H. W. BEECHER.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT
FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

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STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

HON. FRANK M. HARRIS, <i>Chairman</i>	St. Petersburg, Florida
HON. HOLLIS RINEHART	Miami, Florida
HON. ELI H. FINK	Jacksonville, Florida
HON. GEORGE J. WHITE, SR.	Mount Dora, Florida
HON. W. GLENN MILLER	Monticello, Florida
HON. GEORGE W. ENGLISH, JR.	Fort Lauderdale, Florida
MRS. JESSIE BALL DUPONT	Jacksonville, Florida
HON. W. F. POWERS, <i>Secretary</i>	Tallahassee, Florida

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

HON. FULLER WARREN	<i>Governor</i>
HON. R. A. GRAY	<i>Secretary of State</i>
HON. J. EDWIN LARSON	<i>State Treasurer</i>
HON. RICHARD W. ERVIN, JR.	<i>Attorney-General</i>
HON. THOMAS D. BAILEY	<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction</i>

FACULTY AND OFFICERS

SESSION 1951-1952

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

CLARENCE J. SETTLES, PH.D.	<i>President</i>
J. W. KNIGHT	<i>Business Manager</i>
FRED E. LEE	<i>Bookkeeper</i>
MRS. KATHRYN TALBERT	<i>Stenographer</i>
WILLIAM FORRESTER	<i>Inventory Clerk</i>
MRS. MARGARET H. DAVIS	<i>Secretary to the President</i>

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT FOR THE DEAF

MISS BESSIE PUGH, M.A., *Supervising Teacher*
MISS IMOGENE ALLEN, M.A., *Primary Supervising Teacher*

Mrs. Margaret Beem, B.S.	Mrs. Jane King
Mrs. Loyce Broadbent, M.A.	Miss Virginia McGuirt, B.S.
Miss Ethel Bruce	Mrs. Lola Nash, B.S.
Miss Eugenia Burnet, M.Ed.	Miss Christine Olson, B.A.
Mrs. Doris DeLong, M.A.	Miss Emelie Olson, B.A.
Miss Helen Douglas	Miss Josephine Olson, B.A.
Miss Joanne Dziuba, M.Ed.	Mrs. Dorothy Park
Mrs. Vela Evans	Miss Ann Pohl, M.A.
Mrs. Elizabeth Grady, B.A.	Mrs. Mae Powell
Miss Hallie Graham, A.B.	Miss Doris Prichard, A.B.
William H. Grow, B.A.	H. J. Reidelberger, B.S.
Miss Anna Hereford, M.A.	Mrs. Mary M. Robson, M.A.
Mrs. Nelda Hibbs, B.S.	Ronald E. Rush, M.A.
Mrs. Helen Hudson, B.Ed.	Mrs. Lois Stockdale, B.A.
Byron Hunziker, B.S.	Miss Lalla Wilson, B.A.
Miss Helen Jendrasiak, B.A.	Miss Dorothy Wright
Mrs. Edna Kerr, B.A.	

Miss Eugenia Hubbard, *Clerk, Primary Department*
Mrs. Virginia King, A.B., *Clerk, Advanced Department*

DEPARTMENT FOR THE BLIND

Jean St. Croix, M.A., *Head Teacher*

Joe Albrecht, B.A.	Kenneth Riley, M.S.E.
Mrs. Pauline Bennett	Miss May Stelle, M.A.
Mrs. Sarah Davenport	Mrs. Jeneva Tobin, M.A.
Mrs. Doris Hoagland, B.A.	

MUSIC DEPARTMENT

Warren S. Parsons, B.M.	Mrs. Inez W. Koger, B.M.
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DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Blanche Palmiter, B.S.	<i>Matron-Dietitian</i>
Mrs. Sara Stoner	<i>Dining Room and Linen Supervisor</i>
Mrs. Beulah Jones	<i>Pantry Woman</i>
Eugene Hogle, B.A.	<i>Superintendent of Maintenance</i>
Hadley M. Harris	<i>Engineer</i>
Peter Thomasen	<i>Assistant Engineer</i>
P. B. Davis	<i>Night Watchman</i>
Mrs. Sarah Lopez	<i>Night Watchwoman</i>
Mrs. Annie Lou Mitchem	<i>Laundry Supervisor</i>

SUPERVISORS — McLANE HALL

Mrs. Jean G. Perry, M.A.	<i>Senior Deaf Girls</i>
Mrs. D. M. Pearce	<i>Junior Deaf Girls</i>
Mrs. Berdye L. Driscoll	<i>Blind Girls</i>

SUPERVISORS — RHYNE HALL

Carl J. Holland	<i>Senior Deaf Boys</i>
Mr. and Mrs. Jack Smith	<i>Junior Deaf Boys</i>
T. M. Gibbs	<i>Senior Blind Boys</i>
Mrs. Alice Falaney	<i>Junior Blind Boys</i>

SUPERVISORS — BLOXHAM COTTAGE

Mrs. Carolyn McMurray (Housemother)	<i>Primary Deaf Girls</i>
Mrs. H. L. Vining	<i>Primary Deaf Boys</i>

SUPERVISORS — WARTMANN COTTAGE

Mrs. Mable Carson (Housemother)	<i>Primary Deaf Girls</i>
Mrs. Alberta Grimes	<i>Primary Deaf Boys</i>

SUPERVISORS—NEW PRIMARY BUILDING

Miss Anna L. Hoover, B.S., A.D.A.,
Matron and Relief Supervisor, Primary Department

Mrs. C. P. Pedersen	<i>Primary Deaf Girls</i>
Mrs. Anna Peters	<i>Primary Deaf Boys</i>

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

A. C. Walkup, M.D.	<i>Attending Physician</i>
Robert I. Romig, D.D.S.	<i>Dentist</i>
C. C. Grace, M.D.	<i>Ophthalmologist and oto-laryngologist</i>
Miss Emma C. Anderson, R.N.	<i>Head Nurse</i>
Miss Edna Ofeldt	<i>Assistant Nurse</i>

DEPARTMENT OF PRE-VOCATIONAL TRAINING

INSTRUCTORS — DEAF DEPARTMENT

Edmund F. Bumann, B.S.	Carpentry
J. V. Caruso	Barbering
Peter Caruso	Shoe Repairing
William H. Grow, B.A.	Art
Mrs. Lily Hogle (Assistant)	Sewing
Eugene Hogle, B.A.	General Shop Work
Lambert Johnson (Assistant)	Carpentry
Mrs. Virginia King, A.B.	Typing
Mrs. Jack Nauright	Sewing
Mrs. Helen N. Patterson	Cooking
A. W. Pope	Printing and Linotyping
Mrs. Agnes Solano	Beauty Culture

INSTRUCTORS — BLIND DEPARTMENT

T. M. Gibbs	Boys' Workshop
Mrs. Doris Hoagland, B.A.	Handwork
Mrs. Jeneva Tobin, M.A.	Typing

PHYSICAL EDUCATION TRAINING

DIRECTORS — ATHLETIC AND MILITARY

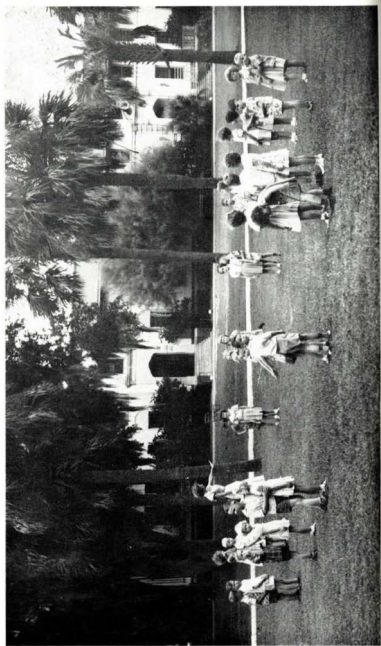
Ronald E. Rush, M.A.	Deaf Boys
H. J. Reidelberger, B.S. (Assistant)	Deaf Boys
Byron E. Hunziker, B.S. (Assistant)	Deaf Boys
Carl J. Holland (Military)	Deaf Boys
Miss Virginia McGuirt, B.S.	Deaf and Blind Girls
Miss Carolyn Roberts (Assistant)	Deaf and Blind Girls
Kenneth Riley, M.S.E.	Blind Boys
Joe Albrecht, B.A. (Assistant)	Blind Boys

DEPARTMENT FOR THE COLORED

Teachers for the Deaf:
 Geraldine Burrell, B.S.
 Gloria Calhoun, B.S.
 Virginia James
 Inez B. Knowles
 Cary White
 Rosalie White

Teachers for the Blind:
 John A. Latson, B.S.
 Matthew McCoy
 Anita Holmes
 Otis Knowles

Elizabeth M. Latson	Matron
Rosalie White	Supervisor, Deaf Girls
Minnie Paschal	Supervisor, Blind Girls
Otis Knowles	Supervisor, Deaf Boys
Matthew McCoy	Supervisor, Blind Boys



PRESIDENT'S BIENNIAL REPORT

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA, October 1, 1952

*To the Chairman and the Members of the Board of Control,
State of Florida:*

GENTLEMEN:

Herewith, in compliance with custom and regulations of the Florida statutes, I present for your consideration the biennial report of the Florida State School for the Deaf and the Blind for the biennium beginning July 1, 1950 and ending June 30, 1952.

During the biennium the school had the largest attendance in its history, and all departments are growing rapidly. The work, on the whole, was satisfactory and the school seemed to be fulfilling its function, that is, the educating of the deaf and the blind children of our state for useful careers.

In the Department for the Deaf the children are provided instruction in the ordinary school subjects from the first through the eighth grades. Every approved method of instruction and all types of equipment or aid which is of proven value to the educating of the deaf child has been used. The school continues to follow the combined method of instruction. This method includes all methods and makes provision to educate any type of deaf child this school may receive. Speech and speech reading are provided for all children who are capable of receiving same. The school has a well planned auditory training program for children who have enough residual hearing to be educated through the ear.

In the Department for the Blind the Braille system of instruction is used. Some attention has been given to the revision of courses of study in each department so as to

include any innovation or recent trends in education of the deaf and the blind. Special provisions have been made to give additional instruction to the slow learning child. A great deal of time has been given to the visual aids program. While the teacher situation still remains very critical, we are glad to say that during the past biennium the school has had a very fine corps of teachers, practically all of whom were well trained. A few who had not received training were given in-service training. The graduates of the different departments have found positions and all are doing well. As stated elsewhere, the school population is growing very rapidly, and it is necessary to have additional buildings and additional staff.

ENROLLMENT

In 1951-52 there were enrolled 516 pupils. Of this number 366 were in the Department for the Deaf, of whom 179 were girls and 187 were boys. There were in the Department for the Blind 150 pupils, of whom 52 were girls and 98 were boys.

Five hundred and seventy-six pupils were enrolled during the last two year period, which is the largest biennial enrollment since the school was established.

CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS

WHITE		COLORED	
Deaf	314	Deaf	92
Blind	119	Blind	51

ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES—1950-1952 Biennium

Alachua	18	DeSoto	5
Baker	2	Dixie	2
Bay	8	Duval	80
Brevard	3	Escambia	18
Broward	14	Flagler	1
Calhoun	4	Gadsden	7
Charlotte	3	Gilchrist	5
Citrus	1	Glades	1
Clay	4	Gulf	3
Collier	4	Hamilton	7
Columbia	3	Hardee	1
Dade	57	Hernando	1

Highlands	2	Osceola	1
Hillsborough	55	Palm Beach	31
Holmes	3	Pasco	5
Indian River	3	Pinellas	9
Jackson	10	Polk	32
Jefferson	2	Putnam	10
Lafayette	1	St. Johns	35
Lake	13	St. Lucie	1
Lee	2	Santa Rosa	3
Leon	8	Sarasota	5
Levy	1	Seminole	9
Madison	4	Sumter	1
Manatee	1	Suwannee	6
Marion	7	Taylor	1
Martin	1	Union	3
Monroe	4	Volusia	14
Nassau	6	Wakulla	2
Okaloosa	3	Walton	4
Orange	19	Washington	6
Havana, Cuba			1

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS—1950-1952 Biennium

Abscess	1	Measles	26
Accident	6	Meningitis	24
Birth Injury	8	Mumps	1
Carbuncle	1	Nerves	7
Catarrhal	1	Otitis Media	19
Colds	1	Pneumonia	4
Colitis	1	Prenatal	1
Complication of		Quinine	5
Childhood Diseases	2	Rising in Head	2
Congenital	145	Rickets	1
Cream Rash	1	Scarlet Fever	4
Fall	9	Sickness	1
Fever	4	Syphilis	1
Heredity	7	Tonsil-Adenoid Infection	3
Infantile Paralysis	1	Torticollis	1
Infection	7	Typhoid Fever	2
Influenza	1	Undeveloped Nerve	3
Injury to Inner Ear	1	Unknown	96
Malaria	2	Whooping Cough	4
Mastoid	1	Yellow Jaundice	1

CAUSES OF BLINDNESS—1950-1952 Biennium

Accident	13	Corneal Staphyloma	1
Birth Injury	1	Detached Retina	1
Brain Tumor	3	Encephalitis	2
Buphthalmia	1	Glaucoma	7
Cataracts	19	Gonorrhea	3
Chorioretinitis	1	Heredity	1
Congenital	51	Hydrocephalus	1
Conjunctivitis	1	Infection	1

Intro-ocular tension	1	Optic Atrophy	2
Kidney Poisoning	1	Optic neuritis	2
Lack of Pigment	4	Premature Birth	2
Measles	2	Quinine	1
Meningitis	1	Retrolental fibroplasia	1
Microphthalmus	2	Sore Eyes	2
Myopia	1	Syphilis	8
Nerves	1	Ulcers of the Eyes	2
Nystagmus	1	Undeveloped Nerve	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	Unknown	27

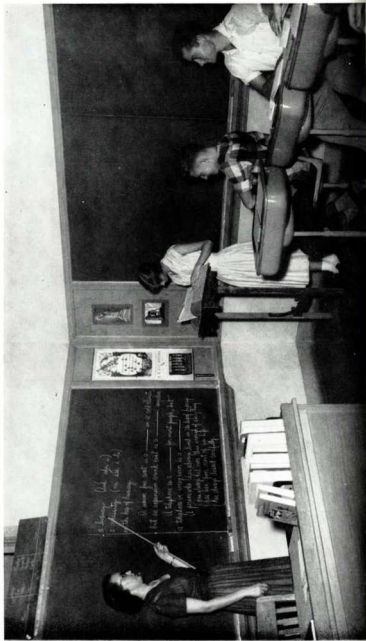
DEPARTMENT FOR THE DEAF

Instruction

The major task in the education of deaf children is to give them a knowledge of English. Proper language foundations in the deaf can be had only through special methods and techniques of teaching English. The six-year-old child when he first enters school has no knowledge of English at all. The normal child entering school at six years of age has a good English vocabulary. The work of teaching the deaf child English presents a most difficult task and it requires a skillful teacher who has been trained in special methods and techniques of teaching deaf children. Every word of English that goes into the deaf child's vocabulary must be carefully illustrated and taught. After the deaf child has been in school for a few years and he has learned to read, he can, in a measure, acquire English himself. Speech, speech reading and writing are used for classroom instruction. Special classes are provided for certain children who do not seem to be able to improve by the oral method of instruction. The combined method of instruction provides the different types of teaching through which any deaf child capable of instruction may be educated. An extensive auditory training program has been arranged, and as financial means are provided, this phase of the work will be expanded and plans made for more adequate supervision. The children in the Primary Department are receiving pre-vocational training in a small way.



Charts, Specimens, and Drawings Are Used to Present Science Work Visually



REPORT OF THE SUPERVISING TEACHER

Intermediate and Advanced Departments

DR. C. J. SETTLES, *President*

Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind

St. Augustine, Florida.

DEAR DR. SETTLES:

It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for a biennial report on the accomplishments of this department for the past two years because of the marked progress which has been made, according to all objective standards of measurement.

a. **ENROLLMENT.** In 1950-51, the total enrollment of 117 pupils in this department included 62 boys and 55 girls. In 1951-52, the total enrollment increased to 138, including 70 boys and 68 girls.

b. **FACULTY.** The faculty for 1950-51 consisted of 16 full-time academic teachers, a librarian, and one physical education teacher who did part-time academic work. The present faculty, composed of 17 full-time academic teachers plus the librarian and physical education instructor, is by far the best trained staff the school has had since World War II. At one time in the post-war period, more than a third of the staff had had no training whatsoever for teaching the deaf. This year we had no academic teacher who was wholly untrained for this type of work. This improvement in training on the part of the teachers has been reflected both in the attitude of the children toward acquiring an education and in their accomplishments, measured by the Stanford Achievement Tests, and shown in the following table:

Yearly Distribution of Pupils by Grade Levels as Measured by the Stanford Achievement Tests

YEAR	11th grade	10th grade	9th grade	8th grade	7th grade	6th grade	5th grade	4th grade	3rd grade	2nd grade	1st grade	TOTAL	Percent above 3rd grade	Percent above 4th grade	Percent above 5th grade	Percent above 6th grade
1948-49	0	0	1	1	3	1	10	18	33	55	3	125	.27 plus	.12 plus	.4 plus	.4 plus
1949-50	1	3	0	2	5	5	11	19	37	28	0	111	.41 plus	.24 plus	.14 plus	.10 plus
1950-51	1	0	0	4	7	5	9	27	47	16	0	116	.45 plus	.22 plus	.14 plus	.10 plus
1951-52	0	0	2	5	7	7	11	34	34	24	0	124	.53 plus	.25 plus	.16 plus	.11 plus

These figures are objective evidences of the academic progress that has been made in this department during the past three years.

The table shows that the percentage of pupils doing work above the third grade has practically doubled; the percentage doing work above the fourth grade had doubled; the percentage doing work above the fifth grade is four times greater than it was in 1948-49; and the percentage doing work above the sixth grade is nearly three times greater now than it was three years ago.

While there are no purely objective measures of growth in speech, speech reading and language usage, the improvement in all these areas is easily discernible by those in daily contact with the children and is frequently commented on by teachers, house-parents and visitors.

c. **IN-SERVICE TRAINING.** To provide additional training for some of the partially trained teachers, it was again necessary to have in-service training classes in *Speech for the Deaf and Language for the Deaf*. The value of these classes is made clear by the following results:

1. The average gain made by the pupils in these classes (measured by standardized achievement tests) exceeded the average made by deaf pupils throughout the nation.
2. The average gain made by the pupils in one of these classes was the fourth highest in the school and far above national average.
3. The average gain made by all the pupils in these classes was greater than the average gain made by the pupils throughout the school as a whole.
4. The average gain made by these pupils was greater this year than in any past year.

d. **CURRICULUM.** This year work on a new course of study was begun; but so many problems were encountered that we did not accomplish all we had hoped to do. One problem rested on the fact that a large percentage of the children who come up from the cottage are not ready for intermediate work (as the achievement tests show). With 24 immature children in the department doing second grade work and a few teen-age children having to start out on preprimer level or lower because of late entrance into school, it has been necessary to devote almost as much time to a primary curriculum as to a curriculum for the intermediate and advanced department.

e. **VISUAL EDUCATION.** Although great emphasis has been placed upon visual education throughout this department for several years, increased impetus has been noted since five teachers in this department enrolled in an extension course in Audio-Visual Education last year. The following types of audio-visual materials have been utilized:



Film Strips Are Used to Supplement Texts

THE EAR HAS
THREE MAIN PARTS.

- I- The outer ear.
- II- The inner ear.
- III- The middle ear.



1. Direct, purposeful experiences.
2. Contrived experiences, including models, objects and specimens.
3. Dramatization.
4. Demonstrations.
5. Field trips (of which the following is a partial list):
 - a. A trip to the railroad shops (by pupils who were studying a unit on trains and transportation).
 - b. Trips to the bakery, fire department, city water plant, post office, school farm, and the lighthouse (by classes studying community helpers).
 - c. Trips to the alligator and ostrich farm, to the Jacksonville zoo, and to Marineland (by children studying about animals).
 - d. Trips to Potter's Wax Museum, the Oldest House, the Oldest School House, the Fort, the Fountain of Youth, and the Stephen Foster Memorial (by children studying history).
 - e. Trips to different places of interest by the football and basketball teams when playing games in near-by states.
 - f. Trips to the Lighter Museum and Ripley's Believe-It-or-Not Museum (to encourage the children to develop hobbies).
6. Exhibits within classrooms (to show pupils the teacher's hobbies).
7. Motion pictures (to encourage children to read the books on which these were based).
8. Still pictures, including photographs, slides and film stripes.
9. Radio and television (to encourage the use of hearing aids and develop residual hearing as well as to increase understanding of the hearing world).
10. Visual symbols, including charts, graphs, maps, etc.
11. Verbal symbols (to teach pupils to draw meaning from the printed page).
- f. **SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.** In addition to the regular monthly parties which all the children attend, there are always many unscheduled activities such as the following:
 1. Class Picnics.
 2. Parties in teachers' homes.
 3. Birthday parties, celebrated in various ways.

4. Trips to the beach.
5. Parties for visiting football and basketball teams.
6. Attendance at concerts or ballets, both here and in Jacksonville.
7. Entertainment provided by the supervisors every Saturday and decided upon the vote of the students.
8. Weekend visits to other children's homes.
9. Attendance at junior-senior prom in town.
10. Parties given by parents.
11. Entertainment films shown in the school auditorium two or three times a month.
12. Swimming at the Y.
13. Roller-skating.
14. Boat riding.
15. Movies at local theatres.
16. Circus.

g. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION. Character education and religious instruction are strongly emphasized as an essential part of each child's educational training. Sunday School classes are held every Sunday morning and there is a chapel talk at eleven o'clock by one of the teachers or by a minister. In the evening, the children have Christian Endeavor meetings.

h. NEW EQUIPMENT. Three new group hearing aids have been purchased for this department, and ten individual aids have been bought for children through Vocational Rehabilitation.

The purchase of three television sets for this department has motivated the children to use their hearing aids in the dormitories.

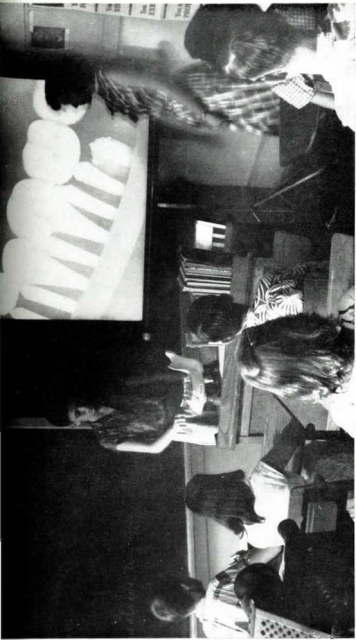
The speech master which was purchased this year is proving helpful in speech development.

The new liquid duplicator has been in constant use by the teachers and is a great time saver.

The new equipment for the science laboratory has been used by nearly every class, and there is a growing interest in science on the part of the entire school.

The new maps and globes have been of inestimable value to the social studies classes.

i. SPACE. The lack of adequate classroom space and areas for the different activities is a serious handicap to this department. One classroom has to be used for the following activities:



The Delineoscope Is One of the Many Types of Visual Aids In Daily Use



1. Daily academic classes.
2. Arts and crafts classes.
3. Sunday School room for about 40 children.
4. Christian Endeavor room for about 40 children.
5. Party room for about 46 children.

Another small classroom (designed for about eight children) has to be used for the following activities:

1. Daily academic classes.
2. Study hall each night for about 35 boys.
3. Sunday School room for about 35 children.
4. Christian Endeavor room for about 35 children.

These are a few examples of our need for extra rooms.

Despite the limitations we work under, there has been a year by year improvement in the speech, speech reading and language on the part of the pupils as well as growth in the content subjects, as shown on achievement tests. The excellent rapport between teachers and pupils and the friendly, cooperative spirit among the teachers have been important factors in achieving these results. In addition, we have had your support, words of encouragement, counseling and guidance whenever and wherever we have sought them, and for all these things we are deeply grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

BESSIE PUGH,
*Supervising Teacher,
Intermediate and Advanced Deaf Department.*

REPORT OF SUPERVISING TEACHER

Primary Department

DR. C. J. SETTLES, *President*
Florida State School for the Deaf and the Blind
St. Augustine, Florida.

DEAR DR. SETTLES:

In accordance with your request, I submit the following report for the Primary Department for the Deaf.

ENROLLMENT. The enrollment has continued to increase; in 1950-1951 there were 134 pupils, and in 1951-1952, 149 pupils.

VISUAL AID EQUIPMENT. The sound-movie projector, purchased in February, 1950, has made it possible to show enjoyable

movies for young children. These bi-monthly movies, though primarily for pleasure, have proved instructive. Other films have been shown which correlated with units or material studied in the classroom.

Several excellent films pertaining to the education of the deaf in other schools, "The Post-rubella Deaf Child" and "The Fenestration Operation" were shown to the teachers, housemothers and parents.

The filmstrip projector purchased in February, 1950 has been of great value, making it possible to see film-strips based on work being done in various subjects. Additional filmstrips have been borrowed or purchased.

A balopticon was purchased in September, 1951. The children have enjoyed using it to show pictures and topics about classroom work and auditorium programs. This machine projects both opaque pictures and slides.

The tachistoscope, obtained in March, 1951, is in almost constant use. This is an excellent machine for promoting reading speed and comprehension. Words, phrases and short sentences are flashed on the screen at various speeds, thus helping to overcome the "word reading" habit.

A library of toy objects, for the vocabulary to be developed at each grade level, has been started. A beautiful doll house was made by Mr. Bumann's woodworking classes; an invaluable unit for familiarizing a deaf child with the structure and furnishings of a home. They also made us a store.

We have expanded our library of vocabulary and language pictures, and to prepare units to correlate with the units being studied. These are filed in the visual aid room, for the department's use.

THE AUDITORY TRAINING PROGRAM. An E-2 Audiometer, which is the latest clinical type, was purchased this year. It tests for psychogenic deafness, for melingering deafness and speech reception.

Every child has been given one or more audiometric test annually. A large percentage of the children have some usable residual hearing. These children receive a great amount of auditory training.

Three Jay L. Warren auditory training units were bought this year and their value has been proven by the children's improvement in speech.



First Lessons in Reading

Several hearing aid companies in Jacksonville loan us hearing aids for trial purposes. Children, whose parents buy hearing aids and children who can benefit most by their use, wear them under teacher supervision. Special work in auditory training and in the care of instruments is a part of our school program. After a child has had trial experience with the various aids, his parents are advised accordingly. If a hearing aid is to be purchased, the child is permitted to make his selection, with the guidance of the teacher. This program has been very encouraging to the pupils, parents and teachers.

This year St. Agnes School, St. Augustine, has accepted nine hard of hearing pupils whose oral, auditory and academic achievements have enabled them to enter school with normal, hearing children. In this way, the adjustments to public school, before

Residual Hearing Being Trained Through a Group Hearing Aid



entering school at home, are made under our supervision. Three children entered public schools at their homes in February, 1952 and five more will do so in September, 1952.

THE LIBRARY. The library is a delightful place for pupils and staff to go for recreational and informative reading. The books are displayed to attract the attention of the readers. Interesting units pertaining to classroom activities are displayed.

This year a selection of outstanding professional books, periodicals, and current articles on the education of the deaf was added to our library.

THE TESTING PROGRAM. We have continued giving the Nebraska Test of Learning Aptitude for Young Deaf Children, by Dr. Marshall S. Hiskey, to the children under ten years of age. We are careful not to "label" the child, but rather to consider the test as a measurement of certain aptitudes, which along with a number of other observations, help us to understand the child more completely.

The Gates Primary Reading Tests were given to the children in the first grade and above. The primary battery of the Stanford Achievement Test was given to the children in the second grade and above.

READING. Our basic reading text has been supplemented with a number of other observation, help us to understand the child additional reading in science, health, social studies, charts periodicals, printed captions, recreational books, and a large variety of activities which included many field trips for each grade level. Vocabulary cards and language units based on the material in these books have been made by the teachers. With the aid of the filmstrips, the balopticon and the tachistoscope, the reading periods have been alive and interesting.

RELIGIOUS TRAINING. The past two years the children in the New Primary Building have met in the auditorium Sunday mornings, for fifteen minutes of group singing and prayers and then forty-five minutes were spent in classrooms studying Bible stories emphasizing practical, moral lessons.

Simple preparatory religious lessons, prayers, songs and handwork have been taught the children in Bloxham and Wartmann Cottages.

AFTERNOON CLASSES. During the past two years the afternoon classes included rhythm, rhythm band, and physical education for all of the children. We regret that only the children in the New Building were able to have dancing lessons the past year. Arts and crafts, sewing and woodworking were taught the older children, in the afternoons, also.



The Tachistoscope, Balopticon, Filmstrips and Movies Are Used Daily as a Part of the Classroom Work

The teacher of the advanced primary sewing class, is also the group's housemother. In this latter capacity she has the opportunity for encouraging leisure sewing and mending.

HOME LIFE. The cooperation between the academic and dormitory personnel has been splendid. The children have been encouraged to use their speech and lip reading at all times.

Before each meal the menu is written on the dining room slates in Wartmann Cottage and in the New Primary Building. The children take pride in their ability to ask for food, converse freely at the table and improve manners.

Two television sets were given the boys and girls in the New Primary Building. These give much enjoyment and aid the development in imagination and the appreciation of the current programs.

The two housemothers in the New Primary Building have had an extensive activity program—trips to the beach, farm, zoo, circus, boat rides, local places of interest, local movies, picnics, popcorn parties, fudge parties, waffle suppers and decoration projects for holiday occasions.

CONCLUSION. Our objectives are an oral department and the four broad objectives of education:

1. the objective of self realization,
2. the objective of human relationship,
3. the objective of economic efficiency, and
4. the objective of civic responsibility.

We recognize the basic value of human beings, which according to the National Education Association, is personality. In developing the personality of our children, we are striving to help them to learn the English language, to talk with ease, to speech read, to form proper health habits, to learn good grooming, to maintain proper mental hygiene, to develop social graces and to learn the importance of spiritual values.

In closing, I want to express my appreciation to you for the cooperation and support you have given me at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

IMOGENE ALLEN,
*Supervising Teacher,
Primary Department for the Deaf.*

THE LIBRARY

The library of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind is one of the most useful and most valued departments of the school. This building is one of the most up-to-date buildings of its kind in a school for the deaf and the blind in the United States. It is divided into two sections, one part for the deaf and one for the blind. In no other way can a deaf student increase his vocabulary faster than by careful and extensive reading. During the school year 467 books were added, and at the present time the library for the deaf contains practically eight thousand volumes covering the whole field of literature. Up-to-date encyclopedias may be found in this building and the school receives a wide selection of current magazines and daily newspapers. The librarian, with teachers from the different departments, spends a great deal of time in selecting the proper books for the students of each department to read in order that the range of reading will be kept within their understanding and they will get the greatest benefit from reading. The best fiction, poems, social studies, nature studies, biographies, myths and fairy books are found in the library. There is also provided a bookshelf for the use of staff members. Daily papers are provided for the different dormitories. Each classroom has on hand a large number of books for supplementary reading.

In the new primary building provision was made for a small library which is continuously being added to by the purchase of books within the understanding English range of the primary children.

The Braille library for the Department for the Blind contains approximately seven thousand volumes of books covering the whole field of literature. Sight-saving books are also being added for the partially seeing child. One section of this library contains the records for the talking book machines for the blind. A large number of books of a religious nature, representing different denominations and also the *Reader's Digest* in Braille, are received regularly.

Report of the Librarian

DR. C. J. SETTLES, *President*

Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind

St. Augustine, Florida.

DEAR DR. SETTLES:

In accordance with your request I submit the following report covering the circulation of library books and a brief survey of library changes and progress for the school years 1950-1952.

Circulation has greatly increased in the past two years in the number of books, magazines and pamphlets used by the pupils. Circulation now averages over eight thousand per school year. A greater interest in reading has been shown by the majority of pupils, partly due to more suitable books for the different reading levels. Through the cooperation of the teachers the pupils have been taught to use reference works in connection with their studies.

The teachers have also shared in selecting the best books for all areas of the curriculum as they are specialists in their various fields, the librarian needs their help. We are keeping a record of the books most in demand, and from time to time the various pupils are asked to recommend books they would like to have in the library. Supplementary reading materials have been selected and placed in the classrooms as needed.

The picture file has been greatly increased, but it is still inadequate for the daily demand for pictures to be used as teaching aids.

Adaptations have been purchased of many books especially the classics, which are eagerly read by the pupils as the vocabulary level is low but interest is on a higher level.

The film strip library with the projectors and screen have now been set up in a special visual aid room, which arrangement is more convenient for the teachers and the pupils.

Four hundred and sixty-seven books have been added to the library, as well as many new magazines have been added including professional periodicals for the use of the faculty. Twenty books were sent to the bindery for rebinding which will greatly add to the life of the book.

I wish to thank Miss Pugh and Mr. St. Croix for the cooperation given me in my work with the pupils of their respective departments.

In closing, I would like to express my appreciation to you for the cooperation and support which you have given me at all times.

Respectfully submitted,

LOLA S. NASH, *Librarian*.

CHORIC INSTRUCTION AND RHYTHMIC TRAINING

The development of natural and easily understood speech in a deaf child requires much patience and hard work. Due to the fact the child is without hearing, speech must be artificial. Many different aids are used to develop and improve speech. One of the aids, a very helpful one to develop and improve speech, is choric instruction and rhythmic training. A great deal of this sort of work is done in all departments of the school. The children are assembled in the auditorium frequently and recite songs, rhymes and selected reading from the Scripture in unison. This training aids very much in developing smooth and natural speech and works for accuracy. This work, of course, is carried on largely through vibration. Students, by placing their hands on the piano or some instrument which has much vibration, can tell the difference between high and low vibration and strong and weak chords. As stated above, this type of training helps regulate pitch and aids the student in obtaining proper modulation of voice and proper pitch, inflection, accent and fluency. The children in the Primary Department, where this work is started, enjoy it thoroughly. There has been developed a splendid rhythm band in this department which is in great demand for public entertainments. This band usually has an important spot on our commencement program.



PRIMARY RHYTHM BAND IN ACTION



An Audiometric Test Being Given to a Five-Year-Old Child

AUDITORY TRAINING

More and more the school is receiving applications from partially hearing children who, because of their hearing deficiency, cannot make progress in the public schools. The school has purchased several group hearing aids of the highest type for the education of this sort of child. Some of these children, who have had considerable hearing until recently, of course, possess a great deal of original speech and language. By the use of the hearing aid their speech is corrected and language improved and some of them are able to return to the public schools. The education of this type of child, of course, is very much different from the education of the typical deaf child. Audiograms are kept on file for each child who has considerable residual hearing and their hearing loss tested from time to time to see just how much improvement is being made. A large number of individual hearing aids have been provided for different individual children and as stated above, several have been returned to the public schools. Large hearing aid manufac-

turers, civic organizations and individuals have been most generous in cooperating with the school in providing individual hearing aids for this type of child. Also, a great deal of advice, cooperation and support in this program has been received from the State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation.

PRE-VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Guidance and Counseling Service

It is not possible to prepare any great number of students in our Department for the Deaf for professions; therefore, provisions must be made for an inclusive vocational training program. Because of the fact that the student body is made up of pupils between the ages of six and twenty-one, the vocational training is largely pre-vocational. While it is largely pre-vocational, a large number of our graduates go directly from the school to good paying positions.

The School's Laundry Is New and Modern



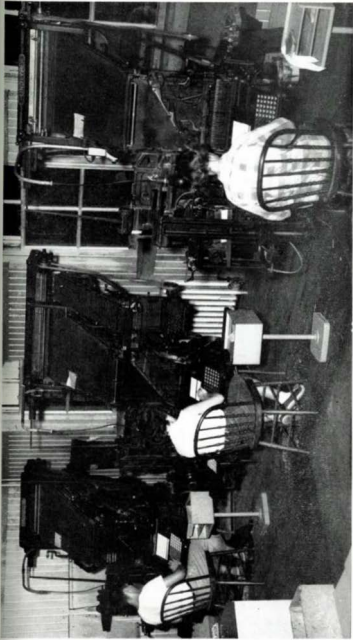
A counselor from the State Department of Vocational Training comes to the school frequently to confer and counsel with pupils who will either graduate or leave school within two years. The counselor gives tests of different kinds and finds out for which trade the student seems best fitted. After frequent tests, conferences and consultations with the members of the staff and the student, it is not too difficult to select a proper vocation. A certain number of pupils receive instruction in the general shop under the guidance of the Superintendent of Maintenance. When the boys come from the Primary Department to the Intermediate and Advanced Department, most of them are usually assigned to the Maintenance Department where an opportunity is had to study their different aptitudes for different types of vocational training. Instruction is given in linotype operating, gardening, floriculture, calsmining, painting, woodwork, general carpentry, general shop, shoe repairing, barbering, general repair work and elementary plumbing.

Along with the instruction in trades, the students also receive instruction in vocational language.

The girls receive instruction in general sewing, dress-making, weaving, typing, Home Economics, plain and fancy sewing, homemaking, beauty culture, photography and craft work.

The school has a very splendid art department under the direction of a very fine instructor. Each child with ability along this line has an opportunity for study.

As in all schools, there are some pupils who do not have the ability to make outstanding progress in the Academic Department. The schedule is so arranged that this group of children have additional time for vocational training. Graduates and former students with proper academic instruction and vocational training are gainfully employed and holding very excellent positions. The State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Florida Council for the Blind have been very cooperative and helpful in giving our graduates and ex-pupils additional training and placement.



Girls Are Showing an Increased Interest in Linotyping



The Boys in Printing Learn to Evaluate Their Work and Detect Errors

Report of the Printing Department

DR. C. J. SETTLES, *President*
Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind
St. Augustine, Florida.

DEAR DR. SETTLES:

The students taking lessons in the Printing Department are showing improvement, more or less, in their chosen trades.

Besides learning they are encouraged to write how a part or parts of a machine function; their purposes; their adjustments, etc. This is a hard problem.

During the past year three girls have made splendid progress on the linotypes.

Among the fourteen boys, one works independently, two are excellent and the rest are good.

I believe some boys who have received good foundations in linotype lessons, press work, composition work with more practice, will make good printers.

Respectfully submitted,

A. W. POPE, *Instructor in Printing.*

Report of Shoe Repairing Department

DR. C. J. SETTLES, *President*

Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind

St. Augustine, Florida.

DEAR DR. SETTLES:

During the biennium the students of the Shoe Repairing Department have completed more than four thousand repair jobs of different types. This department also provides training in elementary leather work. The boys have made a number of leather craft articles.

The students are also taught the care and upkeep of machines, leather cutting, stock checking and ordering. Each student has instruction in all phases of shoe repairing. As he becomes proficient at one type of job, he starts another; thereby acquiring an understanding of all types of repair jobs.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER CARUSO,

Instructor in Shoe Repairing.

Report of Home Economic Department

DR. C. J. SETTLES, *President*

Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind

St. Augustine, Florida.

DEAR DR. SETTLES:

After we had studied and become very familiar with all the foods listed in "Basic Seven Food Groups Needed Every Day," we began to plan balanced meals. We planned and prepared balanced breakfasts, luncheons and dinners. We studied why it was necessary to eat all foods and their importance to our bodies and health.

We kept individual cook books of our recipes and kept informed with all the current women's magazines—Ladies Home Journal, McCall's, Companion, Woman's Day and Family Circle. We used the textbook, "Our Food." Also we used the literature sent us through the mail from food companies.

We learned to use our electric stove, to bake, broil and cook on top. Also, we learned to take care of the stove and kept it clean.

The Home Economist from the Florida Power and Light Company came here and gave us demonstrations.

The girls became familiar with equipment such as electric mixer, canner, corn popper, candy thermometer, waffle iron and the use of aluminum foil. They were completely fascinated when we made jelly and canned apple sauce.

The girls learned to read recipes and follow them accurately. It was very gratifying to know that some of the girls reported they had prepared at home during vacations, holidays and weekends some of the foods we had prepared in class.

I was most anxious for the girls to enjoy planning meals, preparing foods and cooking as it will mean homemaking will be a pleasure to them.

Selecting Recipes Creates Keen Interest in Cooking



REPORT OF RECIPES TAUGHT

1. *Beverages*

Tea
Milk
Cocoa
Chocolate Milk
Limeade
Orange Juice

2. *Breads*

Homemade Biscuit Mix
Biscuits
Ginger Bread
Butterscotch Nut Bread
Muffins—Corn Meal and Plain
Cinnamon Buns
Doughnuts
Pancakes
Waffles

3. *Cakes*

Ready Mix Package
New One-hand Method
Pineapple Upside Down Cake
Cup Cakes
Banana Cake

9. *Eggs*

Boiled
Scrambled
Poached
Fried

10. *Toast*

Cinnamon
French
Toast Cups

11. *Pastries*

Pies—Pumpkin and Apple
Cherry Cobbler

12. *Cassarole Dishes*

Macaroni and Cheese
Salmon au Gratin
Tuna in White Sauce
Scalloped Potatoes
Corn Pudding

4. *Icing*

Uncooked—Vanilla,
Chocolate
Seven-minute

5. *Cookies*

Oatmeal
Sugar
Toll House
Peanut Butter
Ginger

6. *Candy*

Chocolate Fudge
Divinity
Popcorn Balls

7. *Sandwiches*

Grilled Cheese
Egg and Olive
Peanut Butter and Raisin
Brown Sugar and Butter

8. *Desserts*

Tapioca
Baked Custard
Apple Brown Betty

13. *Vegetables*

Carrots
Frozen Spinach
Corn Fritters
Potatoes—Salad, French Fried

14. *Fruits*

Salads—In Jello
Banana Fritters
Canned Our Own Apple Sauce
Baked Apples (on top of stove in aluminum foil)
Made Apple, Jelly, Grade, Orange

15. *Salad Dressing*

Oil
Russian

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN S. PATTERSON,
Instructor in Cooking.



The Work of the Sewing Classes Is Exhibited Every Spring

Report of Sewing Department

DR. C. J. SETTLES, *President*

Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind
St. Augustine, Florida.

DEAR DR. SETTLES:

As you well know there is always plenty to do in the Sewing Room, mending, darning, cutting out dresses, aprons, etc., for our school use.

The girls are not in the sewing room every day. Some have cooking, typing, beauty culture and some work in the laundry, which gives them about three hours a week in sewing.

The girls learn to mend their own clothes, let down hems and many other things which help them to keep neat and trim.

The younger deaf girls have made many useful articles, such as, curtains, dresser scarfs, place mats and napkins, dish towels, pot holders, clothes pin bags, utility aprons, clothes, pin aprons, stuffed toys, toy bags, luncheon clothes, baby sacques, slippers, bibs, lapel pins, pin cushions, sewing bags and crocheted articles. While the younger deaf girls are more adapt at hand work than at machine work, some have progressed sufficiently to bring their own material to make skirts, blouses, shorts, and other articles for themselves.

We have tried to make the work in this department of practical value as well as interesting. The knowledge the girls acquire in the sewing room can be put to use in their own homes.

Considerable mending has been done and this furnishes a splendid and practical training for the fine art of home management.

The girls are now making costumes for our commencement.

Just to give you an idea of the work done in the older deaf girls' sewing classes we give the following list of articles made:

5 Cheer Leaders' Skirts	9 Boys' Nightgowns
6 Maid Aprons	7 Pairs Boys' Pajamas
20 Dresses	1 Pair Men's Pajamas
2 Jackets	5 Costumes (Commencement)
9 Cotton Shirts	5 Blouses
4 Pairs Drapes	8 Pot Holders
3 Porch Pillows	3 Playsuits
3 Shoe Cases	2 Work Aprons
5 Fancy Aprons	1 Pinafore
4 Linen Crocheted Handkerchiefs	4 Pairs Slippers
3 Baby Bibs	5 Child Dresses

3 Pairs Embroidered Pillow Cases	4 Laundry Bags
1 Pair Pillow Cases—Embroidered	30 Santa Claus Lapel Pins
1 Sheet—Embroidered	1 Sewing Basket (Made of Christmas Cards)
12 Dish Towels	2 Baby Sacques
2 Appliqued Dish Towels	4 Crocheted Pot Holders
15 Bureau Scarfs	4 Girls' Skirts
17 Girls' Nightgowns	1 Rug

This class has also done some beautiful embroidery work as was evidenced by the many pieces on display.

Respectfully submitted,

PEARLE NAURIGHT,
Sewing Instructor.

LILY HOGLE,
Assistant Sewing Instructor.

Report of Instructor in Cosmetology

DR. C. J. SETTLES, *President*

Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind
St. Augustine, Florida.

DEAR DR. SETTLES:

My class is composed of girls who have shown a willingness to learn the fundamentals taught in all branches of practical beauty culture such as: shampooing, haircutting, shaping, styling, finger waving, scalp treatments and also machine permanents, manicuring and arm massage.

These girls have exhibited talent and I enjoyed teaching them.

Respectfully submitted,

AGNES SOLANO,
Instructor in Cosmetology.

Report of Maintenance Department

DR. C. J. SETTLES, *President*

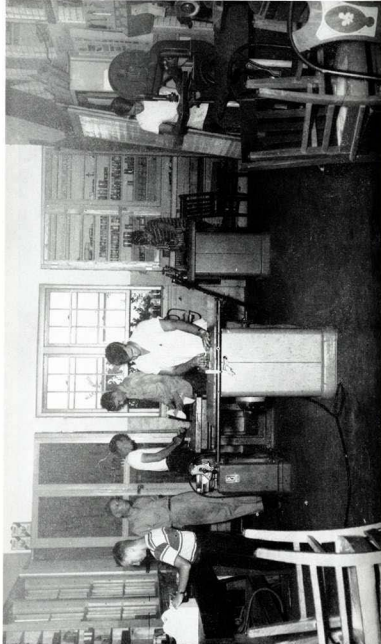
Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind
St. Augustine, Florida.

DEAR DR. SETTLES:

First and above all other things I want to call your attention to the electric wiring in Building No. 1, or Walker Hall, which is most inadequate and very much overloaded. As you well know, this building was erected some forty years ago when electric appliances and base plugs were practically unknown. With new electric appliances, radios, and installed hearing aids, the system, mostly of No. 14 wire, knob and tube, is so overloaded that the main switch box itself gets hot at times.



The Classes In Beauty Culture Are In Need of Additional Space



Pupils Work On Individual Projects and Learn to Use Various Types of Woodworking Machines

The sooner the whole building is rewired the better it will be for all concerned. Several fires—four fires to my knowledge—have occurred in the last few years, besides a small one this winter occurred right in the main switch box.

I also recommend that two other buildings, the Industrial Building and the Old Colored Building, be rewired. In fact, these two buildings should be entirely remodeled or rejuvenated; especially the Colored Building.

Again I want to call your attention to the wooden floors of the two porches on the first floor of Walker Hall which are fast deteriorating and must be replaced soon. It would be much cheaper in the long run to replace them with concrete floors. Outside of little painting needed here and there, the other buildings are in good shape.

Our automotive equipment is going fast. The dump truck bought from the United States government, war surplus, has about seen its days and a new one is badly needed. Also, the school bus should be traded for a heavier one.

The maintenance department has at the present time seven full time men for its crew, including the following: one superintendent of maintenance, one engineer, one fireman, one plumber, one carpenter and two laborers.

A good electrician is badly in need—one who not only knows how to do electric work, but who also knows how to do radio work and how to keep the school's hearing aids in condition. There are about twenty-four sets of hearing aids that must be kept in condition at all times.

Fifteen boy students assist in the General Repair Shop. They average about two hours a day, and they do painting, pipe-fitting, plumbing, carpentry and electric work, in addition to odd jobs. These boys are employed primarily to help them find what line of work they like best. When a boy knows what line of work he wants to follow, he is transferred to that shop to learn his trade.

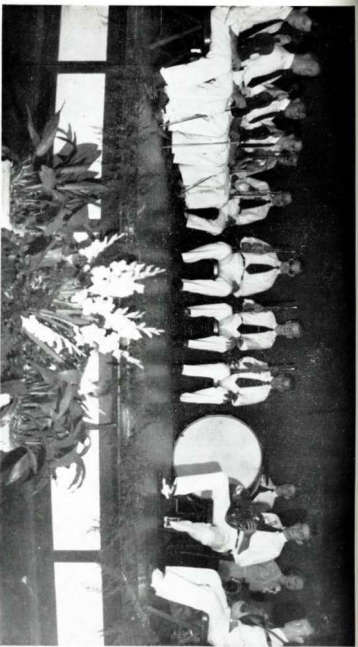
Here I want to commend the state architect and his co-workers for having piles driven for the foundation for our new gymnasium; otherwise, it would have been like "the house built on sand" that sooner or later falls to pieces.

To one and all I wish to express my deepest appreciation and thanks for the splendid cooperation and loyal support I have received. I still stick to my old, old saying, "Yes, this school was put here, not for me, but for the deaf and the blind children of the State of Florida."

Respectfully submitted,

EUGENE HOGLE,

Superintendent of Maintenance.



ORCHESTRA, BLIND DEPARTMENT

DEPARTMENT FOR THE BLIND

Instruction

The function of the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind is to properly educate all children of the state who are too deaf or too blind to receive an education in the regular public schools. Any child who is too deaf or too blind to receive instruction in the public school is eligible for admission. Thus, the student body consists of the deaf, the blind, the partially seeing and the partially hearing. The education of the visually handicapped child requires different methods, procedures and techniques of that used in instructing the typical blind child. Teachers in this department should be college graduates with at least one year of special training for instructing the blind or the partially seeing child.

In the Department for the Blind the revised Braille system is used. This is a universal system and is used in all schools in the United States and the entire world. A bright blind child should be able to master Braille in six or eight weeks. After that, his progress is just as rapid as that of a child in the regular public school system. The course of study in this department corresponds very closely to that used in the public school system of the state. Of course, it is not possible to obtain all texts that are used in the public schools in Braille; therefore, the course of study must differ somewhat from that of the public schools. However, pupils who graduate from our Department for the Blind have a high school education equivalent to that given in the best high schools of the state. Graduates of the Department for the Blind are admitted to institutions of higher learning on the certificate plan without examination.

Books for the Blind are published by the American Printing House for the Blind, a government owned institution in Louisville, Kentucky. The increase in the number of partially seeing children attending state schools for the blind has created quite a problem. Sight-saving classes have been recently established in the larger towns of the state and children who live in those towns and nearby attend these classes; however, there are many partially seeing

children who do not have access to sight-saving classes so they must attend this school. The American Printing House for the Blind also manufactures sight-saving books and sight-saving materials. The Florida School during the past biennium has been able to purchase sight-saving books and now the school has parallel textbooks in Braille and in sight-saving.

The Department for the Blind has a very splendid Department of Music. Pre-vocational training is given in this department and covers several different vocations.

REPORT OF THE HEAD TEACHER

DR. C. J. SETTLES, *President*
Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind
St. Augustine, Florida.

DEAR DR. SETTLES:

The following report epitomizes the work accomplished in the Blind Department for the 1950-1952 biennium.

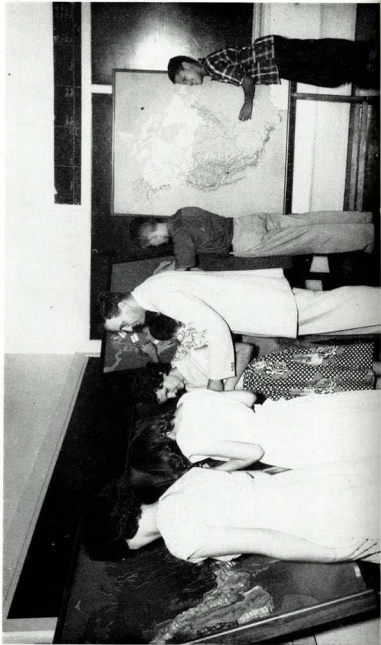
ENROLLMENT. The past two years registered a notable increase in our enrollment. In 1950-1951 the enrollment stood at 81; in 1951-1952 the number attained to 97. The rising incidence of retrolental fibroplasia is strikingly reflected in these figures.

CURRICULUM. The past two years have witnessed the adoption of a new study course in which parallel editions of Braille and large print type texts are utilized through the first eight grades. A extension of this dual-text study course is projected through the high school and only awaits the presses of the American Printing House for the Blind. A termination of the usage of Braille 1 and 1½ has followed the extension of Braille 2 down to the primary grades. The assignment of sight-saving pupils and blind students to the same class may not prove educationally feasible. Widely different methods of reading instruction is a case in point. However, until a proper evaluation is forthcoming, it may not prove deleterious to proceed in this manner. The pedagogical differences between Braille and sight-saving are not so abysmal as to present invincible obstacles and the education of blind involves a specialization in equipment more than in methodology. The program for both types should utilize objective teaching methods and focus on life-like activities.

Our constant endeavor remains to pattern curricula offerings after those of the public schools. In consonance with this pursuit, we have enriched our curriculum by the addition of new courses



Primary Blind Students During a Class Period



Blind Junior High School Students Using Braille Relief Maps to Study Geography

such as biology, occupational guidance, public speaking and ediphone operating. Subsequently we hope to initiate a course in switchboard operating.

We have been habitually alive to the impolicy of retaining courses long after they have demonstrated their inutility. To escape the excesses of verbalization, which characterize the offerings of our blind schools, we have exploited the presence of as much tangible apparatus as our finances warrant, have encouraged field trips and have centered upon an experience-curriculum to provide an objective environment through direct contact and observation.

EQUIPMENT. Through a rather singular fortuity we have obtained three Ediphones and a record shaver which have proved of inestimable value, not only in reducing the amount of close eye work, but in conserving the energies of both pupils and teachers. Many of our children have demonstrated exemplary aptitude with these machines. Two Braille writers have been added to our already respectable number. A duplicating machine, a tape recorder and a Sound-scriber are notable acquisitions. Other educational media, obtained for exclusive sight-saving use, include large type books, large type dictionaries, adjustable desks, unglazed paper, heavy lead pencils, special type chalk and materials for motivated handwork.

LIBRARY. Present educational theory which stresses problem-centered learning, in which resort to many sources must be made, dictates the need for a well-balanced and adequate variety of books. In accord with this philosophy we have established a functional library so designed as best to serve the expanding program of the school.

A wide variety of books on an equally expansive variety of topics has been ordered. Many worn and unattractive books have been replaced. Shakespeare, who for some inexplicable reason was notable for his absence from our shelves, has been restored his preemptive place. *The Childhood Of Famous American Series*, which has proved instantly arresting, is almost complete. New talking books titles have been added. Alert to the possibilities of the library as an effective educational tool, we have encouraged the development of the "library habit."

TESTING. We have continued to use the Stanford Achievement tests. However, in accordance with the familiar educated truth that the least fruitful time at which to administer achievement tests is at the termination of the year, when little opportunity is granted for putting the data they furnish to effective use, we have planned to give them shortly after the opening of the school year. At this time we hope to embark on a comprehensive testing program, administering such tests as the Gates Basic Reading, the Metropolitan Achievement and the Kuhlmann Intelligence tests.

GUIDANCE. We have initiated a guidance program, closely integrated with the instructional program and pervading the entire educational setup. Teachers have been provided with individual pouch folders in which cumulative records containing pertinent information relating to all phases of the child's development are kept. "Anecdotal" records, revelatory facts of home life, educational background, attitudes, hobbies, interests, appreciations, behavior patterns, eye and health data and specific needs are recorded and made accessible to teachers as a means of pupil appraisal. Eye defects are often accompanied by photophobia or other hypersensitivity. This would indicate favorable seating. Progressive myopia stresses a less exacting use of the eyes or may call for a limitation of physical activity. It is not difficult to perceive the educational potentialities of such a program.

SOCIAL LIFE. Modern psychology, which recognizes the importance of frustration, compels a provision for normal social contacts. We have tried to provide social orientation for the type of living demanded in a sighted world. Social clubs, dancing classes, parties, concert trips and an expansion of our social life into the life of the community have enabled our pupils to integrate their experiences of life as well as of education.

THE ROAD AHEAD. A delineation of our present and future needs would include tangible aids as models for the teaching of the sciences, geography and other subjects adapted to objective rather than to verbal methods of teaching, sufficient illumination to insure a level of 50 foot candles, placement of divided shades of translucent material at each window, establishment of at least 45 minutes for classroom periods, provision for psychological services, and the addition of at least two teachers.

The eventuality of these desires into reality would enable us to image a better world for our blind pupils and would assure to each pupil the full access to the benefits of an adequate education to which he is rightfully entitled and from which he might otherwise have been precluded by reason of handicap.

It is germane at this point, Dr. Settles, to thank you for your sensitivity to our needs, your acceptance without demur of our many burdens and your demonstrated devotion to the welfare of the blind.

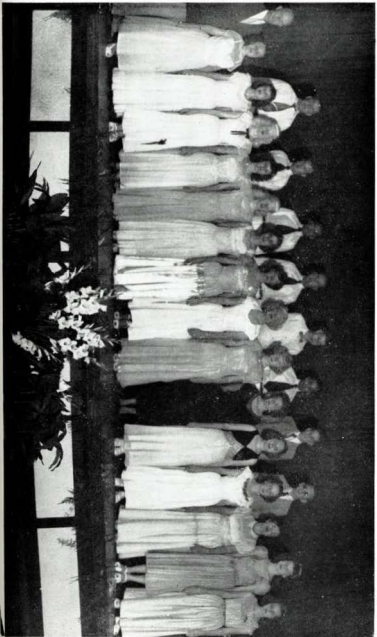
Respectfully submitted,

JEAN ST. CROIX, *Head Teacher,
Department for the Blind.*



Blind High School Students Enjoying in the Record Playing Room

CHORAL, BLIND DEPARTMENT



BRAILLE LIBRARY

The Braille library contains approximately 7,000 volumes which includes all phases of literature and material and magazines of a current event nature. Many different religious denominations furnish magazines in Braille. A large number of books are kept in the classrooms for supplementary reading. Students in the Department for the Blind usually are voracious readers, and through wide reading obtain a splendid command of English. The Congressional Library in Washington, D. C. and Braille libraries in different parts of the country have a large supply of Braille books covering every subject in which a blind person may be interested. Of course, these books may be borrowed free of charge. Congress recently increased the appropriation for the American Printing House for the Blind from \$125,000.00 per year to \$250,000.00. This increase has long been needed.

The talking book continues to be of much help to the blind and is constantly being improved. Also, more books and different types of literature are being recorded. No other device that has been invented in recent years has been more helpful in bringing information and pleasure to the blind. The problem of educating a blind child is not as difficult as that of educating a deaf child. After a blind child has learned to read Braille and become entirely familiar with it, he can for himself, through extensive reading obtain a large amount of knowledge and general information without too much guidance.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

The school has a very splendidly equipped Department of Music. Every child possessing any musical aptitude is provided with instruction. All children have an opportunity to take part in group singing. Those with special vocal ability are given additional instruction. Some of the children are gifted with vocal or instrumental ability. There are two instructors in the Department of Music; the director of music who teaches piano, voice and choral work and an instructor in violin, string instruments and orchestra.

The school has always had a very splendid orchestra. Pupils in the Department of Music receive invitations during the school year to appear before civic, church groups and other organizations. Radios, pianos and television sets are provided for each dormitory.

DEPARTMENT OF PRE-VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Industrial Workshop has outgrown its quarters in the old Industrial Building. During 1951 the old service building, formerly used as a laundry, was entirely renovated and converted into a modern industrial workshop for the blind. We consider it outstanding and among the best workshops in the South. Students in this department are taught how to make brooms, mops, mattresses, doormats, and how to do upholstering and chair caning. Articles produced in this department find a ready sale and are greatly in demand by other institutions of the state. Students in this department show a marked efficiency for they know the articles they are producing are sold even before they are produced and must be the best in every way.

The girls in the vocational training department receive training in Home Economics, homemaking, rug weaving, crocheting, basketery and dressmaking.

Report of the Workshop for the Blind

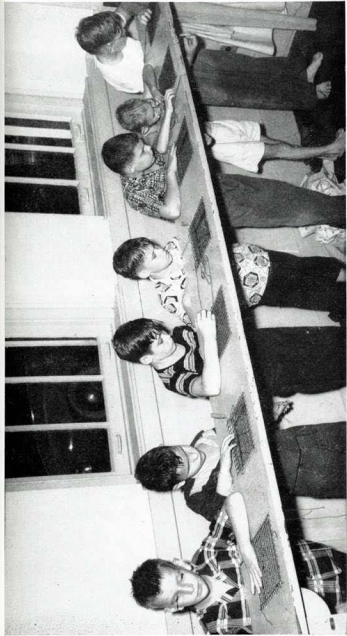
DR. C. J. SETTLES, *President*

Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind
St. Augustine, Florida.

DEAR DR. SETTLES:

I am particularly well pleased and gratified with the new workshop for the blind boys which was opened for classes in September. The building is very modern in every respect and I especially like the ventilation, heating and cooling systems; two big window exhaust fans for carrying off dust and lint, and two large circulating fans, which may be used for heating or cooling purposes.

Teaching methods and class instruction have been simplified a great deal, by having all machinery and work tables conveniently located.



Primary Blind Boys Being Trained at the Chair Caning Bench



Blind Boys Winding Broom Corn in One of the Initial Steps of Broom Making

We now have a first class setup of modern equipment in the shop and have inaugurated a carefully planned program of diversified work for each boy. I am confident, that the following figures which represent the material achievements in the shop for the past two years will be interesting and enlightening. During the past biennium there have been turned out 6 ceiling brooms, 40 hat brooms, 52 hearth brooms, 210 toy brooms, 502 whisk brooms, and 9,725 cottage, house and warehouse brooms. In addition to these products there have been made in the same shop 165 toilet mops and 6,221 scrubbing mops in all sizes. We have also recaned 275 chairs, woven 20 cocoa fiber doormats, renovated and made over 110 mattresses and have upholstered 4 suits of furniture and 7 occasional chairs.

All of the products mentioned above have been sold at a profit, with the exception of the mattresses and doormats, which were needed and used by the school. In concluding this report, I wish to emphasize the fact, that we stress character and personality development among the boys. Vocational adjustment, that is, job success, depends largely upon the individual's honesty, integrity, intelligence, aptitude and personality. Armed with those qualifications success in life will be attained no matter what may be the handicap.

Respectfully submitted,

T. M. GIBBS, *Shop Foreman.*

Report of the Handwork Instructor

DR. C. J. SETTLES, *President*

Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind

St. Augustine, Florida.

DEAR DR. SETTLES:

The past accomplishments of the blind and partially blind have been somewhat inspiring.

Apart from the usual handwork consisting of rug making, knitting, weaving, etc., a large number of girls have learned to sew some for themselves. A few have learned to use the sewing machine and others have learned to sew by hand. With help the girls have made dresses, blouses, playsuits, aprons, and other articles.

During the school year I have had 41 girls enrolled in four classes. Each class meets twice a week. Each child must have special attention to carry on her work successfully. This cannot be done in such a short space of time with such a large group of children.

Sewing and handwork are very essential to a partially blind or blind girl. Not only can they be of pleasure to her after her

school years, but they can also offer a livelihood, in some cases, if the child is given a proper amount of time and attention when in school.

I sincerely hope that in the next year it will be possible to have a special teacher to handle only the sewing and handwork for the Department for the Blind. It is extremely hard for a teacher who carries a load of two grades in the morning to make the desired progress with this vocational work.

As I look back over the work finished I am able to set a definite goal for the coming year. The girls must learn more independence in their work. By independence, I mean knowing how to begin a thing and finish it alone. When they have reached such an accomplishment this work will be very valuable to them out of school.

Respectfully submitted,

DORIS S. HOAGLAND,
Instructor in Handwork.

Report of the Typing Instructtor

DR. C. J. SETTLES, *President*
Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind
St. Augustine, Florida.

DEAR DR. SETTLES:

This year we have 55 students in the regular typing classes. We have a beginning class of 13 sixth grade students and most of them are doing excellent work. The sixth, seventh and ninth grade students have a regular thirty minute typing period each day in the week. The other classes, consisting of high school students, have two thirty minute class periods each week.

We have thirteen standard typewriters in our department. Two of these machines are sight-saving Underwood machines and are used by students who have some sight. We have four portable typewriters and the students use these machines for special work outside the classroom. All students have access to the typing room during any off period and are able to type letters and class reports.

During this year this department received a valuable gift from two public minded citizens of Jacksonville. This gift consisted of two Ediphone transcribers and one dictating machine. The machines are not new, but are in excellent condition. The Ladies Auxiliary of the Jacksonville Lions Club presented us with a new Edison Master Shaver for the Ediphone cylinders.

Our students follow the regular course of study for typing as nearly as possible. After a few weeks of typing even the begin-



Blind Department High School Typing Class



Older Blind Boys Learning Mattress and Repairing

ning students type their home letters. Our advanced students reach a typing speed comparable to that of public high school or business college students. As we received the Ediphones late in the year only the senior students took instruction in the use of the machines. Two of our senior girls have become very proficient and, as a result of this training, hope to secure jobs after they are out of school. One of the girls expects to take the Civil Service exams for dictaphone operators in the next few weeks. Next year all of our advanced students will have an opportunity to learn to use the dictaphone machines. Several of our seniors expect to go to college next fall and their knowledge of typing will be of great benefit to them in preparing their assignments.

All of our typewriters need to be completely overhauled and some of them should be turned in for new machines. The constant wear and tear that comes as a result of being used every period in the day by a different student is hard on the machines. As a result of this constant usage we have one or two typewriters out of order or being repaired most of the time. This means that often a student is deprived of his regular typing period as in most of the classes each machine is in use. Since our enrollment has increased we need several more machines and should have two or three more of the sight-saving machines.

However, before we can add additional typewriters we will need a larger room. With the addition of the Ediphone machines to an already crowded room we are very much in need of more space. Our tables and chairs are in very good condition but we should have a very large wall keyboard chart.

I feel that we are accomplishing a great deal in our typing department, but we could accomplish so much more if we had a full time typing teacher. Some of the students who find it difficult to learn to type should be in special classes. This year some of our advanced students have given a period each day to some of the beginning students who found typing especially difficult. These students require a great deal of time and it is impossible to give any student individual attention in a thirty minute class period when there are a number of students in the class.

Respectfully submitted,

JENEVA Y. TOBIN,

Instructor in Typing.

FLORIDA COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND

The Florida Council for the Blind, which was established by the 1941 legislature, is doing a fine job with the adult blind of the state. Its main objectives are: the prevention of blindness; the restoration of sight if possible; and

to aid those without sight to fit into the economic and social life of the state. The organization has met with satisfying success. During each school year representatives from the Florida Council for the Blind come to the school at frequent intervals and confer and advise with each student who will either graduate or leave the school within two years. By such planning the school is able to do a much better job in counseling and guidance and determining the aptitude and attitude of its pupils. It makes the placement program easier and more apt to succeed. A number of graduates and students have been trained to operate vending stands in public buildings in different parts of the state. The Council has rendered splendid cooperation and much help in making it possible for graduates to attend institutions of higher learning.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

The business of giving proper training and efficient care to over five hundred blind or deaf children is a tremendous responsibility, and success can be had through the perfect cooperation of everyone connected with the school. Developing good character and personality is one of the school's most important jobs. Also, proper health habits, courtesy, etiquette and proper manners must be developed and inculcated in the members of the student body.

In charge of the Household Department is a thoroughly trained matron-dietitian who plans wholesome and nutritious meals and supervises the work of the entire Household Department.

Capable housefathers and housemothers, who are carefully chosen because of their educational background, good character and love and interest in children, look after the welfare of the boys and girls during the time they are not in class. The daily program is so arranged that the whereabouts and movements of each child is known each minute of the night or day.

Report of the Matron-Dietitian

DR. C. J. SETTLES, *President*
 Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind
 St. Augustine, Florida.

DEAR DR. SETTLES:

Since the improvements made in the dining room service and kitchen equipment several years ago, there have been no changes in the physical setup in the Food Service Department. The equipment is in good condition, and there is adequate refrigeration for our needs.

Three times daily approximately 650 children and adults gather in the various dining rooms, where they are served nutritionally balanced meals. In the main room six waitresses and two bus boys serve an average of 228 children. In the adjoining staff dining room two waitresses serve the staff members and visitors. The children in Bloxham, Wartmann, New Primary and Colored School are served in their own buildings; following the master menu with a few minor changes.

Great care is shown, not only in the selection of food, but in its preparation. Only the best raw food is purchased and prepared in our kitchens, and we, who are responsible for the food, realizing that a prime requisite for a learning mind is a healthy body, strive to reach this goal.

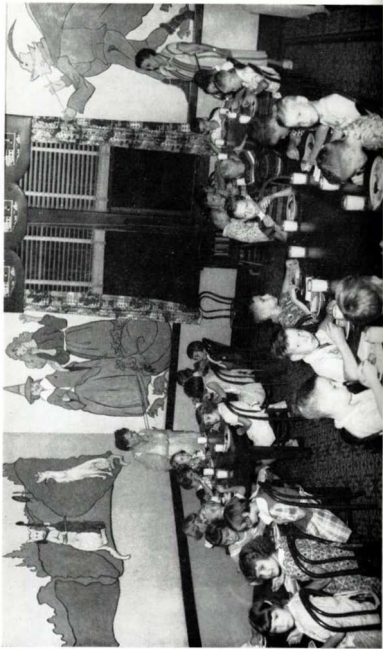
At recess time, snacks are served the undernourished children and we are happy to report that this number has shown a marked decrease since beginning of school. In fact, we have a good many overweight children, whose diets should be more controlled.

Attached is the menu for the week of May 4 in which we have attempted to plan according to the Basic Seven and give the children the kind of food they like and will eat.

SUNDAY, MAY 4, 1952

Milk for Pupils. Coffee for Staff.

<i>Breakfast</i>	<i>Dinner</i>	<i>Supper</i>
Orange Juice	Baked Ham	Sandwiches
Hot Cereal	Candied Whole Sweet	Fruit
Scrambled Eggs	Potatoes	Cookies
Bacon	Buttered Cauliflower	Milk
Toast, Butter	Green Salad	
Marmalade	Bread, Butter	
	Strawberry Ice Cream	



Mealtime in Wartmann Cottage

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1952

Fruit Juice	Beef Stew	Potato Chips
Grits	Boiled Potatoes	Tuna Fish, Lettuce and Egg Salad
Sausage	Turnip Greens	Green Beans
Toast, Butter	Lettuce and Tomatoes	Bread, Butter
Apple Butter	Bread	Bread Pudding
	Apricot Halves	

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1952

Fruit Juice	Steak, Gravy	Italian Spaghetti
Griddle Cakes	Mashed Potatoes	Buttered Peas
Bacon	Smothered Cabbage	Sliced Cucumbers
Butter	Sliced Tomatoes	Bread, Butter
Honey	Bread	Fresh Fruit
	Strawberry Shortcake	

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1952

Fruit Juice	Pork, Gravy	Macaroni and Cheese
Cold Cereal	Dressing	Green Beans
Egg Omelet	Sweet Potatoes	Carrot Strips
Toast, Butter	Buttered Squash	Bread, Butter
Jelly	Mixed Salad	Fruit Jello
	Bread	
	Apple Sauce	

THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1952

Banana	Fried Chicken, Gravy	Great Northern Beans
Grits	Mashed Potatoes	Vienna Sausage
Toast, Butter	Buttered Peas	Okra
Jelly	Head Lettuce with French Dressing	Carrot Strips
	Rolls, Butter	Bread, Catsup
	Vanilla Ice Cream	Sliced Pineapple

FRIDAY, MAY 9, 1952

Fruit Juice	Fried Fish	Escalloped Salmon,
Hot Cereal	Tartar Sauce	Peas and Noodles
Scrambled Eggs	Grits	(Cheese Topping)
Toast, Butter	Stewed Tomatoes	Chopped Spinach with
Strawberry Preserves	Lettuce Salad	Hard Boiled Eggs
	Corn Bread, Butter	Sliced Tomatoes
	Mixed Fruit	Bread, Butter
		Candy

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1952

Fruit Juice	Frankfurters	Baked Beans
Cold Cereal	Mashed White Turnips	Buttered Squash
French Toast	Turnip Greens	Apple, Carrot and Raisin Salad
Bacon	Green Salad	Bread, Butter
Honey	Bread, Chili Sauce	Cake
Butter	Fresh Fruit	

HEALTH PROGRAM

The problem of maintaining a proper health program where so many children are congregated together in a large school has many difficulties. However, a careful health program is worked out and the different services are coordinated so that, as a rule, we have a most excellent health program. Many of the children have become afflicted as a result of dreaded childhood diseases which have left them in poor physical condition. When school opens in September a clinic is held in which every child is given a careful examination and if any physical defects are noted, provisions are made at once for proper treatment. The school has a splendid thirty-six bed infirmary which is almost inadequate due to the increase in school population. The hospital staff consists of one medical doctor, one ophthalmologist, one dentist, one registered nurse and one practical nurse. Of course, our health program is better some years than others. Outside the usual epidemic of colds, measles, mumps and other contagious diseases, we do not have many worries about health conditions; however, the past year was an exception and the school had a great amount of illness, none of a serious nature. Most of the work in this department is preventive. The matter of giving a proper diet where so large a number of students, varying in age from six to twenty-one, and all different physical disabilities, is a very difficult task. Much time is given to the proper feeding and recreational facilities for the children. A great deal of time is given to the preparation of the menus, and the preparation of the food. Only food of excellent quality is purchased. It is the desire of the Household Department, under the guidance of a matron-dietitian, to give the children plenty of nutritious food with a plenty supply of milk which is obtained from the school dairy. Also, an effort is made to provide the children's dining rooms with fresh vegetables. As stated above much time is given to the proper preparation, cooking and serving of food.

The first of each month every child is weighed and a permanent record kept. If a child seems to be losing weight and is not quite up to par, he is re-examined by our medical staff and proper remedial measures undertaken. Many



Little Ones Getting Ready for Bed in Bloxham Cottage

children require special diets. Children who enter school for the first time must present a negative Wasserman Test.

During the school year many children have their tonsils and adenoids removed and also some operations are performed for cataracts. In some cases, when children in the Department for the Blind are fitted with proper glasses, they are able to return to the public schools. On the whole, we have maintained a good health program the past biennium and ascribe our success along this line to careful supervision of the children at all times, proper meal planning, planned recreation, adequate medical attention and sufficient rest periods.

DAILY PROGRAM

While our daily program is very carefully arranged and keeps the children almost too busy, they do have sufficient time for rest, recreation and social life. The schedules are so arranged that the Academic, Vocational and Recreational Departments are properly coordinated. The classroom instruction is carried on from 8 A.M. until 1 P.M. Vocational training is given in the afternoon between the hours of 2 o'clock and 4 o'clock. Physical education program is in charge of the director of boys' physical training and the director of girls' physical training. Every child has some physical training or recreational work. There are no schedules arranged for Saturday afternoon so the older children may use that time as they desire. They usually do their downtown shopping, visit friends and engage in any diversion which they seem to enjoy.

The younger children, who must be supervised at all times, attend movies frequently downtown and do their shopping under the direction of their supervisors.

Both departments of the school have a non-sectarian Sunday School. Children in the Department for the Blind are permitted to attend services in the downtown churches. Each Sunday a non-sectarian church service is held for the students in the Department for the Deaf in the school auditorium. Ministers of the different churches and missionaries to the deaf frequently have charge of these services.

ORDER OF THE DAY**SCHOOL DAYS**

Rise	6:00 AM
Breakfast	7:00 AM
School	8:00 AM
Recess	10:45 to 11:00 AM
Close of School	12:50 PM
Dinner	1:00 PM
Shops	2:00 PM
Close of Shops	4:00 PM
Recreation	4:00 to 5:00 PM
Supper	5:45 PM
Study—Blind and Deaf	7:00 to 8:30 PM
Retire—Lights Out	9:30 PM

SATURDAYS

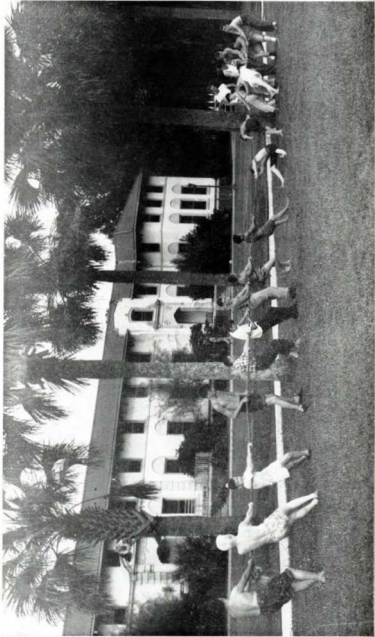
Rise	6:00 AM
Breakfast	7:00 AM
Shops	8:00 AM
Close of Shops	11:00 AM
Dinner	1:00 PM
Supper	5:45 PM
Meeting of Literary Societies	6:30 PM
Retire—Lights Out	9:30 PM

SUNDAYS

Rise	7:00 AM
Breakfast	8:00 AM
Sunday School	9:00 to 10:00 AM
Devotional Exercises	11:00 AM
Dinner	1:15 PM
Refreshments	5:00 PM
Meetings of Christian Edeavor Societies:	
Department for the Blind	5:30 PM
Department for the Deaf	6:30 PM
Retire—Lights Out	9:30 PM

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

A well organized Department of Physical Education is one of the most important ones in a school of this kind. The school is fortunate in having people in charge of this work who are well educated and well trained. The program includes gymnastics, games, educational hygiene, health



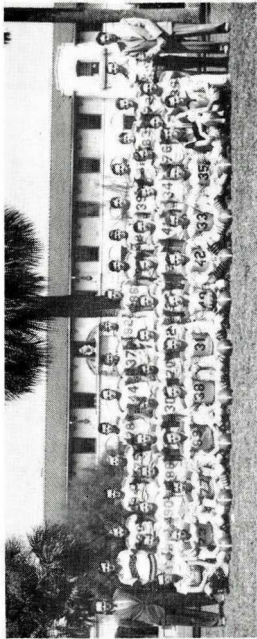
Tug of War in Intermediate Blind Boys' Physical Education Program

and formal athletics. Due to the fact that many of our student population has been handicapped by dreaded childhood diseases, a well arranged physical education program is of extreme importance. The object of this department is an effort to make our children healthy, strong, happy and efficient. The program includes physical examinations, individual and group gymnastics, organized and unorganized games, folk and social dancing and a great deal of formal instruction in proper health habits. The school has had a very fine record in the number of football games it has won during the biennium. The school arranges boys' and girls' basketball games with nearby public schools. Usually the school plans at least one out of state game each year with some other state school.

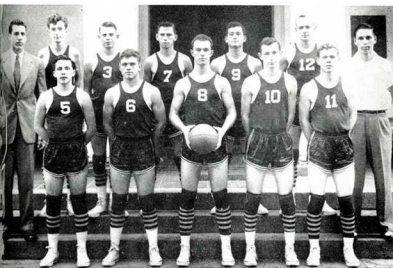
The children in the Primary Department have a carefully planned recreational program. Arrangements are made so that the children receive training in aesthetic and social dances. For many years the school put on a gymnastic ex-

1951-1952 BASKETBALL





1952 FOOTBALL



1951-1952 SCARLETEERS

hibition each spring which coordinated all physical education activities carried on during the school year. In recent years, due to the lack of personnel, it has not been possible to put on these most excellent programs.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY TRAINING

For many years the school has carried on military training in a small way for the older boys in the Department for the Deaf. It has an important place in the school in developing good personality traits and developing initiative, securing discipline, alertness, posture and neatness. This group of students has always been very much in demand to take part in parades, patriotic demonstrations and public exhibitions. The boys march with such exact precision that the ordinary person would not recognize they could not hear.

NECROLOGY

Miss Daisy Belle Wilson, who was Director of Music forty years, passed away February 25, 1951. Miss Wilson was outstanding in the work she chose as her profession and her passing is mourned by friends and a large number of alumni of the school who grew up under her guidance.

FARM AND DAIRY

During the past two years the excellent dairy, maintained at the school dairy farm at Casa Cola, about five miles north of St. Augustine, has furnished a plentiful supply of milk for the large school family. The pure bred herd of Jersey cows, consisting of over one hundred head, is one of the outstanding Jersey herds in the state and it is accredited by the federal government as being free from tuberculosis and Bang's disease. This Jersey herd has furnished many excellent offspring to different parts of the state. The school has received several national herd honor roll diplomas for excellent production. The school has also not only been awarded certificates of merit by the Jersey Cattle Club by having one of the outstanding Jersey herds of the state, but it has received several silver trophies. The herd is recognized as one of the outstanding herds in the state. As stated in the last biennial report, while the dairy has been somewhat costly in maintenance, it has been very helpful in providing a balanced diet for the children and has furnished a plentiful supply of pure milk.

IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The only building program of a major nature this biennium was the renovation of the Old Laundry Building into a workshop for the blind. This building, which is built of hollow tile and covered with cement plaster, was entirely renovated. On the first floor is found one of the outstanding workshops for the blind in the South. Also, there has been erected on the east side of this building a large room for storage which has been needed for years. The second floor of this building is used for living quarters of male Negro help.

(1) The contract for the new gymnasium was let to Arthur C. Perry Company March 13, 1952 at a base bid of \$321,740.00.

(2) The contract for the Negro girls' dormitory was let to Arthur C. Perry Company on November 15, 1951. The cost of this improvement was \$141,490.00. It is expected

that this dormitory will be ready for occupancy September, 1952.

The usual repair program was carried on during the summer months.

GRADUATES

In May, 1951 there were eight graduates. Department for the Deaf: (1) Wylodean Spell, St. Augustine; (2) Eula Louise Wingard, Miami; (3) Darwin John Holmes, West Palm Beach; and (4) Earl Lee Wise, Cottondale. Department for the Blind: (1) June Kinard, Jacksonville; (2) Robert M. Booth, Plant City; (3) Edward W. Cusic, Jacksonville and (4) Eugene Richards, Miami.

The commencement address was given by Dr. Millard J. Berquist, pastor, First Baptist Church, Tampa, Florida. Dr. Berquist chose as his subject, "Great Lessons Learned From Life." He spoke on the following quotations from great writers:

- (1) Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceedingly small.
- (2) The bee fertilizes the flower it robs.
- (3) Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad.
- (4) When it is dark the stars come out.

In May, 1952 there were fifteen graduates. Department for the Deaf: (1) Claudia Barber, Tampa; (2) Donald Eugene Crownover, Miami; (3) Paul Evander Enfinger, Tallahassee; (4) George W. Lee, Lake Mary; (5) Charles Wesley Little, Tampa; (6) Joanna Lynn Williams, Jasper; and (7) Martha Ann Wingard, Miami. Department for the Blind: (1) Leon A. Adams, Pensacola; (2) Roland Howard Blount, Durant; (3) Betty Joyce Connell, Palatka; (4) Robert Eugene Chism, Jacksonville; (5) Helen Jeanette Duncan, High Springs; (6) Ernestdeen Johnson, Crestview; (7) Robert Eugene Martin, Jacksonville and (8) William Henry Turner, Jr., Jacksonville.

Dr. Albert J. Kissling, pastor of the Riverside Presbyterian Church, Jacksonville, Florida gave the commencement address. He chose as his subject, "Bridge Building." Bridge building is an important phase of life, he emphasized,



Department for the White—1952 Graduates

and we are all bridge builders of one kind or another. The graduates have built bridges from their inner lives into the life of the community. By devotion to duty, they have built bridges that endure. Dr. Kissling closed his address by challenging the graduates to be builders of bridges, rendering good in the world.

May, 1951 there were six graduates from the Department for the Colored Deaf: (1) Ernestine Howard, Apopka; (2) Polly Thompson, Delray Beach; (3) Ruby Orlando Wilson, Bristol; (4) Paul Robinson, Jacksonville; (5) Jimmie Thompson, Delroy Beach and (6) James Gibson, Tallahassee.

May, 1952 there were two graduates from the Department for the Colored Blind: (1) Paul Tanner Behn, Jacksonville and (2) Joseph Herman Walker, Opa Locka. There were four graduates from the Department for the Colored Deaf: (1) Thelma Lee Jones, Apopka; (2) Eddie Lee Williams, Jacksonville; (3) Robert Lee Small, Jacksonville; and (4) Henry Daniel Carter, Lake City.

STUDENTS IN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING

Loma Rafferty, a graduate of our Department for the Blind, graduated from Barry College in June, 1951. Gene Carre of East Palatka is attending the University of Florida. Louise Wingard of Miami is attending Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. Julianne Wertheim, who graduated from our Department for the Deaf in May, 1947, received her degree from Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C. in June, 1952. Edward W. Cusic of Jacksonville is attending the University of Florida.

Graduates of the school, who have a good record for performance and proper ability and who are interested in a college education, are given a great deal of financial help through scholarship aids to attend institutions of higher learning.

PROFESSIONAL IMPROVEMENT

The President of the School attended the twenty-second regular meeting of the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf held at the Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind October 16-20, 1950. He also attended the twenty-third convention of the same organization held at the Arkansas School for the Deaf April 21-25, 1952. At these two conferences many different questions important to administrators of schools for the deaf were discussed. Many valuable suggestions and recommendations were brought back which were found helpful and useful.

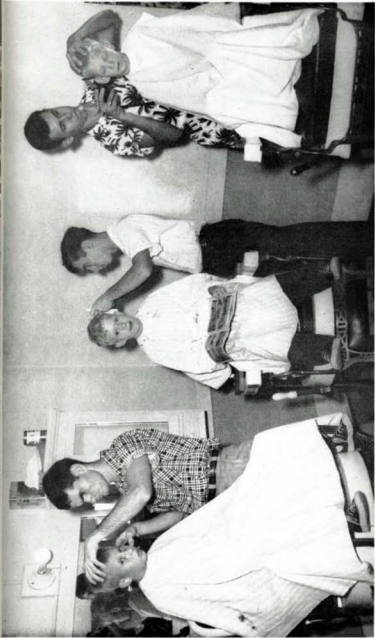
The President of the School attended the thirty-fifth convention of American Instructors of the Deaf held at the Missouri School for the Deaf June 17-22, 1951.

He also was present at the twenty-fifth biennial convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, Daytona Beach, Florida June 24-29, 1951.

The President of the School was present at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the American Printing House for the Blind held in Louisville, Kentucky November 13 and 14, 1950.

These different conventions were largely attended by representatives not only from the United States, but many foreign countries and every phase of work of instructing the deaf and the blind was given careful consideration. The profession continues to be deeply interested in audiology, and a great deal of research has been done relative to improving hearing aids and making better equipment for making use of the residual hearing of deaf children.

Members of the staff attending the different conventions were as follows: Miss Imogene Allen; Miss Bessie Pugh; Miss Christine Olson; Miss Emelie Olson; Miss Josephine Olson; Miss Eugenia Burnet; Mrs. Geneva Tobin; Mrs. Doris Hoagland and Mrs. Inez Koger.



Prospective Barbers Have Set Educational Requirements to Meet

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were made for the 1950-51 school year: Miss Eugenia Burnet, M.Ed., of Utica, Mississippi, who received her training at Western Reserve; Mrs. Helen B. Hudson, B.Ed., of Omaha, Nebraska, who received her training at the North Carolina School for the Deaf; Miss Ann Pohl, M.A., of Flemington, New Jersey, who received her training at the University of Michigan; Miss Joanne Dziuba, M.A., of Posen, Michigan, who received her training at Wayne University; Miss Josephine Olson, B.A. of Bottineau, North Dakota, who received her training at the University of North Dakota; Miss Emelie Olson, B.A., of Bottineau, North Dakota, who received her training at Clarke School; Mrs. Mae Powell of Spartanburg, South Carolina, who received her training at the Woman's College of University of North Carolina; Miss Ada Pagenkopf, B.S., of St. Paul, Minnesota, who received her training at the University of Minnesota; Mr. Leonard Greenfield, of Savannah, Georgia, who received his training at the University of Miami; Miss Maggie Neel Proctor of Rock Hill, South Carolina, who received her training at Columbia University and Miss Anne Wilson, M.A., of Saltsburg, Pennsylvania, who received her training at Lexington School for the Deaf.

The following teachers resigned at the close of the 1950-51 school year: Mr. Edward Carney, to accept a position elsewhere; Mr. Leonard Greenfield, to accept a position elsewhere; Miss Anne Wilson, to accept a position in a day school; Mrs. Eunice Kress, to move north; Miss Frances Vermillion, to accept another position; Mrs. Laura Mays, to take up housekeeping; Mrs. Sarah Temple, to return north; Miss Maggie Neel Proctor, to remain at home; Miss Ada Pagenkopf, to be married, and Mr. Fred Mayhue, who was called to the service.

Appointments for the 1951-52 school year were: Mr. Ronald Edward Rush, M.A., of Glenville, Georgia, who received his training at Gallaudet College; Miss Ann Hereford, M.A., of Corcus, Kentucky, who received her training at Gallaudet College; Miss Helen Douglas, A.B., of St. Augustine, who received her training at Syracuse University; Mrs. Doris DeLong, M.A., of Owosso, Michigan, who

received her training at the University of Michigan; Mr. Kenneth Riley, M.S.E., of Memphis, Tennessee, who received his training at the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind; Miss Helen Jendrasiak, B.A., of Buffalo, New York, who received her training at the University of Buffalo; Miss Hallie Graham, A.B., of St. Augustine, who received her training at Kent University; Miss Doris Prichard, B.A., of St. Augustine, who received her training at Kent University; Miss Virginia McGuirt, B.S., of McColl, South Carolina, who received her training at Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina; Mrs. Mae Moffatt, B.S., of Detroit, Michigan, who received her training at Wayne University; and Mrs. Mary Robson, M.A., of Toronto, Canada, who received her training at National College Teachers of the Deaf, London, England.

The following teachers resigned at the close of the 1951-52 school year: Miss E. Pinckney Hill, to stay at home; Miss Ann Pohl, to accept another position; Mrs. Loyce Broadbent, to accept another position; Mrs. Doris DeLong, to accept another position; Mr. Kenneth Riley, to return to the New York School for the Blind; Miss Ethel Bruce, to return north and Mrs. Doris Hoagland to accept another position.

SOCIAL AND STUDENT ACTIVITIES PROGRAM

Every effort is made to develop initiative, self-reliance and individual responsibility in the students. A daily program in a residential school must be so arranged that there is plenty of time for leisure, recreation and social activities. The national holidays are celebrated by programs, entertainments, picnics or some other form of social activity. At the close of the school year plans are arranged for the children to visit different places of interest such as Daytona Beach, Jacksonville Beach and Silver Springs. Careful arrangements are made for the children to enjoy outstanding movies, to attend athletic events and also musical programs of different kinds. The children from the Department for the Blind have the privilege of attending musical programs put on by the St. Augustine Civic Music Association. They also, through invitation, have been able to

attend different programs of the Jacksonville Symphony. Older pupils are frequently invited to attend dances and socials.

The Department for the Deaf and the Department for the Blind have a literary society and young people's union. Frequently, ministers of the different churches in St. Augustine have charge of the Christian Endeavor programs. The programs are planned by the students under the direction of faculty sponsors.

Each year an outstanding magician entertains the children and at least one marionette show is contracted for. Picture shows are held in the auditoriums of the Primary and Advanced Departments every two weeks. The development of the social and religious side of the students are given proper attention and is one of our most important duties.

CONCLUSION

The results of all departments in the school during the past biennium were better than they have been since the war. The school had a better faculty than it had had for sometime; the majority of whom were trained and experienced. The matter of securing well trained, experienced teachers still remains a tremendous problem for not enough young people are going into the work to fill the vacancies. It is practically impossible to obtain properly trained teachers for our field.

The supervising teachers and the faculty, through committees, continue to give a great deal of time and effort to rewriting the course of study in each department, in order that they may be up to date and include the most modern methods and techniques in the education of deaf and blind children. A considerable amount of new equipment was purchased for all departments. Our auditory training program has been strengthened by the addition of several group hearing aids. Also, a great deal of time has been given to our visual education program. The school population was the largest in its history the past two years, and it will continue to grow. It is absolutely necessary

that provisions be made for more personnel, more buildings and a general reorganization of the entire setup.

In bringing this report to a close, it is my desire to express my appreciation to the Governor and State Board of Education for their interest in the many problems confronting the school the past two years. Also, I want to express appreciation to the Board of Control for their interest, encouragement and help on all occasions in making provisions to carry out the difficult job of properly educating our children for useful places in our economic life. Everyone about the school, members of the faculty, Household Department and Maintenance Department have cooperated well in performing their different duties. Without perfect coordination and cooperation the school could have had no measure of success in training our boys and girls for useful careers.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. J. Smith". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "C" and a long, sweeping underline that extends across the name.

President.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

For 1951-1953 Biennium

	1951-1952	Estimated 1952-1953 which includes Balances forward
SALARIES		
State Appropriation released by Budget Commission	\$ 284,450.00	\$ 288,822.08
Disbursements	280,077.92	288,822.08
Balance	4,372.08	None
EXPENSE		
State Appropriation released by Budget Commission	237,500.00	278,998.16
Disbursements	221,865.23	278,998.16
Balance	15,634.77	None
INCIDENTAL FUND		
Salaries released by Budget Commission	21,533.00	18,000.00
Disbursements	10,277.66	18,000.00
Balance	11,255.34	None
Expense released by Budget Commission	455.00	-0-
Disbursements	455.00	-0-
Balance	None	-0-
CAPITAL OUTLAY		
Physical Education Building released by Budget Commission	300,000.00	283,985.35
Disbursements	16,014.65	283,985.35
Balance	283,985.35	None
Dormitory Negro Girls released by Budget Commission	197,000.00	123,643.30
Disbursements	73,356.70	78,643.30
Balance	123,643.30	45,000.00
Special Equipment and Improvements released by Budget Commission	90,000.00	90,734.04
Disbursements	9,265.96	90,734.04
Balance	80,734.04	None
Permanent Building Fund released by Budget Commission	3.47	-0-
Disbursements	3.47	-0-
Balance	None	-0-
Total Available all Funds	1,130,941.47	1,084,182.93
Total Disbursements all Funds	611,316.59	1,039,182.93
Total Balances all Funds	519,624.88	45,000.00

WHITE DEAF GRADUATES

- 1898—Artemas Winfred Pope
Cora Carlton
- 1907—Eugenia Wilson
Nettallen Vanderpoel
- 1913—Henry Stephen Austin
Henry Raymond Rou
Willie Harvey Townsend
- 1914—Minnie Violet Clemons
Sarah Virginia Johnson
Roxie Rice Jordan
Charles Edward Manire
- 1918—Laurence Randall
- 1919—Dixie Clyde Fernside
Amelia Theresa Loring
Lalla E. Wilson
Uriel Jones
- 1921—Annie Louise Clemons
Mary Jim Crump
Pearl Helen Holland
- 1926—Majorie K. Eigle
Gladys L. Eastman
- 1927—Florian Caligiuri
William A. Hall
Julius L. Meyers
- 1928—Georgette E. Duval
Florence K. Wells
Benjamin F. King
William Edward Clemons
- 1930—Bessie Henderson
- 1931—L. E. Jennings
Dan Long
Warren Wilson
Khaleel Kalal
Antonio Virsida
Robert Hoagland
- 1932—Reba Blackwelder
- 1933—Charles M. McNeilly
Jans Rosier
- 1934—Clara Stevenson
Ethel Crawford
- 1935—Velva Crumby
Janet Lightbourn
Pauline Register
Loyce Ommie Barfield
Albert Forrest Reeves
Harry Joseph Shaffner, Jr.
Edwin Laurens Bledsoe
- 1938—Thomas Leroy Cooper
Robert Bookter Edwards
Mabel Josephine Johnson
Robert Eugene Polk
Mitchel Abraham Kalal
Annette Long
Harry Leander Moore, Jr.
Carlie Frances Todd
Lorraine Wertheim
- 1939—James Emmett Davis
- 1940—Medora Louise Crowell
Mary Frances Olive
Nathalie Oakley
Lucille W. Brown
Elsie Ann Wiggins
Homer Altman
Charles W. Lockey, Jr.
Sawley Helms
- 1941—John Gordon Gunter, Jr.
Clifford LeRoy White
Raymond Lawrence Keith
Ida Jewell Stevens
Josephine Mary David
Mamie Mary Fazio
- 1942—Elizabeth Rose Crowell
Isabelle Rose Mancill
Henrietta Estelle Davis
Thomas Frederick Hightower
- 1945—Margaret Hovsepien
Caroline Smoth
Lucille Themis
Evelyn Webb
Roger Fleming
Fletcher Smith
James Pritchard
- 1946—Eugene Carre
- 1947—Rebie Alice Hemperley
Julianne Wertheim
Samuel E. Hinson
John B. Whealton
Harry Creighton Gibbens
Charles B. Good
Miles Otto Chandler
Ralph Sasser
- 1948—Charlotte Haik
Mildred Doris Brown
Alva Dean Christie
Carolyn Marie Hamilton
Lawrence Pitt
Burton T. Anderson
Oscar H. Rawlins

WHITE DEAF GRADUATES — Continued

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1948—Continued | 1951—Darwin John Holmes |
| Jay K. Wilson | Wylodean Spell |
| Edward Alden Trainor | Eula Louise Wingard |
| Lloyd Joseph Robbins | Earl Lee Wise |
| Harry Phelps | |
| 1949—Jack Rabb | 1952—Claudia Barber |
| | Donald Eugene Crownover |
| 1950—Kendall S. Moore | Paul Evander Enfinger |
| Jeanne Oblinger | George W. Lee |
| Dale F. Mingo | Charles Wesley Little |
| Clyde H. Cassady | Joanna Lynn Williams |
| | Martha Ann Wingard |

WHITE BLIND GRADUATES

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1908—DeWitt Lightsey | 1939—May Stelle |
| 1911—Lucius Emerson | Myrlen J. Jordan |
| Lula Barfield | Orian W. Osburn |
| 1915—Mabel Bates | Leonard Braxton Warren |
| Pearl Brown | Marie Dean |
| Bessie Sikes | Grover Smith |
| 1918—Lola Ashley | 1940—Ethel Stelle |
| Annie Lee Barksdale | Robert D. May, Jr. |
| Arthur Dye | Charles Carl Stattler, Jr. |
| 1922—Rosie Nasrallah | 1941—Buelah Lee Holly |
| 1925—Willie Butler | Mary Catherine Scherer |
| Frances Johnson | Johnnie Hught Carroll |
| 1928—Gladys M. Jones | Raymond Lee McLean |
| Stewart M. Yates | 1942—W. A. Ouzts |
| Albert H. Macy | W. Wallace Lopez |
| Aubrey B. Martin | Alice Marian Ogden |
| 1930—Helen Salter | Patrice Eileen Forsyth |
| Nell Norton | 1943—Clarice Hay |
| 1932—Aileen Grace | Jacqueline Woodward |
| Lucy Dent Smith | John Paul Allen |
| Alexander Nasrallah | Joseph Albert Asenjo |
| Walter Nasrallah | Thomas Jackson Arant |
| Ernest Shaheen | 1944—Bertha Mae Johns |
| 1934—Beatrice David | 1945—Elwood McClellan |
| 1935—Bernita Flora Gilberstadt | 1946—Fred H. Holly |
| Gladys Louise Murrell | Carl McCoy |
| Edwin Joseph Holly | Elouise Register |
| 1936—Doris Sabra Hodges | James Robert Stasch |
| Marvin Robert Barnett | 1947—Loma Catherine Fafferty |
| 1937—Donald B. Shaefer | 1948—Mary Ann Martin |
| 1938—Doris Kathryn Reardon | Evelyn Bales |
| | Ava Lee Duncan |
| | 1949—Marcus Clayton |
| | Blanche Landrum |
| | George Mozley |

WHITE BLIND GRADUATES — Continued

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1950—Minnie Jean Owens | 1952—Leon A. Adams |
| Herbert H. Sowell | Roland Howard Blount |
| David B. Hendricks | Betty Joyce Connell |
| Arthur Casteel | Robert Eugene Chism |
| 1951—Robert M. Booth | Helen Jeannette Duncan |
| Edward W. Cusic | Ernestdeen Johnson |
| June Kinard | Robert Eugene Martin |
| Eugene Richards | William Henry Turner, Jr. |

COLORED DEAF GRADUATES

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1925—Cary White | 1942—Lonnie L. Williams, Jr. |
| 1932—Annie M. Stevens | 1943—Walter Cole |
| 1933—Johnnie James | Junior Newton |
| Jennie L. Nelson | 1945—Roslyn Smith |
| Geneva Daniels | Parley Mae Poole |
| 1934—Melda Rawls | Edith Fields |
| 1935—Daisy B. Moore | Rosa Mae Pollard |
| Marie Richardson | Alberta Jackson |
| Jessie Lawrence | 1946—Jeannie Verlina George |
| J. B. Sallet | Benjamin Morris |
| Fitzhugh White | 1951—James Gibson |
| 1936—Robert White | Ernestine Howard |
| Glennie Owens | Paul Robinson |
| Timothy Morris | Jimmie Thompson |
| 1937—Willie Edna Jackson | Polly Thompson |
| Ruby Ann Young | Ruby Orlando Wilson |
| Willie Edward Danzy | 1952—Henry Daniel Carter |
| 1938—Charlie Frank Simmons | Thelma Lee Jones |
| 1939—Barbara Brown | Robert Lee Small |
| Estella Annie Reid | Eddie Lee Williams |

COLORED BLIND GRADUATES

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1914—Louise Jones | 1942—Albert J. Figgs, Jr. |
| 1925—George Hall | 1945—Corrine Robinson |
| 1928—Reginald Green | Ernest Kendrick |
| Leroy Lundy | 1947—Jeremiah Elliott Randolph |
| Hebert Moore | James Leonard Kendrick |
| 1930—Jodie M. Jackson | James Young |
| 1931—Moses Singleton | 1949—Adalene Bright |
| Washington Jones | Betty Cobb |
| Ernest Lawrence | Vernon Lee |
| 1935—Alexander Hartley | Clarence Nelson |
| 1938—Freddie Irving Rozier | Jeneva Randolph |
| 1940—Queen E. Williams | 1952—Paul Tanner Behn |
| Ida Mae Williams | Joseph Herman Walker |
| Vera Mae Fleming | |
| Joe Lee Lawrence | |

ROSTER OF WHITE DEAF BOYS

1.	Albritton, Lloyd	Polk
2.	Alford, Herbert	Swanee
3.	Allen, George	St. Johns
4.	Anderson, John Donald	Dade
5.	Aparicio, Edmundo Perdomo	Havana, Cuba
6.	Appin, Raymond	Hillsborough
7.	Arias, Tommy Albert	Hillsborough
8.	Baggett, Benly	Santa Rosa
9.	Barrow, James Robert	Dade
10.	Beaty, David Allen	Hillsborough
11.	Beane, Stacey Douglas	Pinellas
12.	Biggs, William Angus	Volusia
13.	Bland, Huey	Hillsborough
14.	Bonniot, Gerald Wayne	Hillsborough
15.	Bradley, James Kirby	Jackson
16.	Brooker, Niram Edward	Palm Beach
17.	Bynum, Russell	Bay
18.	Calhoun, Jack	Escambia
19.	Carbonell, Jack	Monroe
20.	Carter, Alton	Jackson
21.	Carter, Freddie Carlton	Jackson
22.	Causey, David	Polk
23.	Christopher, Wayne	Duval
24.	Clark, Gary Brooks	Dade
25.	Clement, Leon William	Hillsborough
26.	Clemons, John Elliott	Union
27.	Colley, James Alfred	Putnam
28.	Cooke, Gaston Lafayette, Jr.	Dade
29.	Cox, Joe David	Okaloosa
30.	Crews, Roy	Nassau
31.	Crider, Robert Lee	Bay
32.	Crownover, Donald	Dade
33.	Crutehfield, Elton	Holmes
34.	Davis, Bobby Edward	Pasco
35.	Dawes, Richard Philip	Duval
36.	DeMotte, Roy Earl	Seminole
37.	Dignan, Arthur	Duval
38.	Dignan, Philip	Duval
39.	Donald, Richard Herbert	Duval
40.	Egan, Matthews	Duval
41.	Elliott, Tommy	Orange
42.	Enfinger, Paul	Leon
43.	Fazio, Joseph	St. Johns
44.	Fender, Jimmie	Duval
45.	Firkins, Robert John	Orange
46.	Forcke, Charles	Hillsborough
47.	Forrest, James	Martin
48.	Fraser, George	Duval
49.	Fraser, Walter Lee	Duval
50.	Frederickson, Donald	Hillsborough
51.	Garrett, Robert	Duval
52.	Genton, Harold Dean	Seminole
53.	Glover, Clarence	St. Johns
54.	Graves, Allen	Hillsborough
55.	Green, Paul	Polk
56.	Green, Wilburn	Polk
57.	Greer, Fred	Palm Beach

ROSTER OF WHITE DEAF BOYS—Continued

58.	Gunter, Jack	Escambia
59.	Guy, David	Escambia
60.	Hall, Robert	Escambia
61.	Harper, Raymond	Palm Beach
62.	Harrell, Gerald	Polk
63.	Harrell, Roger	Orange
64.	Harris, Ray	Hillsborough
65.	Hitchcock, Doyle	St. Johns
66.	Hoagland, Robert	Duval
67.	Hogg, Jimmy	Lake
68.	Holliman, Arnold	Alachua
69.	Holloman, Henry Darwin	Hillsborough
70.	Holmes, Darwin	Palm Beach
71.	Holmes, Howard	Palm Beach
72.	Hood, James	Gadsden
73.	Hornsby, Robert	Polk
74.	Hunter, Talmadge Eugene	Hillsborough
75.	Ives, Clarence Edward	Alachua
76.	Jarvis, Sherrill Dean	Hillsborough
77.	Jenkins, Donald	St. Johns
78.	Johnston, Johnnie	Duval
79.	Justice, Donald Leon	Washington
80.	Keller, Jerry	Dade
81.	Kennedy, Lewis Wayne	Polk
82.	King, Robert Benjamin	St. Johns
83.	Kirkland, Lonnie	Polk
84.	Koon, Joe Mack Henry	Duval
85.	Kurtz, Albert Eugene	Duval
86.	Land, Perry Wayne	Orange
87.	Langley, Earl	Gadsden
88.	Langston, Murray	Leon
89.	Lee, George Wilbur	Seminole
90.	Lesch, Jack	Pinellas
91.	Little, Charles Wesley	Hillsborough
92.	Long, Michael Stuart	Broward
93.	Lopez, Michael	Hillsborough
94.	Lord, Clifton Francis	Alachua
95.	Lovering, Archie Emanuel	Collier
96.	McElfresh, Robert	Marion
97.	McElroy, Thomas	Polk
98.	M Mullen, Lewis Dallas	Duval
99.	McNab, Robert	Seminole
100.	Martin, Marvin	Polk
101.	Mathews, Aaron Levon	Okaloosa
102.	Metts, William Dewey	Dade
103.	Mills, James Howard	Duval
104.	Moore, Jimmy Daniel	Polk
105.	Mott, Terry Joe	Hillsborough
106.	Musselwhite, Glenn	Hillsborough
107.	Norris, William Earlie	Orange
108.	Oliver, John Henry	Hamilton
109.	Padgett, Earl	Taylor
110.	Parker, Gordon Hollis	Volusia
111.	Parker, William Gerald	St. Johns
112.	Peeples, Jerome Wayne	Duval
113.	Pearl, Thomas Douglas	Orange
114.	Perry, Dallas	Hillsborough

ROSTER OF WHITE DEAF BOYS—Continued

115.	Pert, Ransom Samuel	Escambia
116.	Phillips, David Paul	Polk
117.	Pierce, Elmo	Polk
118.	Poole, Dwight Mitchell	Dade
119.	Pope, Harold	Lake
120.	Proffitt, Glenn	Polk
121.	Rafferty, Joseph	Dade
122.	Reeves, Henry	Broward
123.	Richardson, Robert Earl	Duval
124.	Richardson, Winfred Charles	Dade
125.	Rogers, Oscar Jimmie	Duval
126.	Rutledge, James Hunter	Dade
127.	St. Amant, Ronald	Hillsborough
128.	Sandager, Oliver Keith	St. Johns
129.	Schmidt, Donald	Dade
130.	Scott, Harold	Duval
131.	Scott, William Walter	Dade
132.	Shafer, J. Autry	Pasco
133.	Shockey, Jon Michael	Hillsborough
134.	Singleton, Robert Clayton	Duval
135.	Sistrunk, Paul	Hamilton
136.	Skipper, Billie Joe	Bay
137.	Smith, Donald John	Polk
138.	Smith, George Edward	Duval
139.	Smith, Jack	Dade
140.	Smith, William Bryan	Marion
141.	Spann, Emory	Duval
142.	Stephens, Ronald	Nassau
143.	Stewart, Michael Elmer	Dade
144.	Stokley, Joseph Donald	Leon
145.	Strehle, Homer	Escambia
146.	Thompson, Charles Chester	Monroe
147.	Ulmer, Jahnz	Duval
148.	Vickers, James	Broward
149.	Vinson, David	Wakulla
150.	Ware, Stanley, G.	Dade
151.	Wehking, Lawrence	St. Johns
152.	Wells, Bobbie	Polk
153.	Whitehurst, Billy	Hillsborough
154.	Whitehurst, Wayne	Hillsborough
155.	Wilcox, Roy Earl	Hillsborough
156.	Williams, George Paul	Baker
157.	Willis, Bobbie	Duval
158.	Wilmot, Earnest Alonzo	Duval
159.	Wise, Earl	Jackson
160.	Wise, Marvin	Jackson
161.	Wynn, John	Dade
162.	Yassney, James Gary	Hillsborough
163.	Zenz, Freddie Otis	Dade

ROSTER OF WHITE DEAF GIRLS

1.	Allen, Ruby Nell	Orange
2.	Anderson, Rose Marie	Monroe
3.	Atwell, Bettie Ruth	Holmes
4.	Ayendes, Evangeline Allende	Hillsborough
5.	Bailey, Frances	Bay
6.	Barber, Claudia Jane	Hillsborough
7.	Barber, Elvina	DeSoto
8.	Bass, Louette	Collier
9.	Belcher, Barbara Ann	Lake
10.	Bishop, Helene Shirely	Dade
11.	Blackmon, Mary Nell	Santa Rosa
12.	Brooks, Gloria	Dixie
13.	Broom, Eloise	Washington
14.	Brown, Virginia Lulu	Gilchrist
15.	Bryan, Fredia	Duval
16.	Bryan, Rosalee	Duval
17.	Bryant, Linda	Suwannee
18.	Burdges, Jo Ann	Clay
19.	Burkhard, Marilee,	Hillsborough
20.	Butler, Winona	Gadsden
21.	Campbell, Joyce	St. Johns
22.	Capitano, Frances	Hillsborough
23.	Carrieo, Judith Ann	Duval
24.	Carroll, Jenett	Polk
25.	Cass, Jessie Elizabeth	Dade
26.	Cassida, Lily Corinne	Walton
27.	Chaney, Deloras	Nassau
28.	Chaney, Sarah	Nassau
29.	Cheatham, Brenda M.	Dade
30.	Clemons, Elizabeth Ann	St. Johns
31.	Commander, Juanita	Walton
32.	Cook, Barbara	Palm Beach
33.	Corbett, Patricia Ann	Volusia
34.	Crews, Jenefer	Putnam
35.	Crews, Marilyn Yvonne	Nassau
36.	Crutchley, Helen Joyce	Brevard
37.	Dale, Elizabeth	St. Johns
38.	Dale, Nadine	Jackson
39.	Dawkins, Bettye Joann	Gulf
40.	Deal, Martha Lois	Washington
41.	DeLotte, Mary Elizabeth	Dixie
42.	Dorr, Mary Kathleen	Pinellas
43.	Driggers, Peggy Ann	Gilchrist
44.	Ducksworth, Helen	Lafayette
45.	Edwards, Katherine	Dade
46.	Fair, Emma Sue	St. Johns
47.	Feinberg, Beatrice	Duval
48.	Finley, Margaret	Orange
49.	Fisher, Barbara Ann	Polk
50.	Fowler, Fay	Lake
51.	Gay, Caroline	Hillsborough
52.	Genton, Dore Ann	Seminole
53.	Godwin, Joyce	Escambia
54.	Gore, Willie Jane	Gilchrist
55.	Gray, Amy Penelope	St. Johns
56.	Gray, Joyce	St. Johns
57.	Gulsby, Pamela Leona	Escambia

ROSTER OF WHITE DEAF GIRLS—Continued

58.	Hansen, Joanne	Hillsborough
59.	Hair, Pearl Jeanette	Duval
60.	Harper, Glenda Fay	Palm Beach
61.	Harris, Betty Ruth	Santa Rosa
62.	Harris, Marilyn	Duval
63.	Hartsfield, Marlene	St. Lucie
64.	Hayes, Sandra Carol	Palm Beach
65.	Hedge, Donna Deane	Monroe
66.	Hinson, Rose Marie	Dade
67.	Hoagland, Mary	Duval
68.	Hodges, Dedra	Duval
69.	Hogg, Elnora Fae	Lake
70.	Holland, Virginia	Indian River
71.	Holmes, Carole	Palm Beach
72.	Horne, Judy	Dade
73.	Hudson, Clara Belle	Polk
74.	Hutchinson, Jacqueline	Volusia
75.	Hutchinson, Patricia	Brevard
76.	Johns, Merle	Duval
77.	Johnson, Virginia Faye	Hillsborough
78.	Kessinger, Sandra Lee	Escambia
79.	King, Laura Nan	Duval
80.	Klenk, Gretchen	St. Johns
81.	Klipstine, Janell	St. Johns
82.	Kress, Sandra	Volusia
83.	LaCroix, Lila	Broward
84.	LaMonaca, Josephine	Volusia
85.	Lingo, Judith Ann	Hillsborough
86.	Lovering, Edna Christine	Collier
87.	Luke, Patricia Ann	Volusia
88.	McDonald, Dorothy	Lake
89.	McDowall, Rosemary	Alachua
90.	McFarland, Carolyn Latrelle	Hillsborough
91.	McGee, Rozelle	Hillsborough
92.	McPhail, Robin	Dade
93.	Mackendree, Barbara Ann	Dade
94.	Martin, Anita Gail	Duval
95.	Mendenhall, Edna Mae	Dade
96.	Metts, Mary	Dade
97.	Milord, Judy Helen	Duval
98.	Mobley, Russine	Dade
99.	Moody, Mary Agnes	Lake
100.	Murphy, Lois Ann	Walton
101.	Murphy, Velma Ann	Dade
102.	Murphy, Willie Mae	Walton
103.	Myers, Martha Yvonia	Polk
104.	Napier, Sina Louise	Clay
105.	Neely, Velma Lee	Hernando
106.	Nelson, Edna Mildred	Pasco
107.	Nutt, Sandra	Lake
108.	Oliveras, Joyce	St. Johns
109.	Parnell, Eloise	Columbia
110.	Parrish, Mable	Columbia
111.	Peeples, Phyllis	Palm Beach
112.	Peters, Wanda	Jackson
113.	Pope, Annie Merl	Lake
114.	Preacher, Marion	St. Johns

ROSTER OF WHITE DEAF GIRLS—Continued

115.	Read, Barbara Jean	DeSoto
116.	Read, Joyce	DeSoto
117.	Register, Betty Ellen	Putnam
118.	Roberson, Betty Jo	Putnam
119.	Roberts, Artha Rae	St. Johns
120.	Roberts, Margaret	Duval
121.	Rollins, Beverly Ann	Duval
122.	Sellers, Naomi Janell	Nassau
123.	Shaw, Loretta	Hillsborough
124.	Shreve, Linda Anita	Duval
125.	Slappey, Marilyn Virginia	Duval
126.	Slappey, Sue Ann	Duval
127.	Smith, Allean Constance	Duval
128.	Smith, Annie Lee	Volusia
129.	Smith, Ida Irene	Polk
130.	Snowden, Gloria Jean	Brevard
131.	Spell, Lawanna Gail	St. Johns
132.	Spell, Mary	St. Johns
133.	Spell, Wylodean	St. Johns
134.	Spivey, Carolyn	Hillsborough
135.	Stephens, Sharon	Dade
136.	Stover, Barbara	Volusia
137.	Syfrett, Evelyn	Lee
138.	Tepper, Darlene	Pinellas
139.	Thaggard, Roberta	Dade
140.	Thomas, Sandra	Orange
141.	Walls, Susan	Dade
142.	Williams, Helen	Hamilton
143.	Williams, Joanna	Hamilton
144.	Wingard, Eula Louise	Dade
145.	Wingard, Martha Ann	Dade
146.	Wingard, Sally Gay	Dade
147.	Wise, Lois	Jackson
148.	Woolery, Judy Mae	Duval
149.	Yates, Eva Christine	Charlotte
150.	Young, Peggy	Dade
151.	Ziglar, Sandra Lee	Manatee

ROSTER OF WHITE BLIND BOYS

1.	Abererombie, Ronald	Hillsborough
2.	Adams, Billy Joe	Escambia
3.	Adams, Clifford	Escambia
4.	Adams, James Mickey	Escambia
5.	Adams, Leon	Escambia
6.	Alluisi, Albert Thomas	Duval
7.	Andrews, Robert Lee	Dade
8.	Blount, Roland Howard	Hillsborough
9.	Booth, Robert Marion	Hillsborough
10.	Bowen, James Shelton	Duval
11.	Bratcher, Glenn Dale	Flagler
12.	Brown, Elbert Charles	Gilchrist
13.	Brown, James Buford	Calhoun
14.	Brown, William Earl	Orange
15.	Butler, Albert	Polk

ROSTER OF WHITE BLIND BOYS—Continued

16.	Carter, Charles Henry	St. Johns
17.	Chism, Bobby Eugene	Duval
18.	Colvin, Oscar	Duval
19.	Corbin, Johnny	Suwannee
20.	Corbin, Lewis Clayton	Jackson
21.	Corbin, Stafford	Suwannee
22.	Crider, Edward	Duval
23.	Cusic, Edward	Duval
24.	Davis, Billie Gene	Washington
25.	Faglie, Kenneth Martin	Jefferson
26.	Faison, Linzey Royal	St. Johns
27.	Fillyaw, Thomas Hunter	Union
28.	Glisson, Chandler	Jackson
29.	Gorman, Roy Calvin	Duval
30.	Griffin, Joseph Eugene	Polk
31.	Grooms, Charles	Putnam
32.	Guthrie, James Clyde	Polk
33.	Hamer, Edward	Dade
34.	Herold, Dewey	Gadsden
35.	Herrera, Daniel	Hillsborough
36.	Hirschman, Gene Edward	Duval
37.	Jacobs, William	Volusia
38.	Janak, Lawrence	Dade
39.	Johnson, George Henry	Palm Beach
40.	Kaley, James	Polk
41.	Kean, Robert	Pasco
42.	Lanier, Norman Wayne	Polk
43.	Loureey, Kenneth Jerome	Duval
44.	Love, James Theo	Polk
45.	McCellan, Earl Jackson	St. Johns
46.	McFarland, Charles Edward	Calhoun
47.	Magnasco, Jerry Collins	Hillsborough
48.	Mansell, Everett	Hillsborough
49.	Martin, Robert Eugene	Duval
50.	Mauldin, Ewell	Bay
51.	Maxwell, Douglas	Duval
52.	Merritt, James	Madison
53.	Mills, Herman Lester	Palm Beach
54.	Nausley, Ronald	Broward
55.	Olson, Eric Stephen	Hillsborough
56.	Pittman, Dennis	Broward
57.	Pittman, Gordon	Charlotte
58.	Renfro, Ronald	Polk
59.	Richards, Howard Eugene	Dade
60.	Snyder, Richard	Broward
61.	Stanley, Edwin Joda	Duval
62.	Starfas, George	Duval
63.	Statham, John	Clay
64.	Stringham Wiley	Orange
65.	Taylor, Warren Hershel	Palm Beach
66.	Turner, William	Duval
67.	Usina, Roy	St. Johns
68.	Vidou, Jackie	Dade
69.	Weigle, Robert	Gilchrist
70.	Williams, Francis Lawton	Indian River

ROSTER OF WHITE BLIND GIRLS

1.	Anderson, Louise	Duval
2.	Barnwell, Mary Jane	Palm Beach
3.	Bishop, Elizabeth	Madison
4.	Clary, Janet	Duval
5.	Cobb, Pauline	Baker
6.	Connell, Joyce	Putnam
7.	Cothran, Margaret	Highlands
8.	Davis, Emogene	Holmes
9.	DeArk, Julia Ann	Orange
10.	Dillard, Patty Marie	Lake
11.	Doss, Betty Cole	Bay
12.	Duncan, Jeanette	Alachua
13.	Eakins, Martha Jean	Hillsborough
14.	Fish, Jeanine	Orange
15.	Glass, Jeanette Marie	Hillsborough
16.	Harrison, Shirley Diane	Citrus
17.	Hess, Elizabeth	Palm Beach
18.	Inglett, Mary Elizabeth	Broward
19.	Johnson, Earnestdeen	Escambia
20.	Kemp, Ruthlyn	Palm Beach
21.	Kight, Vera Elaine	Volusia
22.	Kinard, Alice June	Duval
23.	Kjellesvik, Norma Jean	St. Johns
24.	Lanier, Myra	Hardee
25.	McCormick, Evelyn	Lee
26.	McNair, Janet	Sarasota
27.	Meadows, Pauline	Duval
28.	Moon, Estly Lee	Lake
29.	Mullis, Henrietta	Collier
30.	Musselwhite, Winifred	Putnam
31.	Napier, Bertha Ellen	St. Johns
32.	Napier, Willie Lee	St. Johns
33.	Pinder, Marilyn	Dade
34.	Proctor, Donna Mae	Putnam
35.	Ray, Rebecca Jo	Orange
36.	Richerson, Bessie Mezzell	Escambia
37.	Russell, Nancy Leah	Dade
38.	Smith, Barbara Ann	Hamilton
39.	Smith, Betty Sue	Palm Beach
40.	Smith, Lala Leonora	Hamilton
41.	Smith, Miriam Isabelle	St. Johns
42.	Smith, Johnnie Pearl	Calhoun
43.	Scott, Mary Elaine	Hillsborough
44.	Sparkman, Sandra	Dade
45.	Stevens, Mitzi	Duval
46.	Tyner, Shirley Jean	Okaloosa
47.	Underwood, Shirley	Duval
48.	Wilcox, Sarah	Hillsborough
49.	Woodard, Wanda	Dade

ROSTER OF COLORED DEAF BOYS

1.	Allen, Reginald	Palm Beach
2.	Baine, James	Dade
3.	Baker, Blondenia	Duval
4.	Brown, Charles Robert	Duval
5.	Bryant, Lewis Thomas	Pinellas
6.	Bunion, Ellis	Gadsden
7.	Bunion, Fred	Gadsden
8.	Bunion, Waitess	Gadsden
9.	Byrd, Arthres	Leon
10.	Byrd, James	Duval
11.	Carter, Henry	Columbia
12.	Coe, Raymond	Leon
13.	Cummings, James	Dade
14.	Danz, Alexander	Alachua
15.	Davis, Ira Phillip	Dade
16.	Dixon, Herbert Lee	Polk
17.	Freeman, Ulysis	Seminole
18.	Gibson, James	Leon
19.	Green, Austin Oscar	Polk
20.	Grimes, Lathell	Marion
21.	Hawkins, Charles	Duval
22.	Hill, Clemson	Putnam
23.	Holmes, Albert	Union
24.	Irving, Alfonster	Clay
25.	Irving, Robert O.	Alachua
26.	Jackson, Sherman	Washington
27.	Kellam, Booker T.	Sarasota
28.	Killings, Tommy Lee	Duval
29.	Lewis, Walter	Sarasota
30.	Robinson, Herbert	Alachua
31.	Robinson, Louis Edward	Bay
32.	Robinson, Paul	Duval
33.	Roddy, Elisha	DeSoto
34.	Slater, Henry	Wakulla
35.	Small, Robert Lee	Duval
36.	Sims, James Edward	Gulf
37.	Thompson, Jimmy	Palm Beach
38.	West, John Wesley	Highlands
39.	White, Johnnie Lee	Broward
40.	Williams, Bobbie	St. Johns
41.	Williams, Eddie Lee	Duval
42.	Williams, Jesse	Polk
43.	Williams, Thomas	Alachua
44.	Wolfe, Eddie	Volusia

ROSTER OF COLORED DEAF GIRLS

1.	Alexander, Mary Alice	Polk
2.	Banks, Mae C.	Alachua
3.	Barker, L. D.	Bay
4.	Bennett, Grace	Duval
5.	Borders, Annette	Polk
6.	Brewington, Florence	Duval
7.	Brown, Nora Lee	Washington
8.	Burton, Estelle	Pinellas
9.	Campbell, Christine	Dade

ROSTER OF COLORED DEAF GIRLS—Continued

10.	Collins, Evelyn	Polk
11.	Douglas, Johnnie Mae	Dade
12.	Farmer, Bertha Lee	Dade
13.	Florence, Calnoisa	Marion
14.	French, Tommie Marie	Duval
15.	Glover, Della Mae	Duval
16.	Gould, Rosette	St. Johns
17.	Griffin, Lottie Ruth	Dade
18.	Gyton, Bobbie Jean	Palm Beach
19.	Harris, Theresa Mae	DeSoto
20.	Harris, Viola	Duval
21.	Honors, Betty Ruth	Hillsborough
22.	Howard, Earnestine	Alachua
23.	Johnson, Frenessee	Hillsborough
24.	Johnson, Mae Frances	Dade
25.	Jones, Annie Lou	Hillsborough
26.	Jones, Thelma	Orange
27.	Lewis, Virginia Ball	Alachua
28.	McGowan, Johnnie Mae	Lake
29.	Mackey, Blanche	Suwannee
30.	Moore, Essie Mae	Leon
31.	Moore, Lige Lee	Leon
32.	Neal, Marie	Osceola
33.	Nelson, Bernita	Pasco
34.	Parker, Marie	Broward
35.	Phillips, Ethel Mae	Broward
36.	Ritchie, Annette	Dade
37.	Smith, Katherine F.	Sarasoto
38.	Smith, Phyllis	Palm Beach
39.	Smith, Sadie	Orange
40.	Thompson, Polly	Palm Beach
41.	Turner, Daisy Bell	Orange
42.	Watkins, Anita	Lake
43.	Watts, Katherine Virginia	Palm Beach
44.	White, Cornelia	St. Johns
45.	Williams, Dorothy Mae	Palm Beach
46.	Wilson, Ruby	Calhoun
47.	Wilson, Shirley Jean	Palm Beach
48.	Yearby, Barbara Jean	Orange

ROSTER OF COLORED BLIND BOYS

1.	Ashley, Theodore	Seminole
2.	Atkins, Charles	Volusia
3.	Behn, Paul	Duval
4.	Bell, Clarence	Gulf
5.	Bellamy, Franklin	Madison
6.	Belton, Oscar	Hillsborough
7.	Bennett, Roy Chester	Palm Beach
8.	Bethel, Charles	Palm Beach
9.	Branch, Charles Baken	Broward
10.	Brown, Willie	Orange
11.	Critton, Willie Frank	Pinellas
12.	Dixon, Henry	Alachua
13.	Dukes, Thomas	Volusia
14.	Fisher, Willie	Sumter

ROSTER OF COLORED BLIND BOYS—Continued

15.	Garrett, Henry Lee	Hillsborough
16.	Grant, Brice	Duval
17.	Green, Woodrow	Palm Beach
18.	Hines, Willie	Alachua
19.	Jackson, Roosevelt	Hamilton
20.	James, William	Suwannee
21.	Jenkins, Ernest Leroy	Palm Beach
22.	Link, Harvey	Putnam
23.	McDaniel, Dolphus	Madison
24.	Moore, Freddie Lee	Pinellas
25.	Platt, Calvin	Charlotte
26.	Reeves, Benjamin	Hillsborough
27.	Robinson, William Charles	Hillsborough
28.	Rogers, Nemon Elton	Duval
29.	Seabrooks, Albert	Jefferson
30.	Small, Lincoln	Glades
31.	Sparks, Leroy	Seminole
32.	Taylor, Edward	Palm Beach
33.	Walker, Joseph	Dade
34.	Weems, Robert	Marion
35.	White, John D.	Marion
36.	Williams, Arthur	Alachua
37.	Williams, Earl	Alachua
38.	Williams, Edward	Indian River
39.	Williams, Fred Lee	Pinellas
40.	Wimberly, Willie James	Broward
41.	Young, Willie James	Escambia

ROSTER OF COLORED BLIND GIRLS

1.	Dixon, Vera	Alachua
2.	Elliott, Aline	Seminole
3.	Griffin, Betty Lou	Sarasota
4.	Howard, Jeanette	Levy
5.	Moss, Jane Evelyn	Broward
6.	Peterson, Floris	Alachua
7.	Pettis, Evelyn	Palm Beach
8.	Stallworth, Jacqueline	Escambia
9.	Sturup, Julia	Dade
10.	Wilkerson, Lilla	Marion

EXECUTIVE HEADS

SINCE THE FOUNDATION OF THE
FLORIDA SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND
SAINT AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA

PARK TERRELL	Superintendent	1885—1890
W. A. CALDWELL	Superintendent	1890—1893
H. N. FELKEL	Superintendent	1893—1897
FREDERICK PASCO	Superintendent	1897—1900
W. B. HARE	Superintendent	1900—1906
ALBERT H. WALKER	President	1906—1927
W. LAURENCE WALKER, JR.	Acting President	{ Nov. 22, 1927 / to July 1, 1928
ALFRED L. BROWN	President	1928—1932
CLARENCE J. SETTLES	President	1932—1952

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